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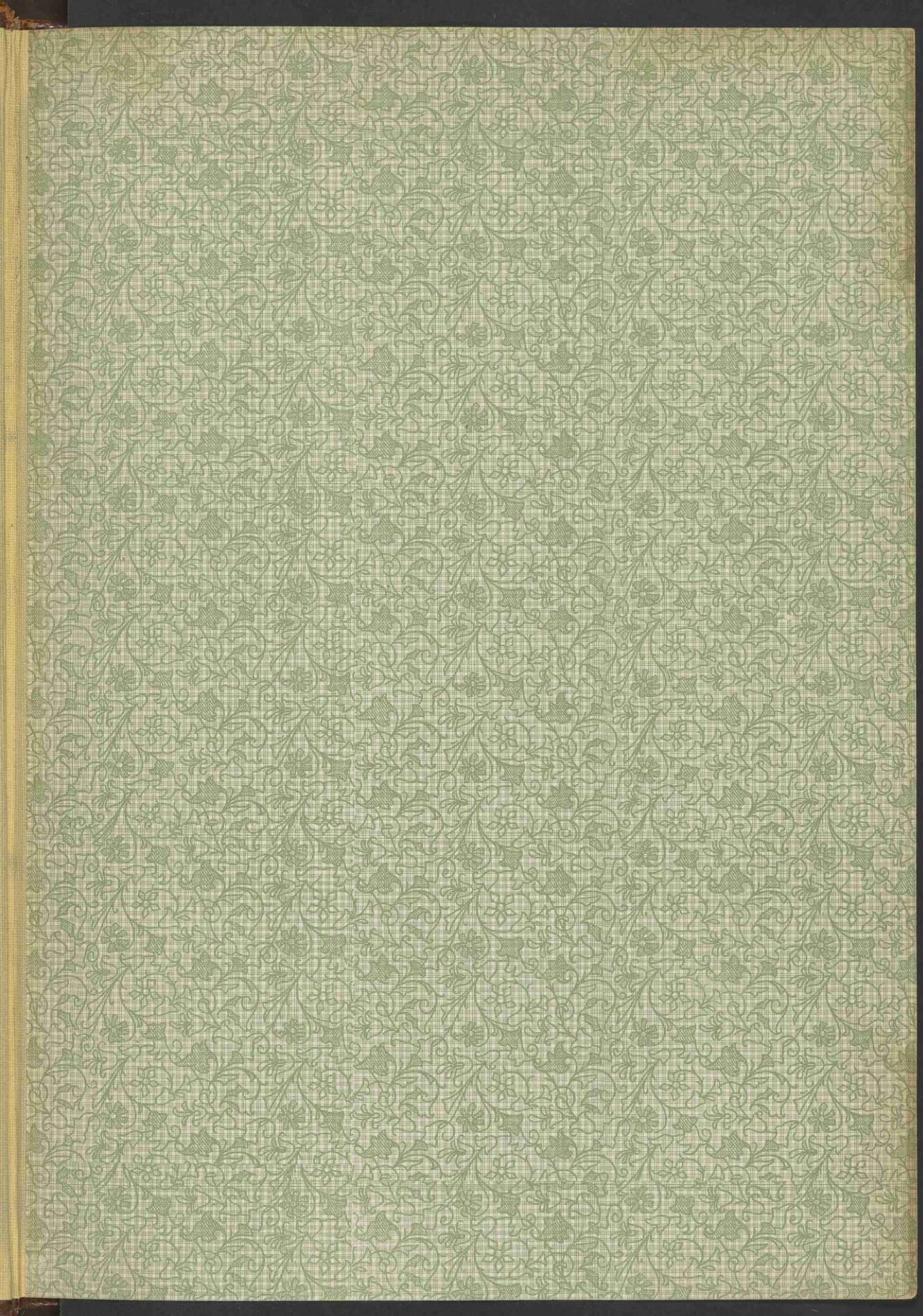
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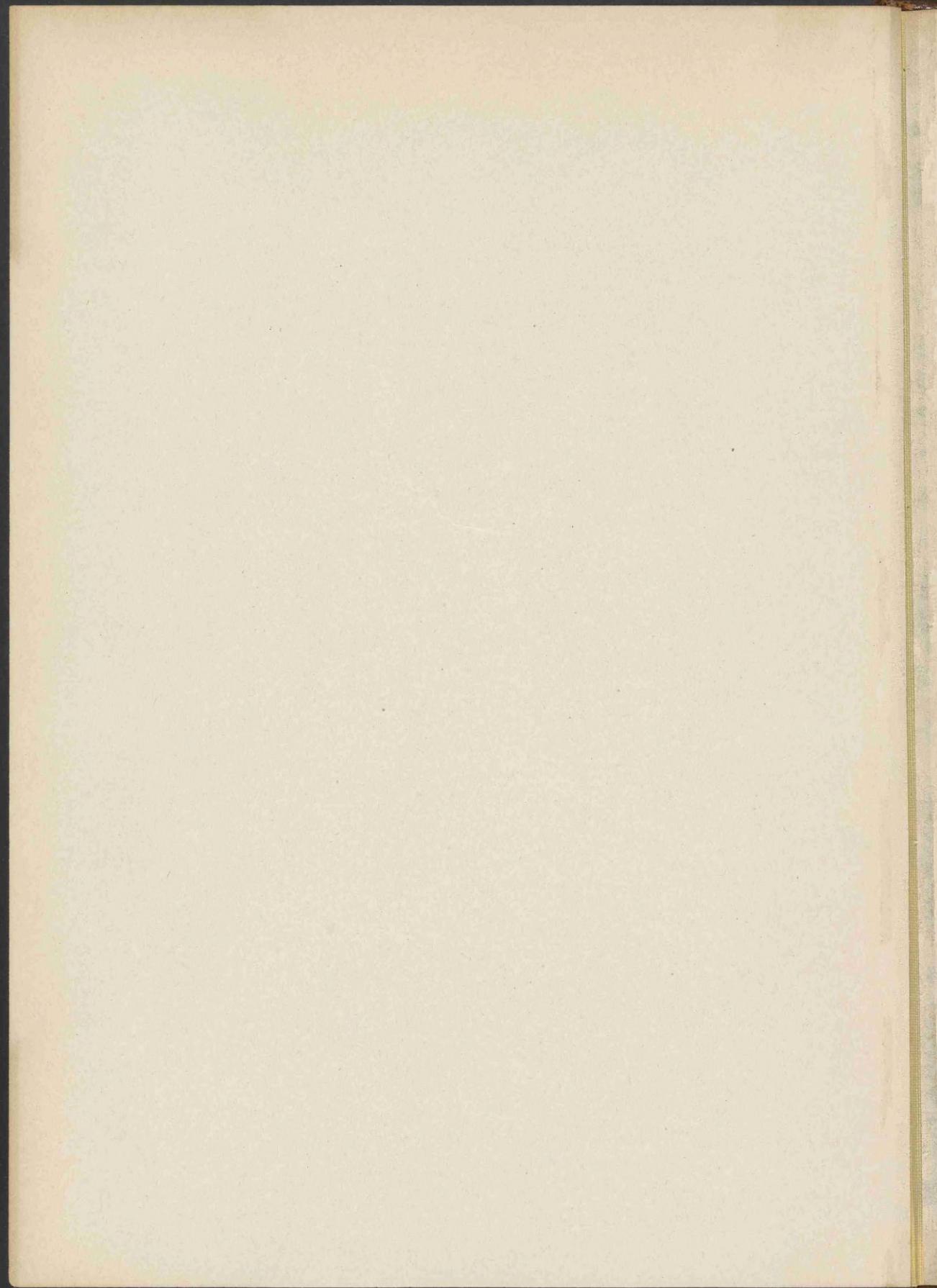
Brotherhood of Teamster, 1934

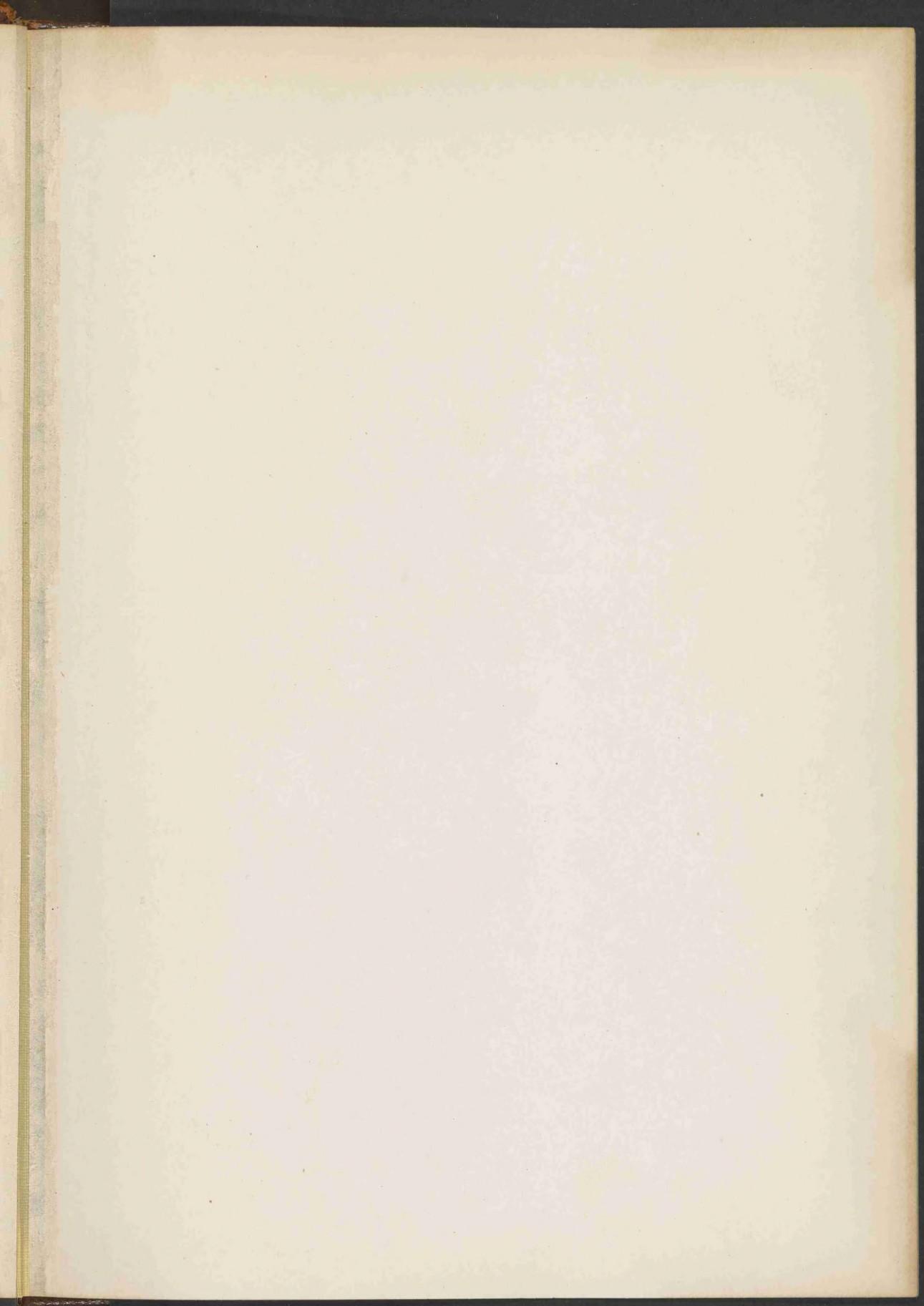
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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

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DECEMBER, 1933

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



THREE IS published in this issue copy of the agreement reached between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Be assured that every phase of this situation was considered carefully by our Executive Officers and that we did what we believed to be the best in the interest of ourselves and the Labor Movement in general. If there is any part of this agreement that is not understood you can write to Brother John M. Gillespie for an explanation, in view of the fact that the General President is out on the road a great deal of the time or is taken up with innumerable matters coming into his office in the National Headquarters.



READ CAREFULLY the letter addressed to the brewery owners of the country, which gives you a clear-cut, concise statement of the facts surrounding the Brewery Workers and our International Union. As stated in this letter, no organization or individual did more to get rid of Prohibition in the interests of humanity, than did the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and during the years of agitation and controversy it was never thought for one moment that the Brewery Workers would endeavor to take away from us the drivers and chauffeurs that may be employed in the breweries. But the old saying still stands true, that "eaten bread is soon forgotten." And let us follow it up with that wonderful saying which has been immortalized and which is today so true in many instances in the Labor Movement and elsewhere, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." And again quoting, "Ingratitude is the most dreadful disease which can poison the human system and those afflicted are the most despised."

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXXI

DECEMBER, 1933

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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Observations and Expressions of One Attending a Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the First Time

I thought when I attended high school that I received an education and I believed when I graduated from college that I understood something of the world and its affairs, but the greatest education, the most helpful understanding of the serious problems confronting our country, the American economic situation and of our governmental affairs, was obtained by me while attending the sessions of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and in listening to the many able speakers in the political life of our nation, as well as the leaders in the Labor Movement, who so clearly expressed themselves on all points and questions coming before the convention and on the many different subjects discussed. If some of the professors in our colleges teaching economics could only attend conventions of this kind, they would be better able to inform the members of their classes who, when they graduate, go forth to handle the great problems of American life.

On looking over the delegates from the different organizations and observing the able manner and sincerity in which they presented the questions pertaining to their work, I was absolutely convinced that there was no organization represented by more forceful or painstaking delegates, than was the International Brother-

hood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. Of course, some may think, and undoubtedly many will say, I am prejudiced in favor of our own organization, which I became a member of while going to school and working at the craft during vacations in the summer, and other periods, in order that I might find the money with which to sometimes help, as there were four of us boys going to college at one time.

In addition to the regularly elected delegates to the convention, there were twenty-five or thirty other members of our organization from different cities, representing Central Bodies and State Branches, accompanied by their wives, and it is not only my opinion, but I have heard it said down here in Washington, where I am handling, or helping, on the many codes that have been presented by the employers covering men employed in the different branches of our craft, that without a doubt the delegates and representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs in the convention were a credit to the Labor Movement.

At a little dinner given by T. J. Farrell, our organizer in Cincinnati, to the General Secretary-Treasurer, where there were in attendance the delegates and visitors, members of our organization, also President Green and several members of the Executive Council, I am safe in saying that a more splendid or finer class of sincere labor representatives, with their families, could not be found anywhere in the country, and there was no group in the convention from any other Labor organization which could, in my judgment, measure up to them in any sense of the word.

There were many important and serious problems pertaining to our organization which came up on the floor of the convention, especially that dealing with the dispute between our organization and the Brewery Workers on jurisdiction. I thought I had read, and studied, and understood this

question, but I found myself listening to arguments, explanations, the history of the Labor Movement, its causes, its foundation, its purposes and its principles, which I can honestly say I did not know about before and I am confident that many of the men of Labor received an education from this discussion which was helpful and useful to them, especially to those men who have recently come into office in the many branches of the Trade Union Movement.

I have attended some of the sessions of our governmental bodies and have carefully watched their procedure, but there was no parliamentary body that could be conducted more openly, more clearly, more honestly, and without bitterness, with greater respect for the opinions of each delegate by the opposing side, than that displayed during the sessions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

I wonder if the rank and file of our people understand that the convention is open to the public and that there is no secrecy behind the work of the Labor Movement in those Federation conventions, that visitors, while they behave themselves, are entitled to seats in the balconies or in the side aisles. Well, if you didn't know this, I am telling it to you now and I don't blame you for not knowing it, because I never before fully understood or appreciated the openness and clear-cut actions of the Labor Movement.

While, of course, there were disagreements on the important questions and the future policy of the Federation, when the convention was over, the delegates understanding that they were only representing their rank and file at home, remained the best of friends, in some instances renewing their friendships and ending as if there had not been any disagreements.

I now understand the splendid spirit which has helped to make conditions

for Labor. Our organizer in Philadelphia, Thomas O'Brien, an express driver by trade, sat with me during many of the sessions and while he is well posted on the work of the organization and is perhaps one of our most aggressive fighters out in the field among our members, he, too, requested me to say that the experience, the knowledge and the education which he received from attending this convention—which he could do this time because the convention took place close to where he was working—is an asset beyond value to a Labor official.

Beer was sold everywhere but you never saw anyone showing any sign of having had beer or being intoxicated, for they were clear-thinking and fearless representatives of Labor who had the thought of their work before them, facing probably between nine and ten million unemployed; caring naught whether they offended the government or government representatives, when by their expressions they were endeavoring to send home the message of Labor and, believe it or not, it was worth more to me than I can express to have had the opportunity during the course of my work in Washington to attend this ever-memorable convention of the American Federation of Labor, which it is agreed by all who seem to know, to be the greatest convention of the American Federation of Labor ever held.

No one can ever forget the address of President Roosevelt at the unveiling of the Gompers Monument. His face lined with care, his hand upraised in a posture of solemn sincerity, calling attention to the life work of this great man. I thought of the work of the Crusaders, the persuading powers and services of the patriots of many countries, even the martyrdom of the Apostles, but who in life could have done more for his fellow man than Gompers, the boy born in London; Gompers, the loved one of American Labor.—Fred A. Tobin.

A Changed World

A procession of directors was coming out of a chairman's room. The chairman is an old man, but mentally the youngest member of the board. "I'm afraid," he said, "that that meeting consisted mostly of my special. It seemed important to get over to those men that the world of business will never again be what it has been—I mean in its larger aspects. *Laissez faire* and its concept of business as legalized private warfare is as dead as slavery was after Apomattox. The big ship of economic life can no longer be left to a quarreling crew. Hard times have speeded the coming of the inevitable by ten or fifteen years. The explosion was a bit premature. Fortunately for all there has been no violence. But take a look at Washington! Was there ever a wilder scene in a bloody revolution, when you get down to the facts? President Roosevelt is concentrating the revolution in himself. In fact, you might regard him as the symbolic sacrifice. (I've just been reading "*The Golden Bough*.") Instead of having a turbulent revolution with fighting, pillaging and destruction, we have delegated the revolving to him. And how he is revolving!"—From Magazine of Wall Street.

Keep On Organizing

The duty of the moment is to organize.

A lot of questions under the Industrial Recovery Act remain to be cleared up, but one thing is sure: The wage earner has no voice unless he is organized.

And the job of organizing is up to the workers themselves.

Nobody is going to hand Labor anything on a platter. Labor has its own mission, its own responsibilities and its own duty to itself.

Go forth, all wage earners, and organize in unions.



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

IN THE November 11, 1933, issue of the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Journal the following statement appears at the end of an editorial:

"The strikes in Seattle and Tacoma were forced on our organization (Brewery Workers) as a result of the recent action of the American Federation of Labor attempting to destroy the economic effectiveness of our organization and directing the division of our membership into group craft organizations."

Apparently the Brewery Workers believe the American Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Union of Seattle (one of the best of its kind in the country), the Teamsters' Organization, and everybody else are all wrong and they, the Brewery Workers, are right. This is the kind of reasoning that brought on the war in Europe in 1914, and after four years of war, when Germany was torn to pieces, those responsible for the war in the German Government were run out of the country. In industrial warfare history repeats itself, and we now venture to make the statement that those responsible for the so-called "war" now existing between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs and the Brewery and Cereal Workers will undoubtedly, as time goes on, be run out of the organizations that they are supposed to represent for being responsible for this unjust war where union men are fighting amongst themselves. We want our membership to read carefully the letter sent out by the General President to many of the brewery owners throughout the country, which clearly states the case of our International Organization.

Now, in reference to the trouble in Seattle and vicinity, to which the Brewery and Cereal Workers refer, let me state that when the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session last April, rendered a decision by unanimous vote after a three-day hearing, that the drivers, chauffeurs and helpers working in breweries or brewery agencies everywhere came under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, we proceeded to organize them in many places, and one of the places was Seattle and vicinity. After considerable argument between both organizations and the brewery owners in that district, the Seattle Central Body decided to uphold the decision of the American Federation of Labor, by whom it is chartered, which was, in substance, that the brewery drivers and chauffeurs belonged to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and they so notified the brewery owners. Again the Brewery Workers rebelled against the decision, protested and stalled for time, saying they had appealed to the Federation convention. Later on, when some of our members were employed on brewery trucks, the Brewery Workers threatened to strike or pull out their inside workers against our members, who were union men, although, bear in mind, the Central Body and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor had decided that said drivers and chauffeurs came under the jurisdiction of our International Union. Here was a pitiable situation confronting the brewery owners, who were tied in between two labor organizations and who were absolutely

willing to abide by any decision rendered by any labor authority. Their business was threatened to be tied up, not because of a question of wages or hours or recognition of a union, but because the brewery owners decided to employ or not to discharge members of our union who were driving trucks. The brewery owners then proceeded to protect their investment and their interests in the only way left them and applied for an injunction against the Brewery and Cereal Workers, restraining them from ruining their business by calling a strike in the breweries because of the employment of union drivers and chauffeurs. Later on a conference was called in which were present the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen, and the brewery owners, as well as the Central Body representatives. In that conference, which was held sometime in September, 1933, it was decided that everything stand as it was until after the decision of the convention of the American Federation of Labor and all parties decided to abide by the decision rendered by the convention of the Federation, which was to be held in October in Washington, D. C. Well, everyone interested now understands that the decision of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, was about two and one-half to one in favor of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In other words, there were about 14,000 votes in the convention that voted that drivers and chauffeurs in breweries and other branches of the brewery business come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and that engineers and firemen in breweries come under the jurisdiction of their respective international unions; and against this was approximately 6,500 votes. And 3,000 of that 6,500 was the United Mine Workers vote, which vote was cast by President John Lewis of the Miners, although one of the delegates from that organization was William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who believed and was absolutely in favor of the drivers, chauffeurs, engineers and firemen coming under the jurisdiction of their respective International Unions, but because of the unit rule in the Miners, Lewis declared Green's vote against us.

Let's see what happened next. The Brewery Workers decided not to abide by the convention decision, which was overwhelmingly against them. They sent word to Seattle not to recognize the decision and, although they had in Seattle pledged themselves to be governed by the decision, they rebelled, broke their word of honor, their agreement made in the presence of representatives of the Trade Union Movement, and pulled a strike in the Hemrich Brewing Company, calling out their inside workers against the union drivers and chauffeurs, and tying up an institution that wanted to be one hundred per cent fair to Labor. What were we to do? Union men, supposedly, striking against our membership for driving trucks. Do you think that we were going to sit still? Can any fair-minded Trade Unionist read of such a case and not be disgusted with the trade union responsible for it? Today, with thousands of non-union men working in breweries and other industries, we find an international union calling a strike, breaking its word of honor against a decision of the American Federation of Labor and against union drivers and chauffeurs. If I could not abide by the decision of the American Federation of Labor I would turn in my charter and get out and show some spark of decency and manhood. But that is not done. They stay inside and besmear the Trade Union Movement by their pitiful pleas to the prejudices of men who do not understand their attack on the parent body who chartered them, who gave them life and has kept them alive for years past.

I suppose there is no organization of Labor in America who has helped the Brewery Workers more than our International Organization, especially since Prohibition came into operation and their union was about to be destroyed. While a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor I at all times did everything in my power to help them. In my executive capacity as General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, I gave them the benefit of the doubt wherever it was humanly possible to give it to them. In many instances I permitted members of their organization, because of my sympathy for them, to continue working at our craft while holding membership in the Brewery Workers' Union. In other words, I saved them every place I could and helped them even to the extent of giving them, in many instances, breaks to which they were not entitled. Organizer Farrell, in Cincinnati, spent his time and his money, night and day, for years, endeavoring to help them, and he informs me that one of our members obtained employment in a brewery and the very man he befriended with hundreds of dollars, a representative of the Brewery Workers, insisted that our member not be allowed to work in a brewery. Well, I have always claimed, and I have never found it to be untrue, that you can be decent in any employment and you will not destroy the confidence of your membership by playing the game fair. That is what we have always done and intend to do, and those who believe it cannot be done, or will not practice this doctrine, are a menace of a serious nature and should be, and will be, removed or eliminated in time by their membership.

When the inside workers were pulled out against our people in Seattle our representatives there helped to furnish men to carry on the work of the breweries, and, under instructions from the International office, those men who helped to save us, many of them members of our organization, were given buttons and books of our organization in order to protect the employment of our members on the trucks and in order to protect the honest, sincere owners who wanted to play the game square with the Trade Union Movement and abide by the decision of the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Our International office advised our representatives to admit to membership those men working under the heading of "helpers" until such time only as a settlement could be reached between the two International Unions, or if, within a reasonable length of time, the Brewery Workers would signify their willingness to abide by the decision of the American Federation of Labor on this question of the brewery employees.

The International Union further advises our Unions that wherever Brewery Workers go out on strike against drivers who are members of our organization, place your men on the work and protect in every way possible the employment of our members engaged on the trucks of breweries. After all, there is not much difference between a bottle washer inside a brewery and a bottle washer inside a dairy. Ninety-five per cent of the work done inside a brewery needs no experience, with the exception, of course, of the work done by engineers, firemen, electricians and machinists. The brewmaster and one or two assistants are all those who need skill or experience. This was proved conclusively in this strike in the brewery in Seattle, because in twenty-four hours the brewery was running smoothly and the places were filled. And the Central Labor Union of Seattle and the Trade Union Movement of the State of Washington are one hundred per cent behind the action of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in trying to protect the work of their members in accordance with the decisions of the American Federation of Labor. We do not want to waste our energy and

time disputing with another International Union as to what organization drivers and chauffeurs and helpers should belong. It is a pity and a shame that men are so stupid in this modern day of ours as to waste their time and money, and worry over such conditions when there is so much necessary work to be done on the outside endeavoring to organize non-union breweries and defeat non-union, labor destroying employers.

We promise faithfully to our membership and to the Labor Movement that we will protect and guard our jurisdiction rights as granted to us in the breweries by the American Federation of Labor convention, no matter how much time and energy it takes; and we further advise the Brewery Workers and our own people that where a strike is called against our drivers in Seattle, San Francisco, or elsewhere, we will endeavor to help towards protecting the business of the employer who wants to be fair by employing our members in accordance with the decision of the American Federation of Labor convention.



ON NOVEMBER 10, 1933, your Executive Officers were invited to appear in the office of States Attorney Thomas Courtney of Chicago, for the purpose of discussing further the question of the affiliation of the Chicago Teamsters, independent union, with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. There was present in that conference, also, the Mayor of Chicago, the Honorable Edward J. Kelly. No matter what happens in the future, we must say this, that no one has worked harder than States Attorney Courtney to bring about the affiliation of the organization known as the Chicago Teamsters with the American Federation of Labor, through our International organization. The help given by the Mayor of Chicago has also been of substantial and vital importance in the proceedings. We talked for hours and, to be brief, in our opinion, we made substantial headway.

The General President, in behalf of the General Executive Board, read the following statement, which set forth the position of the International Union:

November 10, 1933.

Hon. Thomas J. Courtney,
States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers of America appeared in the office of the Mayor of Chicago, at his request, on May 16, 1933, for the purpose of discussing the question of affiliation or admission into the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, the organization known as the "Chicago Teamsters." There were present in this conference Hon. Mayor Edw. J. Kelly, Hon. Thomas J. Courtney, Victor Olander, John Fitzpatrick, Edw. Nockles, John M. Gillespie, Thomas L. Hughes, Leslie G. Goudie and Daniel J. Tobin. It was decided in that conference to admit to membership Chicago organizations outside the American Federation of Labor, with the distinct understanding that the Mayor or the States Attorney, or both, should pass on those who were officers and members of the organizations outside the American Federation of Labor, whose admission was discussed at the conference. This was done for the purpose of keeping out undesirables, or those who were

law breakers or who were in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with racketeering; and in view of the fact that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers did not know personally many of those who were seeking admission and who were connected with the dual outside organizations, it was agreed to, that this course be pursued and adopted.

Second, it was agreed that elections of the local unions would be supervised and conducted by the States Attorney's office and that all candidates for offices in the local unions should be passed upon by him, so that only individuals could be elected to office who were law abiding and who could comply with the requirement stated above.

The proposition was submitted to the General Executive Board of the International Union, consisting of nine members who are located in different parts of the country, as was the duty of the representatives of the International Union appearing at the conference. After discussing the matter thoroughly the Board agreed to endorse and carry out as nearly as possible the substance of the agreement, with the right, however, to state that if there was some person or persons holding membership in the local unions who were undesirable and who had missed the observation of the States Attorney's office, that the General Executive Board would have the right to refuse admission into the International of such individual.

The General Executive Board is confronted with this situation, that in the Chicago organizations affiliated with the International there are upwards of 20,000 members whose affairs in the main have been conducted in accordance with the laws of the Labor Movement and the protection of those individuals and of the International Union must be guarded by the International officers in every way possible. The International Executive Board feels that the States Attorney will agree that it would be dangerous to admit individuals whose records are such that they could not be trusted with the affairs of the local union, with their moneys or with the business of the individuals or the employers with whom they do business in behalf of the membership. In addition to this, the Department of Justice in Washington is desirous and anxious that in the admission of members in Chicago or elsewhere, that the most careful scrutiny take place before individuals who have been engaged in other employments, especially in the illegal liquor traffic, shall not be admitted to membership in legitimate Labor Unions.

We, who are the spokesmen only for the International Executive Board in this affair, desire to say that we are anxious to have every law-abiding individual working at our craft come into our organization without penalty or prejudice, but we repeat that the conversations and understandings and agreements made on May 16, 1933, are still agreed to and will be carried out by the International Union, but we can not go any further and our instructions are that we cannot deviate from this agreement.

There were present in the morning conference the Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Kelly, States Attorney Courtney and Captain Gilbert, who is connected with the States Attorney's office; representing our International Union, Daniel J. Tobin, Thomas L. Hughes, John M. Gillespie and Leslie G. Goudie, President of the Teamsters' Joint Council of Chicago. After a two-hour conference of this group and after considerable headway had been made, it was suggested that the General President return to Chicago early the following week, Monday or Tuesday, the 13th or 14th, for a further conference in the States Attorney's office. The General President having to address a meeting on Saturday, Armistice Day, could not return to Chicago on Saturday and had to leave on Friday night. He was also leaving for Washington on Tuesday,

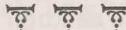
the 14th, to prepare a statement and argument and appear before the conference dealing with the code for trucking which was to be held on Thursday morning in Washington, D. C. The General President, therefore, requested that the States Attorney endeavor to get representatives of the Chicago Teamsters to his office that same afternoon, so that we could discuss or explain any points in the controversy. This suggestion was agreed to by all and within an hour States Attorney Courtney, with his assistants, had brought together ten or twelve of the leaders of the different unions of Chicago Teamsters. We remained in session from 1:30 until 4:15, and during this time the General President made a statement that explained the position of the International, as outlined above, and at the end of his statement invited any questions that might be in the minds of the other side in reference to coming into the International Organization. Several questions were asked and apparently were answered satisfactorily, because an expression of thanks was made by George Wilson, Ice Drivers' Union, in behalf of the Chicago Teamsters, who had elected him as their spokesman, to States Attorney Courtney and to the international representatives.

The one point that we have stressed and on which Mr. Courtney agreed, was that those that are not legitimate drivers, who do not belong in the craft, who never worked as drivers, shall be kept out of the organization by the States Attorney's office, in view of the fact that we do not know who those people are, and the States Attorney has promised to carry this out as nearly as it is humanly possible. He has also promised protection in every way possible to the representatives of the Chicago Teamsters against those who may threaten them in any way for any act of theirs leading towards affiliation.

The International Union is anxious to have one organization under the head of the American Federation of Labor over all the teamsters in our country. There are no outside organizations of teamsters and chauffeurs outside the International any place in the country with the exception of Chicago, and it is our hope and our desire and our prayer that, with the assistance of the parties named above, this unpleasant situation will be straightened out to the end that we may all join hands together in running a decent, clean organization in behalf of the rank and file of the organized teamsters and chauffeurs of America, and that we can, when banded together, put our efforts and energies forth to the end that we may organize those of our craft who are not now organized and who need our help and assistance. It was clearly brought out in the conference, and agreed to by all, that the laws of the International Union would be observed to the letter by those unions coming in, in the same manner as those affiliated and who have been affiliated for years with the International organization. This means books must be kept by each local union; moneys collected must be accounted for; the books of the local unions must be open for inspection to auditors or representatives of the International Union at any time they see fit to examine such books; strikes cannot be entered into without carrying out the instructions of the International; grievances must be taken up in the regular form and in accordance with the Constitution of the International Union; and it was pledged and agreed to by the International representatives that all questions of jurisdiction between any unions in Chicago resulting from this affiliation that could not be adjusted by the parties themselves with the assistance and advice of the President of the Joint Council, and failing to reach an agreement on those questions after every honest effort had been put forth, that the General Executive Board, or its

representatives, would take up the questions and render a decision, doing justice to all parties concerned.

The best of feeling prevailed during the conference. I met some of the old-timers I had not talked with for twenty years. Whether they come back into the International and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor or not—and we hope and trust they will—no harm was done by our getting together in conference, looking each other in the eye and shaking each other's hand. We believe that one great step forward has been taken to bring about greater solidarity, greater efficiency and a better understanding amongst our people in Chicago, and should the agreement or understanding be consummated, I am confident, as your General President, that the Labor Movement as a whole will rejoice at the progress made by the parties involved in this transaction, which was begun by States Attorney Courtney, who was helped and encouraged by Mayor Edward J. Kelly.



Rest Periods and Fatigue

The relationship between industrial fatigue and efficiency and the necessity of frequent rest periods in the interest of both the health of the workers and the output in commodities and services have received emphatic confirmation from the invention of a notable instrument by the eminent British doctor, Alex Cannon, K. C. A.

Believing that there is a definite connection between various mental activities and the movement of the chest in breathing, Dr. Cannon found that there was no apparatus capable of measuring these movements. He therefore exercised his inventive capacity and produced an instrument to meet the emergency. The instrument, which bears the rather formidable name, the Psychostethokyrtograph-manometer, measures thought processes, including the mental power of endurance, and enables graphic records to be taken which record the individual's reaction to various stimuli.

After many experiments with the instrument, Dr. Cannon reports that prolonged mental concentration reduces the proper action of the lungs and the amount of oxygen in the blood so that mental fatigue results. This fatigue, he asserts, can be prevented by five minutes break every hour.

Organized Labor and students of

industrial fatigue have long held that frequent rest periods are necessary in the interest of efficiency for all workers, mental as well as manual. It is a pleasure to note that this conviction has received added proof, so far as mental workers are concerned, by Dr. Cannon's researches.

Even employers who are blind to humanitarian labor conditions would undoubtedly give their educated proletarians frequent brief rest periods if they were convinced that increased production, and consequently larger profits, would result therefrom. Dr. Cannon's instrument and the researches based upon a large number of cases to which it has been applied seem to afford the means of imparting this conviction.

Labor is on the soundest possible ground in insisting that inflation will have a harmful effect on the masses of the people unless wages are raised at the same time. Wages always lag behind rising prices and Labor will be the first to suffer from the higher prices that inflation will bring. As the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor points out, the deleterious effects of currency inflation can only be offset by increases in wages and through an increase in the mass purchasing power of the nation.

Address Delivered by President Daniel J. Tobin, at Washington, D. C., November 16, 1933

Objections and Suggestions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, a National Labor Organization, Based on the Code of Fair Competition Submitted for the Trucking Industry by the American Trucking Association, Inc.

Mr. Administrator:

We have carefully gone over the document submitted to you as the Code of Fair Competition by the American Trucking Association, Inc. There is much in the Code relative to regulation of the industry which, if put into effect and carried out and observed by the employers engaged in this business, cannot but bring beneficial results to this industry. There is perhaps no industry in the nation that needs regulation more than this particular trade or calling. It has been thoroughly and fully demoralized and destroyed in so far as benefits are concerned for the majority of those who have invested in over-the-road hauling, and if this National Recovery Act does nothing else but regulate this particular business to such an extent that our highways will be safe for the public, that the merchandise handled will be protected and properly delivered for the shippers, that the capital invested will show some return, and that Labor shall receive something like a living wage—I repeat that the National Recovery Act has done something substantial for the nation.

We desire, however, to object to certain paragraphs and clauses in the Code.

Our first objection is to the sectional division in which the country is divided up, as contained in Page 1, Paragraph 8 in Article 2, where it says the South shall include Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and the District of Columbia. California is not south and the highest wages perhaps paid in any part of the country for drivers and chauffeurs obtain in California, especially in the northern part of the state. The same is true of Missouri in the St. Louis district. It would be a substantial injustice, due to the cost of living in those districts, to have them classified with South Carolina, Mississippi, or some of the other southern states in this group, where the cheapest kind of labor obtains and where the lowest class of chauffeurs are employed, drivers, in many instances, whose sight and hearing have been reported as impaired substantially, and who are absolutely incompetent of handling over-the-road vehicles with heavy loads because they are subject to no physical examination and because the wages paid, and even the wages specified in this Code, are so low that only men who are starving and down and out will engage in this employment at this wage.

We are not opposed to Article 3, covering the subject of administration of the Code or to the establishment of a National Code Authority, or Regional Code Authorities, if it is distinctly understood that those authorities shall

not form themselves into employers' associations, which would be little short of a conspiracy whereby they are banded together for the purpose of regulating wages and hours; in other words, forming an association under a different heading and presumably covered by the law, similar to other organizations that have obtained in the past whereby an individual employer would have no right to regulate his own wages and hours regardless of the rights of the workers. We, therefore, suggest that if the question of wages and hours shall be acted upon by this National Code Authority as outlined in Article 3, that an equal number of the representatives of Labor shall participate in such discussions on wages, hours and working conditions. To be more brief and to the point, what we fear and what we have reason to fear in the future, is the adoption of this Article which excludes Labor from having anything to say as to its wages and hours and working conditions, when, behind closed doors, employers in a region may decide to do something detrimental to the workers in so far as their working conditions are concerned.

We strongly object to Article 4, on the subject of working hours, which reads as follows:

"(a) No employee, except as hereinafter provided in Paragraphs (b) and (c), shall be permitted to work in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week, averaged over a period of six (6) weeks."

Under this arrangement a driver or helper would be compelled to work forty-eight hours in an average, over a period of six weeks. To be more plain, that means that 288 hours could be spread over six weeks, having the driver work one week thirty hours and the following week sixty-six hours, in accordance with Section C of Article 4, when a so-called "seasonal, emergency or other special demands, including the moving of crops and other perishable products, make necessary an adjustment in excess of such maximum hours." The emergency or the movement of perishable products or crops is decided by the National Code Authority or by the Regional Code Authority, consisting of a certain number of members engaged as employers in the industry. This arrangement is absolutely unfair and destroys the spirit of the Act. It is the thinnest kind of subterfuge, presuming to do something for the drivers by offering them forty-eight hours a week but compelling them under emergencies established by the opinion of the employers, to work sixteen hours a day when necessary. The purpose and spirit of the forty-eight-hour week as offered by this Code is entirely destroyed by giving the power to a Board of Employers to decide when the drivers shall work longer, up to sixteen hours a day. Instead of spreading the 288 hours evenly over a period of six weeks, or thirty-six days, they can be worked under this arrangement at the rate of sixteen hours per day for eighteen days and then the drivers can be told to lay off for the remaining eighteen working days of the six weeks.

We have absolute proof that many of the most serious accidents have obtained as a result of drivers on heavy trucks who have been compelled to work ten, twelve and fourteen hours. We have had reports made to us where men have fallen asleep on their trucks, handling the steering gear, as a result of fatigue or sleepiness caused by the burnt fumes of the gas blown back into the face of the driver. It is cruel and inhuman and unsafe and should be made absolutely unlawful to have any man work on a truck at any time in our congested highways longer than eight hours out of twenty-four, with a period in between for rest, relaxation and food. Many

years ago the railroad managements and Government officials, through the education and persuasion of the Labor Unions of the railroad brotherhoods, realized the absolute necessity of shortening the hours of the engineers and other train workers. There is nothing today that comes nearer the high strain or the general physical strain of the engineer than that of the driver of a heavily laden truck operating through the highways and byways of the nation. The average number of hours worked by our steam railroad engineers and firemen on railroads, is about forty-four hours per week, even when they obtain so-called "full time." And it is very rare, and only in extreme emergencies, that the railroad managements or the men themselves desire overtime. The strain on men driving a load of freight through our streets and highways, with the increased congestion and with our main arteries, over which the trucks travel becoming more congested from year to year, is terrific and practically indescribable and can be understood only by one who has operated a vehicle of this kind.

We also strongly object to the fact that this Code does not set up an honest classification as to the size of the vehicle and its hauling capacity, because we enjoy now in all cities in our country where our members are employed, a substantial differential of heavy loads over light loads, and large capacity trucks over small delivery trucks, and we think, in justice to the wage scales and contracts obtaining for this class of work between employers and employees that consideration should be given this phase of the employment. The spirit and intent and purpose of the law was to spread work amongst the millions of unemployed. The forty-eight-hour week is today as antiquated as the horse-drawn vehicle of other years. The purpose and spirit and intent of the Congress in enacting this legislation was to reduce the hours of labor and at the same time give opportunity to the workers to obtain a living wage, and a living wage does not mean what has been specified here in this Code—in one instance 30 cents an hour in any city of between 200,000 and 500,000 population in the southern district. It takes labor of a high grade to operate a truck on the highways of the nation. The ordinary common laborer cannot fill the bill. A man must have the power of observation and of understanding, and have somewhat of a mechanical mind so he can repair his vehicle in case of a breakdown. The value of the freight also should be taken into consideration as well as the value of the vehicle, which can be destroyed by carelessness over a period of two years or with careful handling can be made to function successfully for five years. In other words, there is no money for the employer and no safety for the public in cheap men, and when 30 cents an hour, \$2.40 a day, is offered in cities in the South of less than 200,000 population, and most of the cities have less than that number, there is no inducement for intelligent, high-grade men of understanding and common sense to engage in this employment. No wonder the insurance rates for all men driving cars have increased—doubled and quadrupled—in recent years as a result of the cheap men, men, as stated before, unbalanced in many ways, drivers who it has been proven in many instances have been mentally unsound, with poor sight and hearing, operating trucks in over-the-road employment, endangering the lives of the public and destroying, in many instances, the machinery they operate. There is no saving in paying cheap wages in this employment.

We note in Article 4, Section 2, under the heading of "Wages" that the wage scale has been set at 50 cents an hour in cities of two million population or over. To this we answer, there are only two cities in the United States with over two million population, Chicago and New York, and the

wage scale for over-the-road trucking in those two cities averages approximately 85 cents an hour, with time and a half for overtime.

We notice also that 45 cents an hour is offered in cities under two million population down to 200,000. The cities of Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Seattle, and all the other large cities of the country would be covered under this section, and there is no such thing as drivers—first-class drivers—operating for that wage in any of those cities. The wages prevailing in those cities run from \$36.50 to \$42.50 per week, depending upon the hauling capacity of the truck.

As for the other brackets in this scale, running down from 35 cents an hour to 25 cents an hour, they are absolutely impossible and unreasonable, and men that are required to do this class of work cannot bring up families and exist on such wages. We fully realize that the industry is in a pitiable condition owing to the cruel and pitiable cut-throat competition obtaining therein. We are quite pessimistic about the possibility of the National Recovery Act being able to straighten out the situation or to make it possible for those engaged in the industry, whose capital is invested, to get anything like a decent return on the investment, or for the men who labor at it to get a living wage for their service. The industry is confronted with serious conditions. The shipping public desire the lowest possible rates for hauling. The truck manufacturers who sell trucks to anybody who comes along, on the installment plan, desire a reasonable profit on their wares. There are coming into the industry year after year men who do not understand the nature of the work, destroying the rates already obtaining and helping to pull down the industry lower than it was before.

At any rate, it is within the power of the Administrator to advocate decent wages and reasonable working hours under the National Recovery Act. We have found in the years past, going back twenty-five or thirty years, that by raising wages for drivers we were successful gradually in forcing the rate for hauling up to a decent level, and those who fought us most bitterly when organization of this class of workers was young, in years afterwards rejoiced because in pulling up the standard of living for the drivers we also raised the standard for the employers by helping them, through education and organization, to raise the standard of prices. Until the advent of the motor truck this condition was satisfactory for those engaged in this employment, but since the advent of the over-the-road trucking, with newcomers engaging in this industry, men driven from other kinds of business taking a long chance on this kind of work, pulling down the standard of hauling, we are confronted with a condition that is perhaps the most disastrous cut-throat business in the nation. If the National Recovery Act is not successful in raising the wages and lowering the hours of the workers in this industry, thereby compelling the employers to organize and associate so that reasonable rates will be obtained on their investment, then there is nothing left but for the national Government to legislate to the end that a reasonable rate will be made a law and wages and hours will be properly regulated. I do not favor Government control nor do I favor extreme Government regulation for this industry or employment, but unless something can be done to protect the public from the riff-raff operating trucks, in many instances resulting from contemptible, inhuman wages and long hours, the Labor Movement of America, headed by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, will proceed to the Congress for the purpose of obtaining legislation bringing about such a condition of regulation and control.

I want to call to the attention of the employers in this conference engaged in this industry, the two phases of Government regulation. First, the Government may be able, and would undoubtedly be successful in driving out the good-for-nothings that never should be in the business of hauling freight, those that cut below you no matter what price you make to a merchant for hauling over a specified distance. But in addition to that it would be impossible for truck owners engaged in this industry and doing an interstate business, to change up or down the price of hauling to the shipper. In other words, you would lose for yourself control and regulation of your rates, but it may have to come to this and perhaps will come to this. But the one way to prevent it, at least for the present, is to establish a decent wage and working day in accordance with the spirit of the National Recovery Act and in accordance with the desire of the President of the United States and the best minds of the nation, who are seriously disturbed over the unsettled conditions obtaining in the nation, noticeable by the groanings and grumblings of nearly every class of workers and producers.

Mr. Administrator, we ask that the Code be amended to specify that forty hours shall constitute a week's work and that number of hours be spread over a period of a five and one-half day week, making a day of seven hours for five days, and five hours for Saturday, and that in no instance shall a driver be compelled to work more than ten hours, and that overtime at the rate of time and one-half shall prevail after the end of the eighth hour. We would differentiate 15 per cent in wages only in the southern states, which would not include Missouri or California. We would also consent to the same differentiation in cities and towns of less than 5,000 population.

One of the greatest injuries to this industry which has an important effect in destroying rates or profits and which will have a very great influence on whether or not we are able to establish a Code of Fair Competition in this industry is the so-called "broker." This individual is an agent who owns no trucks whatever and has no investment in the trucking industry. In a letter received from one of our representatives in San Francisco he is described as follows:

"The 'broker' is an individual who has cheap, paid solicitors who visit shippers and find out if the said shipper has goods to be shipped from one point to another, say from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Then they bid, in many instances far below the rates obtaining amongst legitimate truck owners, and certainly below railroad rates. Next they get in touch with service station operators at other ends of the line and make arrangements for return loads at pretty nearly any price. Then they advertise for trucks and the individual truck owner who has recently come into the business and who is paying for his truck on the installment plan, immediately answers the advertisement and the 'broker' bargains as cheaply as possible with this individual, who may own one, two or three trucks and over whom there is no jurisdiction and whose employees usually receive practically starvation wages. In many instances this small truck owner operates a small truck himself, and perhaps has a son, brother, or some other relative, operating the other. The 'broker' in this instance is the typical type of chiseler recently referred to by President Roosevelt."

While we realize that it is helpful to the industry to have agencies so

that freight can be taken care of going both ways, which would be helpful to the truck owner and the shipper, there is no reason in the world why this kind of scalper or chiseler, commonly called "broker" or agent, should receive from 10 to 25 per cent of the total cost of hauling from point to point after breaking down rates, when he has, in reality, nothing invested in the industry.

We suggest that, in line with the spirit of the law and for the purpose of establishing a Code of Fair Competition, that regional associations of truck owners establish their own agencies, hire their own help, who will become solicitors, so that the actual amounts obtained for hauling freight or merchandise would return to the truck owners, plus the small cost of maintaining an office or agency, cost of which should be proportionately divided as per the number of trucks, amongst the employers operating in any particular district.

In closing we desire to say that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, with headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, with a membership of 100,000 throughout the United States, and chartered by the American Federation of Labor, is the only organization recognized by the masses of the Labor Movement as having the right to organize truck drivers, and recently we reached an agreement with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which latter organization conceded to us this jurisdiction and agreed further to refrain from admitting into membership truck drivers of any description in the future.

We want it distinctly understood that we are not desirous or seeking to run the business of the employer. We are not carried away with the catch phrase "partnership in the business." We believe that the employers have a duty to perform to the public and that in view of the fact that their moneys are invested in the business that they should be allowed to run the business. We will, however, co-operate in every possible manner to the end that the business can be made a paying proposition so that we, in turn, who are employed as drivers and helpers can obtain a living, decent wage and fair working conditions based on the modern thought of a progressive nation, which thought permeated the minds of the legislators and the President of the United States when the National Recovery Act was enacted into a law. What we desire, and what in fairness we believe we must have, are wages and hours commensurate with present-day ideals. A living wage does not mean just enough to live on. A living wage means that for the few years that men can engage in this nerve-wracking employment they should have not only sufficient to live on but enough to take care of them in their declining years. It is not our business to raise the rates for the employers so they can pay this living wage. That is the work of the employers amongst themselves and in their associations. The Government has expressed itself as being willing to help by permitting organizations of employers to function under the National Recovery Act to the end that fair competition, meaning just rates and honest, reasonable profits, should and must obtain from the industry.

I realize, Mr. Administrator, that you might decide that this part of the Code establishing certain rates of wages for certain districts is only the minimum rate and that there shall be no disturbance of the rates already obtaining, or with agreements entered into. That is absolutely true in the spirit, but we find that, with very few exceptions, employers endeavor to make this minimum rate the maximum rate, and are successful in putting such wages into practice amongst the unorganized employees who have no

organization to protect their rights and no one to come to the front to argue in their interests.

We, therefore, ask you to give consideration first to the strenuous nature of the work, to the necessity of shortening the periods of continued employment as operators of motor trucks, to the wage scales obtaining now amongst the organized workers in this calling, to raise substantially, as per our requests, the code of wages herein proposed by the employers, and to regulate the hours so that no man shall work more than seven hours unless in case of extreme necessity and then that the limit of hours of service in any twenty-four hours shall be ten hours. We further earnestly request that you amend the Code so that the Regional Boards composed of employers shall admit to membership with vote, representatives of the employees when the question of wages, hours or working conditions is under consideration.

In reference to the request made by former Senator Brookhart, and others, that farmers be exempted from observing any Code adopted here relative to trucking, I desire to say that everyone seems to be talking about farmers just now, and no one seems to think of the men who live in tenements in New York, Chicago, and other large cities, who make their living driving trucks. There is no comparison between the two classes in so far as poverty and misery and privation and hard work is concerned. The farmer, at any time, can go out and get a head of cabbage or a mess of potatoes from his next door neighbor, and in most places he does not have to worry about being thrown out on the street for non-payment of rent half so much as the poor devil driving a truck for a living who is laid off for no other reason except lack of business created by the "skinner" in the trucking game. The truck driver, with a family, out of a job, can get nothing to eat except at the bread line and then he has to wait, perhaps, all day in the rain for a crust given in charity, which he resents.

We want to help the farmer, but we do not want to help him at the expense of destroying ourselves. We are not objecting to the farmer hauling his hogs or cattle into the market and bringing out from the market the barrel of flour he may need in his home, but what we do object to is the farmer with a truck or two, driven by himself and his son, or his farm hand, picking up a load among fifteen or twenty other farmers, cutting the rates for hauling to nothing, and then coming to the merchandise market in the city or going from station to station soliciting any kind of freight to haul back at any price.

Mr. Holman, representing some kind of a Dairy Co-operative Association, suggests that farmers' associations be allowed to form Farmers' Co-operative Trucking Companies. This would mean that this Farmers' Co-operative Trucking Company would have the right to haul in anything off the farm and to haul out to the farm, or to anyone else living in the farm district, and to make stops at the cities and towns through which they pass over a radius of one hundred miles.

I want you, Mr. Administrator, to carefully watch those seemingly innocent requests made by men who claim to represent farmers' organizations with big, long names. We, as truck drivers, have nothing to sell except our labor. We must support our families by our labor. When there is no work for our trucks, we go hungry and our children are forced on the streets, sometimes to become criminals. We object to any special provision

or legislation being made in the Code governing trucking which exempts the farmer, or any other class, who are in the market hauling for hire.



Agreement Made and Entered Into By and Between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

In order to bring about a better understanding between the above named organizations, each organization in turn agrees to observe and respect the jurisdictional rights of the other as pertaining to trucks, over-the-road trucking, and buses.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen hereby concedes to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers jurisdiction over truck drivers and helpers. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers hereby concedes to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen jurisdiction over all classes and persons engaged in the operation of buses, as designated in the jurisdiction agreement entered into between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America under date of October 13, 1925, which agreement reads as follows:

Agreement Between the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Atlantic City, N. J., October 13, 1925.

It is hereby agreed between the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America:

That where buses are operated by or in connection with any street railway the operation of such buses or service shall belong to the members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

All men employed on buses operated by independent owners or companies not connected with any street railway company shall be recognized as coming under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. Where a dispute arises as to whether a bus line, or buses, is independent or is operated in connection with a street

railway company it shall be referred to the presidents of the two organizations for settlement.

W. D. MAHON,
WM. B. FITZGERALD,

Representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

THOMAS L. HUGHES,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,

Representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Approved:

WILLIAM GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers will not in the future claim any jurisdiction as against the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over persons who may engage in the movement of freight handled on trucks or other equipment if and when such vehicles are moved on railroad rails, or from railroad rails onto the highways, or from the highways onto railroad rails, to and from terminals or freight houses distanced from such rails, for the purpose of loading or unloading. It is distinctly agreed, however, that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers has jurisdiction over the picking up and delivery of freight and merchandise from depots, stations and terminals located in cities and towns distanced from regular freight terminals. This means that the collection and distribution of freight and merchandise from central depots and merchandise sheds shall remain under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers.

It is agreed that both organizations shall notify their respective lodges, local unions and officers to cease and refrain from organizing or admitting to membership in any of the already established local unions or lodges of either organization, any person coming within the jurisdiction of the respective organizations except in accordance with the jurisdiction as outlined and stated above.

It is further agreed and understood that the signatories to this agreement shall notify their respective constituents, including officers, local unions and lodges, by special letter and by publication in their official Journal of this understanding and agreement, and that as much publicity and information as possible on the agreement shall be transmitted as quickly as possible to the respective organizations.

It is further agreed that both organizations pledge themselves to help and assist each other towards a complete and full organization of the workers outlined in this agreement coming under their respective jurisdictions.

There is attached hereto a list of trucking companies with which the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has already entered into agreements regarding wages and working conditions for truck drivers and helpers, and it is agreed as to the persons employed as truck drivers and helpers by such companies that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen shall respect such agreements so long as they shall remain in force or until the members of the Brotherhood employed by any such companies shall have decreased in number to less than fifty per cent of the employees operating said trucks,

at which time the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen agrees to surrender such agreements and will refrain from entering into further agreements with such trucking companies, even though it may represent more than fifty per cent of the truck drivers employed.

It is agreed that should a dispute arise between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen regarding the proper interpretation of this agreement, or any section thereof, that a conference will be held by and between the Presidents of these organizations, or their duly appointed representatives, for the purpose of reaching a proper understanding or interpretation of such dispute or disputes. In the event of their failure to reach an agreement on any dispute it shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration consisting of two members to be chosen by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and two members to be chosen by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who shall first endeavor to dispose of the dispute and in the event the Board thus constituted is unable to reach an agreement it shall select a referee, who shall act as chairman, hear all the evidence, and the finding of a majority of the Board thus constituted shall be final and binding on all parties concerned.

It is further agreed that because this matter has been called to the attention of the President of the United States and that in view of the fact that the Hon. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States, has had a conference with the Presidents of both organizations and has requested that every possible means within the power of both organizations be used to bring about a settlement of this unpleasant controversy, that a joint telegram be sent to the Attorney-General advising him of the completion of an agreement and a thorough understanding of this controversy.

This agreement shall be in full force and effect on and after the 6th day of November, 1933.

Representing the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters,
Chauffeurs and Helpers.
DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President,
THOMAS L. HUGHES,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,

Representing the Brotherhood of
Railroad Trainmen:
A. F. WHITNEY,
President,

S. R. HARVEY,
P. C. BRADLEY,
C. W. JONES,
T. D. EILERS,
J. A. RAYNES,

Joint Relations Committee, Broth-
erhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This sheet is Page 4 of an agreement entered into by and between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with reference to certain jurisdictional questions, November 2, 1933.



TO ALL BREWERY OWNERS:

Gentlemen:

A decision has been rendered by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Washington in October, 1933, at which Convention the jurisdiction over drivers and chauffeurs employed in breweries was

granted to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. By a vote of 13,872 against 5,859 this decision was reached in this Convention or gathering of Labor officials and delegates, representing five million members of the American Federation of Labor.

This question and decision is of vital importance to your industry and business, in which your money and the money of your friends and associates is invested. The brewery business of the nation always has depended upon the good will of the masses of the working people. When a dispute arises or some contention needs adjustment in civil life, the parties involved apply to the courts for a decision. In this case the two international unions, namely the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, took their case to the supreme court of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, and that body by an overwhelming majority decided the question and stated in the most emphatic terms, after a discussion lasting several hours, that the drivers, chauffeurs and helpers employed in breweries come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers. There is no more pitiable situation in this country in industry than jurisdictional disputes, where very often, nearly always, the employer becomes one of the innocent, injured parties.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has for years been advocating the modification of the Volstead Act and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The General President of that organization, the undersigned, has been for twelve years battling and fighting, advocating and writing in every manner humanly possible, for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. As a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for years, and at the same time its treasurer, within that body the writer fought and was successful in having a resolution adopted by that Council in 1924, afterwards adopted by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, advocating a substantial modification or more liberal interpretation of the Volstead Act and repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. As Labor Chairman of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, spending ten weeks in the city of New York in Democratic National Headquarters, it was the privilege of the writer to advise with the leaders of the present national administration on this all-important question. In the addresses delivered during the campaign, fifty-two in all, delivered throughout New England and in New York, New Jersey and Indiana, the writer worked night and day towards educating the voters to the evils of Prohibition and the necessity of electing men to office who would stand for modification of the Volstead Act and pledge themselves to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters throughout the nation, from one end of the country to the other, had its officers, organizers, business agents and representatives on the platform everywhere helping, advocating and educating the voters to the end that the cursed Eighteenth Amendment that brought us so much misery would be removed from the Constitution of the United States. In a coast-to-coast address over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Thursday evening, November 4, 1932, the writer used the following language:

“I appeal to the workers of the nation to arise as one individual, as patriotic Americans, as the descendants of those who gave their lives that this country might be free and happy, to go to the polls on November 8th and vote. Use that symbol of the free man—the franchise. Use that God-given vote that after years of

struggle we obtained for all of our people, and by your vote determine to change conditions in Washington. Vote for men who pledge themselves to modify the Volstead Act and to help repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. It is our only hope. It is the ray of sunshine breaking through the darkness of this bitter night of industrial despair. Help bring back by your action the wholesome happiness we once enjoyed when men and women were honestly employed, when men and women were safe in the peace of their homes, when crime was practically unknown in our land, when children and parents were contented and happy in the safety of employment, before the days of bootlegging and bank failures, before the days of the noble experiment, when foreclosures were unknown on farm and in home. Help us, by your vote, to bring back the smile to the furrowed face of the frightened wife and mother. Save us, by your courage, from four more years of despair and poverty, from slashing of wages and casting of human souls on the junkpile of unemployment. I appeal to you as one who, during all his life, never betrayed his people, who for over a quarter of a century has served the workers, who has no other motive except to be helpful to the masses of the toilers."

It is better to settle this question now before this situation gets worse, because eventually it will get worse unless it is settled and the employers will be the sufferers. No owner of a brewery can afford to stand back and hide behind the statement that this is a labor controversy and labor should settle the matter itself. We have taken our case to the supreme court of Labor, the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and they have rendered a decision and it is the duty of the employers to help enforce that decision. Old-fashioned labor officials are with us, the same as they are in every other calling in life. Men who, for selfish reasons, refuse to listen to arbitration or abide by the decision of an institution by which they are chartered, will be found in every class in life, even within the church. This is true of the Labor Movement, and it is true in this particular instance where the United Brewery and Cereal Workers stand off and defy the masses of Labor, organized and unorganized, defy the Councils and Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and obstinately stand out alone, believing that the owners of breweries will back them up even though the industry may be hampered, and in some instances ruined, through a Labor conflict.

The battle against the friends of Prohibition is not over. Laws will have to be enacted in nearly all states where the sale of beer is permitted, governing such distribution and sale. It is necessary, therefore, that the brewery interests have with them the good will and the assistance of the millions of organized workers and their friends. If a decision has been rendered by the American Federation of Labor and the owners of breweries refuse to go along with same or hide under the subterfuge that it is a Labor problem only, there is no question in my mind but what the brewery interests will bring down upon their heads the ill will and displeasure of the American Labor Movement, and cannot and will not obtain the sympathy and support of the masses of the working people for whom the American Federation of Labor speaks, and which the brewery interests will need as the years roll on. Your money is invested and we are your friends and will render you honest, faithful service if you work with us. Your investment is in danger through a jurisdictional dispute which will, like snow rolling down the mountain,

gather momentum and become uncontrollable unless it is prevented or straightened out at the beginning.

I have been in the office I now hold—elected without opposition—for twenty-seven years. I have never broken a contract. I have helped to keep out undesirables from the Labor Movement. I have helped to straighten out many important, serious questions in the Labor Movement in this and other countries, which work has been delegated to me on more than one occasion. We ask your co-operation and assistance, and the American Federation of Labor asks your co-operation and assistance in putting its decisions into effect, which is that drivers and chauffeurs belong to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. In return we will guarantee you a square deal consistent with the rights and principles upon which the Labor Movement is founded. Working together and in harmony, the Labor Movement can be of substantial assistance to the brewers of the nation. Working against each other, or refusing to render help to one another, the industry is bound to have anything but happy landings. Deny it if you will, but there is a bitterness, a feeling throughout the nation that advantage was taken of the voters by those who were opposed to Prohibition to befuddle the minds of the voters as a result of the industrial stagnation, and organizations headed and promoted and protected by many of the churches will continue this propaganda indefinitely. Consolidation and concentration of our forces, therefore, is extremely and absolutely necessary. Your decision to abide by and put into effect the decision of the American Federation of Labor will be made known to that institution by this organization that I have the honor to represent. Helpfulness and fair dealing will be guaranteed in every manner possible to the brewery industry or any part of it with whom the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will have the privilege of doing business for the drivers and chauffeurs who will come under its jurisdiction and who may be in the employ of any brewery.

Very sincerely yours,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,

General President, International Brotherhood of
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.



Liberating the Workers From Toil

The editor of the Washington Post is greatly worried over the provision in the law appropriating \$3,300,000,-000 for public works that human labor instead of machinery shall be employed wherever practicable. Echoing the out-of-date views of the laissez-faire economists, he goes into ecstacies over the substitution of iron slaves for men and women in industry and sings this theme song to the machine:

"The machine has liberated mil-

lions of human beings from toil. Human labor is needed less and less as machine production progresses. No one can truthfully deny that machinery has been a great boon to the toilers of the world, yet in a period of distress they turn from it as the source of their difficulties."

This rhapsody about machinery having liberated millions of human beings from toil will not stand examination. In fact, the only persons who have secured freedom from toil by the substitution of machinery for human workers in the production and distribution of wealth are the few

who own and control the machine. So far as the workers are concerned millions of them have lost their jobs because the employers can get the work done more cheaply by machinery. A considerable portion of the world army of 30,000,000 unemployed workers whose feet now pound the pavements in every country looking for employment, are jobless solely because those who own and control industry have installed iron machines to take their places.

Under production carried on solely for the private profit of those who own industry the workers receive practically no benefits from machinery and the only freedom from toil which millions of them do receive as the result of machine production is the freedom to live as best they can on the starvation rations doled out to the jobless by public and private relief organizations.

The Cherry Tree

The year 1934 will most assuredly see an America vastly changed. The 1933 model, as we move along, shows some of the effects of change from 1932.

But by 1934 "you won't know the old place."

Whether the Industrial Recovery Act succeeds wholly or in part is just now a matter of conjecture. Success may be something of a point of view, also.

But there will be tremendous changes because of it and there's no question about that.

By 1934, using January 1 as a logical starting point, the Eighteenth Amendment will be wiped out.

And is there anybody who thinks that won't make a change?

So, Cicero, things will be different.

It does the imagination much good to play with the prospect of a nation whose industries are again running, where there is a work-week that never

is longer than 40 hours and that for a great many is down to 30 hours, where wages have been materially raised and where there is no prohibition.

The very wiping out of the spirit of prohibition will work wonders. There will be a renewed freedom in America, the value of which, in terms of human happiness and spiritual values, will be beyond estimate.

"Thou shalt not" will be out of the Constitution.

Moreover, the 1934 America will have no child labor.

There is that assurance definitely in sight.

America probably will be the only nation on earth free from child labor.

In connection with which, isn't it strange to find that the daily newspapers of the country are about the only institutions trying to block the elimination of child work? What a feather that is in their smudgy cap!

But with the tremendous wave of sentiment and with the new opportunity for elimination of evils by agreement, the children of America are going to be free in 1934.

Whatever our international relations may be is not yet written with any great clarity.

But we shall probably be closer to the great nations of this hemisphere, giving less of our time to Europe and its stews and broilments.

We'll worry less about war debts and more about how to get industry thoroughly organized into a democratic structure that will know how to settle its problems by internal legislative action, somewhat as we settle our political problems.

We'll do more working together, less fighting at each other's throats.

The 1934 model America will be a very interesting nation in which to live—the most interesting on earth.

By compelling success for the National Industrial Recovery program we shall all add to the assurance of this interesting prospect. — Plumbers' Journal.

THE MEMBERSHIP of the International Union, at the present time, is away ahead of where we expected it would be, due to the number of new charters we have issued since the beginning of the NRA drive.



IT IS FOOLISH for men to rush into the union now in order to get under cover and expect that we will be able to tip the world over for them the next day after they have joined the union. The International Union is glad to give them a charter in order that they may proceed to endeavor to relieve their own troubles, but we will not, and can not, promise to send them organizers, agents, committees, or render other kinds of assistance, just because they pay us thirty cents a month. Men will have to stand on their own feet and do some of the work themselves, as we did when we began to organize. As a matter of fact, we did not know what it was to see an International representative in those days and we did not run to the International office with our grievance every time some boss fired one of our members.

Is it not strange that men who have worked under deplorable conditions for the past fifteen years, just as soon as they come into the union, they want those conditions changed overnight? We have organizations of truck drivers, milk wagon drivers and bakery wagon drivers, that have recently come into the International, who have worked for fifteen, eighteen and twenty dollars a week and they immediately want to copy the Chicago wage scale. They don't seem to realize that the Chicago drivers, in nearly every instance, away back since 1901 when they first organized, went through the same thing these men are now going through and worked for much lower wages in the old days. In other words, they should get it into their heads that new unions can not expect to arrive where San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, New York and St. Louis have arrived after thirty years of hard work and organization building, and if these unions believe it can be done —well, they had better keep their thirty cents a month—we can't perform the impossible. We do promise, if they will build up their unions and remain loyal, and not disband at the least provocation or on some promise of the boss, they will arrive where the other strong unions of ours have arrived, and they will do it in less time than it was done by the powerful unions now functioning in the cities named above.

Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America

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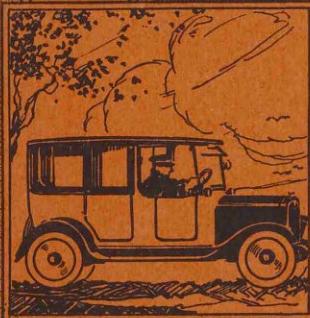
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JANUARY, 1934

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
*of AMERICA***



I promise during the year 1934—

To try and keep out of debt with all the power within me;
To live within my income and save a little each week, no matter how small
my revenue;
To take care of my health, which is the greatest blessing God can give a
human being;
To look as cheerful as I can even though I am carrying some serious troubles;
To cheer up the other fellow who hasn't got the strength I have to bear
the load;
To be a little more considerate of the feelings of others and refrain from
saying the unpleasant things;
To smile once in a while, understanding that no one has much use for a
grouch;
To stop knocking my associates and friends and defend them whenever I can;
To attend the meetings of my Union and by my word and thought help those
that are struggling to build it up;
To cut out as much as possible some of the weaknesses with which I may
be afflicted, especially if I am inclined to drink;
To be loyal to my family. This means morally and financially;
To hold down my irritable temper and think twice before making a hasty,
threatening statement, because I know that temper ruins my health
and my manhood;
To help the fellow that is down and out, if only with a dime, because it may
be my turn next;
To have the courage to fight for right even though I am in the minority;
To profit by the mistakes I have made in the past and avoid such dangers
in the future;
To pay my Union dues regularly, in advance if possible;
To bring a new man into the Union, or one who has fallen by the wayside
in his obligation;
To be a better man all around, even though I know it is difficult to fight
temptation and habit;
To talk calmly and in an appealing sense to my children, appealing to their
honor and decency to walk the honest, moral road.
If I do these things I know that, while I may have to battle with myself,
I will be a better man because I have made the fight.

[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

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Labor and the NRA

Statements in certain newspapers
that the American Federation of La-
bor is against the National Recovery
Act are completely erroneous. The po-
sition of the Federation was stated by
President William Green in his recent
Detroit speech. Mr. Green said:

"I have no patience with those who
condemn and find fault with the Na-
tional Recovery Act. Labor has not
fared perfectly under it. We have
complaints to make—many of them.
We have not gotten out of it all that
we hoped for or that we were entitled
to, but the friends of Labor, the
masses of the people, are not going to
condemn the National Recovery Act
because it does not bring us overnight
all that we think we are entitled to."

"The American Federation of La-
bor and all its hosts, the millions of
workers whom it has the honor to
represent, are going to stand behind
a great fighting leader, a great Presi-
dent of the United States, who is ac-
tually trying to do something for the
masses of the people."

Beginning with the code of fair
competition for the Cotton Textile
Industry, the first one set up under
the Recovery Act, the officers of the
American Federation of Labor have
held that the maximum work week in
the codes, usually forty hours or more,
is too long to provide employment for
the millions of jobless and have en-
deavored to have the hours materially
reduced.

The A. F. of L. officers have also
insisted that the minimum wages in

the codes are all too low to materially increase the buying power of the masses, without which the return of prosperity is seriously retarded, and have recommended drastic increases in the wage rates. In addition, A. F. of L. officers have urged the necessity of certain changes in the administration of the codes deemed necessary for the adequate protection of the workers.

These activities are among the duties imposed on Organized Labor by the Recovery Act itself. If the A. F. of L. did not endeavor to secure higher wages, shorter hours, and administrative changes regarded as vital to the interests of labor, it would not only be recreant to its obligations under the Act, but would be disloyal to the workers whose lives are so materially affected by the labor sections of the codes.

At the same time, the officers of the American Federation of Labor and its millions of members wholeheartedly support the National Recovery Act, and, as Mr. Green truly says, "stand behind" President Roosevelt, who "is actually trying to do something for the masses of the people." — News Letter.

Pullman Company Maintains Company Union, Violating Law, Is Charge

Condemning the exploitation of employees of the Pullman Company, the American Federation of Labor instructed the Executive Council to use its good offices in calling upon President Roosevelt to issue an executive order placing sleeping car companies within the scope of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act.

The convention pointed out that the Pullman Company is now claiming that it is not subject to the National Recovery Act or the Railroad Act and that the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation stated that the Rail-

road Act does not apply to the company.

The convention went on to cite Section 3 of the Interstate Commerce Act, which includes sleeping car companies under the term "common carriers" used in the act. "The Railway Labor Act," the convention said, "states in Section 1, First, the term 'Carrier' includes any express company, sleeping car company, and any carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act. Under Title 1, Emergency Powers of the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation is moving to determine wherein railroad carriers are violating labor's rights in the above named act, through a questionnaire sent to the carriers."

The convention added that the Recovery Act states a policy in opposition to workers being forced to join a company union, granting them the right to freely organize and declared:

"The Pullman Company has violated and is now violating the Railway Labor Act, the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933, and the spirit and letter of the NRA, by maintaining with its funds a company union, and firing porters and maids for joining the Sleeping Car Porters' Unions, which embrace the large majority of the porters and maids in the Pullman service."

A. Philip Randolph, delegate from Sleeping Car Porters' Union No. 18068, threw light upon the conditions of Pullman employees in an address in which he charged the Pullman Company is definitely violating the law by supporting a company union. He said his organization will not permit the company to get from under both the NRA and the Emergency Railroad Act. "Before we do that," he declared, "the Pullman porters and maids will walk off the cars."

"We contend," Delegate Randolph told the convention, "that the Pullman porters and maids, and also the

Pullman conductors and all the employees of the Pullman Company, come under the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act."

Among the officers and directors of the Pullman Company, Moody's Manual of Industrials for 1933 lists J. P. Morgan and George F. Baker, New York bankers; Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors, and Hale Holden, Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Railway.

A Deserved Criticism

The failure of the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, to do something definite to relieve unemployment by the application of the shorter work week is sharply condemned by the Scottish Typographical Journal, the organ of the Scottish Typographical Association. Its editor says:

"The framing of the 40-hour convention has been postponed for a year. Not only so, but if the reactionaries had their way the matter would be indefinitely shelved. And to our utter humiliation we find that the representative of this 'National' Government of ours was in the forefront of this retrogressive action. * * * That a reduction of hours in itself will not solve the unemployment problem is undisputed by even its most insistent propagandists. At the same time, action in this respect would undoubtedly go far to ease the economic problem by employing more people and with a resultant increased purchasing power. It is all the more regrettable, therefore, that the opportunity was not taken to give a progressive lead to the settlement of the problem presently confronting the world."

The Scottish Typographical Journal's criticisms of the International Labor Conference are entirely justified.

There are 30,000,000 unemployed men and women throughout the

world. The refusal of the Conference to take positive action on this great emergency, and give prompt consideration to the shorter work week as a remedy for it, is in sharp contrast to the policy of the Government of the United States, which has dramatically met the problem of the jobless by inaugurating the 30-hour week on public works and a variable week not in excess of forty hours in private industry.

Hesiod's saying that the man who procrastinates struggles with ruin is equally true of the employers and their Governments who dominated the Geneva conference. Their policy of delay was evidently applied in the hope that capitalist production with maximum private profit as its only goal will in some way resurrect itself on the same old basis of long hours.

The Government of the United States does not subscribe to such a foolish idea. President Roosevelt realizes that machine production makes shorter hours of labor possible, and that the 12,000,000 jobless, largely the offspring of labor-displacing machinery, make the shorter work week imperative if civilization is to continue.

The International Labour Office has certainly led the world in conferences on unemployment and the hours of labor, and in procrastinating its final decisions. But when it gets right down to the action that does something, Uncle Sam heads the international procession for wholesale reduction of the length of the work day and the work week with its absorption into employment of millions of the American jobless.

Even those who cry loudest for "freedom of the press" do not appear annoyed because of the denial of the right of "free speech" in the anthracite coal regions of the kingdom of Pennsylvania.



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

THE EDITOR of your Journal desires to wish all of our members a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and hopes and prays that 1934 will have a tendency to eliminate many of the dark clouds, the sorrows and the uncertainties that have crowded our life for the past three or four years.

This is the twenty-sixth year that I have tendered this New Year's Greeting to our people—over a quarter of a century—but when I look back over the years and remember the progress we have made, the confidence we have established in the minds of the public and our employers, I am happy to have lived in this generation and this age, and to have put forward my humble efforts to the end that I have been somewhat helpful in establishing the conditions and the privileges which we now enjoy. Oh yes, I fully understand that there are hundreds of our men out of work and that we are surrounded by unpleasant controversies, and that we are confronted with agitators and disturbers within our Union and outside of our Union. No one knows this better than I do, sitting in this office and traveling over the country year in and year out and visualizing the changes that have taken place. But I am just as confident as I was twenty-six years ago that we will overcome the obstacles that now surround us. I am an optimist to this extent, that I believe the sufferings we are undergoing, as a result of unemployment which has created poverty and discouragement, will purify us and make us better men and women as the years roll on. I am also fully satisfied that from out of this stagnation and mire of industrial degradation and paralysis that our country and ourselves will emerge the victor in the years to come.

We needed something like what we have undergone for the last three or four years to bring us to our senses. The working men and women of the nation, the middle classes, and even the professional men and women were drunk with their power as a result of the conditions obtaining, which created extravagance and licentiousness far beyond the wildest dreams of our ancestors. Men and women went crazy for dress, and depraved themselves in many ways, morally and otherwise, because money came easily and positions were plentiful. We even ruined our children, in many instances, by allowing them to have every luxury, thereby depriving them of the education obtained as a result of struggling for the better things. The younger generation were allowed to grow into manhood and womanhood believing everything was rosy, and fathers and mothers were guilty of crimes for which they are now paying the price, because they have seen their loved ones act in defiance of their wishes and lead lives in many instances which brought discredit to the parents.

Now that we have gone through the fire of purification and punishment, suffering and privation, we will, in my opinion, be better from this experience. With the beginning of the New Year let us try and begin to build up our courage and our determination to go ahead, to suffer, if necessary, and to inculcate principles of decency and economy and to destroy the weaknesses established during the years of plenty, which led us on to doing things and wasting things which we now know we need. There are none of us, no matter how wise we are, that have not made mistakes. No one has the right to censure the other for their one or two mistakes made during the years of prosperity. For instance, what right do I have to say

to a man, "You should not have put your money in that bank; you should have investigated," now that the bank has closed its doors? What's the use of rubbing it in, when even the wisest men and women in life, those that believed they understood investments, have lost in other enterprises which were just as rotten as the bank that closed? But we have a right to censure and condemn and refuse to sympathize with those classes that do not profit from the experiences that have obtained in life. Any man or institution may prove false to us once, but if we permit them to prove false to us the second time, then we are below the standard of normal intelligence, decency and manhood.

The thing to do, all of us, is to try and drive out the past, to begin anew on January 1, 1934, lay our plans for the future and try to build up again as we did before, recover if we can a part of what we have lost, but at any rate never to surrender our desire and our ambition, to fight on, to the end that when January 1, 1935, comes around we can look with a smile at the future and partly smile at the past.

After all, if we analyze our own conditions, even though we have lost our jobs, even though we have lost our money, even though the lifetime savings of ourselves and our families have been wiped out—or pretty nearly wiped out—let us ask ourselves, isn't there a condition that could be worse? Suppose one of our loved ones was taken away, one whom we had cherished with a love almost indescribable; suppose that one of our children or our parents or one of our immediate family, were sick with an incurable disease, in an asylum suffering mentally, or threatened with a malignant disease for which there was very little hope. Wouldn't that condition be worse?

And again, why do we grieve so much at our lot in life? After all, isn't it a certainty—more certain than anything else in nature—that in a few years we will be called away? In our youth we refuse to consider that part of life. There isn't anything more certain than that the end will come. There may be some doubt from the material standpoint, or some uncertainty from a natural standpoint as to our birth, but there is no doubt whatever as to the ending of our span of life. Every human being born into the world begins to end their life from the first day of their birth. And understanding that this is an absolute fact, why should we worry about the things in life that are material? Oh yes, of course I understand that we are anxious for those whom we may leave behind, that we would like to see them provided for, and that is the human instinct in all of us. Only the degenerate or feeble-minded without principles of justice is careless about protecting a dependent wife or mother, or an invalid sister or brother.

But again, as to leaving a lot of money to children, why should we be so anxious? The greatest bitterness has obtained in families of the well-to-do among brothers and sisters as a result of quarreling over the properties and money left by the father. Go into the home of a decent working man where he has left only enough to provide for his wife, and witness for yourself the sympathy and the love and the sorrow amongst the children who will not receive one dollar from that loved father of theirs. There you will vision sincerity and filial, heart-felt devotion and sorrow. On the other hand, come with me into the home of the rich, or the medium rich, and see the children, grown up into manhood and womanhood with children of their own, who are waiting anxiously until the will of their father is read, and then witness the disappointment on the part of the children because one was favored more than another. They forget the years of anxiety and tenderness that father spent in raising them from babies to boyhood and

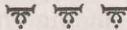
girlhood, then sending them to school; they forget the nights that he sat up anxiously watching one of them suffering with one of the diseases of childhood. All is forgotten in the thought of how much they will gain. Sometimes before the passing of the father he fully understands that this will be the condition obtaining at his death, and there is no more pitiful experience in life for a father or mother than to understand that such is the feeling of their children.

I merely mention this in order to try to prove to our readers that some of the things we worry about and go to our beds praying for a return of, if we obtained same they would be a curse in disguise. I have always been a believer in the law of averages; that blessings sometimes come disguised, and that great success and material gain or the accomplishment of great desires, are sometimes punishment for which we suffer before the end.

Be of good cheer for the coming year of 1934. Brace up, buckle on your harness, determined to take care of the little things in life that seem trivial; make friends and give friendship in return to those that are possessed of the qualities of decency and honesty, whether they be humble or in high station. Money and position and great fame are not always the qualities of the real man. "Fame is but a fickle Dame."

One request I make for all and that is to take care of your health during the coming year. Don't say that you couldn't afford to go to a doctor. There are many institutions where medical treatment can be obtained free, or where it costs you very little. But even if you have to do without an extra suit of clothes, take care of your health, which includes your teeth, eyes and general constitution, because, after all, nothing in life counts if you do not have your health. It is rumored, and I believe on good authority, that J. P. Morgan, father of the present Mr. Morgan, who died of cancer in Rome, Italy, offered five million dollars to any physician or surgeon who could cure him or prolong his life without suffering. Of course it could not have been done. There was an All-Seeing Power that had numbered his days, and nature, with its wonderful medical scientific development, found it impossible to relieve the dying Morgan. He left over \$150,000,000 to his children; he had a great name internationally; he was thoroughly loved in Rome and in London as he was in Washington and New York by those whom he had befriended in the upper strata of life. But lying there on his bed of pain, watching the hours fleeting by and knowing there was no relief, would he not gladly have changed places with the poorest man and begin life again and give up all his millions? Is there any one of you who would now accept the position of such an individual under such circumstances? Therefore, have you not every reason to be thankful that even though the days and nights have been dark and disappointing, sometimes discouraging, for the past year—I repeat, should you not be thankful that you are not suffering or witnessing some loved one suffering beyond relief? We still have the sunshine and a vast, beautiful country full of all the qualities and gifts of nature necessary to make life happy. We should be thankful that we are living in this country in this age. We may have lost financially; we may have lost our better positions; but we are never broke unless we have lost our courage, and even then there is this hope and prayer on the part of the Editor, that you will fight to regain that courage if part of it has been destroyed. Fight on! Fight on for justice and a better day!

A Happy, Prosperous New Year, with greater contentment and courage, is the greeting of your Editor.



RATHER a strange thing that Labor, as is usually the case in recent years (on all important questions) does not know where it stands on the monetary question. There is no class that will suffer more from this situation than the working classes and there is no class, therefore, that should be more interested. We have one group of labor men sending telegrams to the President denouncing the so-called "monetary policy" of the President, and we have another group sending in resolutions endorsing same. And there is no one seemingly that has the power to come out and speak for Labor as a whole, because there has been no expression from Labor on this all-important question. The subject is so far reaching and to many so hard to understand that you cannot blame the workers, who expect advice from their leaders, for being all up in the air regarding the matter.

If the value of the dollar is reduced to 50 cents; that is, if you can only purchase as much with \$2.00 now as you could three years ago with \$1.00, then the workers lose, because it is a moral certainty that wages are not going to go up 50 per cent, nor 25 per cent, nor 10 per cent, in many instances, for the organized workers. Therefore, Labor loses by inflation.

On the other hand we have this situation confronting us, that unless we raise the price of manufactured materials and farm products there will be no money to spend either by the manufacturers or farmers, and consequently there will be a large industrial stagnation or an enormous amount of unemployment prevailing.

There was an old system in England, which still prevails, where they give you a great big handful of copper pennies for a shilling. You get twelve large 2-cent pieces, in England called pennies, for a shilling. They are as large as silver dollars, and you get that much for a 24-cent silver piece, which is the value of the English shilling.

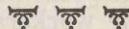
There was psychology in this procedure and this psychology was introduced into the English monetary situation during the time in which Disraeli was Prime Minister. The British Dominion extended into the Orient and the Hindus in India and the natives of South Africa and Australia were very happy when they could rattle twelve big English pennies in their pockets, because they felt they certainly were rich. The custom prevails today, even in Ireland where English money is the money of the Free State.

In simple language it is about the same system they are endeavoring to use through inflation. As an example of what is intended, the desire on the part of the administration is to give the farmer more money, more silver dollars, more big pennies, so that he will feel he has something and, therefore, will be more liberal in his spending. During the war wheat sold, by order of the Government, at \$2.40 a bushel and the farmers were happy and contented and everybody was working. That was in the days when the farmers had two or three automobiles and a hod carrier wore nothing but silk shirts. Everybody was contented because everyone had a lot of money and were working continually; and although you could buy as much now for \$20.00 as during the war for \$40.00, still there was more employment during the years of prosperity and there was more contentment from 1923 to 1928.

There is also this movement on foot. In our country we have an enormous amount of silver mines and the representatives from those states, both in the House and the Senate, are exceedingly anxious to raise the price of silver and perhaps the price of copper. There is a selfishness in all classes in society, and selfishness, or self-preservation, of the representative in Con-

gress is very prominent in our legislative halls, both in the state and in the nation.

At any rate, the monetary question, or the question of inflation or deflation is the subject now prevailing throughout the country; and Labor, as stated before, should be more interested than any other class in society, and Labor should hold conferences of its representative officers. The conference should be called in Washington and an attempt made to reach an understanding, even if more than one conference had to be called. Action is what the membership needs. Leadership to fight and to lead is sadly lacking.



IT HAS RECENTLY come to my attention that many of our local unions are charging less dues each month than the International Constitution orders or provides and compels. On page 35, Section 80, of the International Constitution it reads as follows:

"Dues of members of Local Unions hereafter chartered shall not be less than Two (\$2.00) Dollars per month. This section also applies to Local Unions that have surrendered their charters or whose charters have been revoked, upon the issuance of a new charter to said Local Union."

This law went into effect on December 1, 1930, and all local unions chartered since that time must, under this law, charge not less than \$2.00 per month dues. Any local charging less than this per month shall not receive any financial or other aid from the International Union in case of trouble or difficulty, and after the International Union finds out that the local is not complying with this law, and upon proper notice to the local union, such as reading this statement in the Journal, the International Union may, and will, revoke the charter of the local.

Men coming into the union who cannot pay 50 cents a week, or two dollars a month, dues in order to build up their local treasury, are not worth much to the Labor Movement or themselves. No matter what the amount is, which the membership pay as dues to the local union, the International Union receives only one cent a day per member, or thirty cents a month. Therefore, the purpose of the Convention in adopting this law was to build up the treasuries of the locals so that they might have sufficient funds to permanently employ some individual member of the local to look after its affairs and to pay a small benefit in case of death when the funds of the local become sufficiently strong to do so; also in order that the local might have money enough to take care of court cases or members absolutely in need in case of a strike or lockout. Our strongest unions are the ones that pay three, four or six dollars a month dues and are the unions which need the least help from the International organization.

It is useless for any local secretary or local union to make the statement that they cannot get this amount in dues out of their membership. I repeat, if the membership are not willing to pay for their affiliation with the union to the extent of at least \$2.00 a month, then they should remain out of the union, because they are going to be a source of trouble and embarrassment to the Labor Movement as well as a liability to the International organization.

While the International Union has for one of its purposes the principle of fraternity, it is also founded on business ethics and business principles

and unless such principles and ethics are observed by local unions and by the International, our movement will decay—die from looseness, inefficiency and poverty.

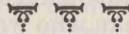
All local secretaries and members should immediately take up this question and if they are not living up to the Constitution in reference to this matter, it should be remedied at once, otherwise they had better disassociate themselves from the International organization because the International will not guarantee or give any benefits where this section of the Constitution is being violated.

When a local union is granted a charter it enters into an agreement with the International that it will observe its Constitution, its laws and all its rulings, consequently, it is the duty of the International Officers to carry out their obligation by enforcing the Constitution. Cheap men of Labor in any employment are not profitable and cheap unions are a menace to the great Labor Movement.



AGAIN I repeat, the national office will not recognize letters from individual members, as this would be an utter impossibility. And again, we do not know who the member is who writes in. Anyone, for instance, can write a letter and say that "the local officers refused to answer to my complaint on a certain situation." How do I know, in the national office, who James Williams, John James, or Martin O'Brien is. If a member has a grievance that he wants adjusted he should appear before the meeting and bring forth his grievance. He can then ask that a decision be rendered by the Joint Council if there is one in the district. If not, the member should ask the Secretary-Treasurer to send the question—with the seal of the local union on the communication—to the national office for answer and decision. If every Tom, Dick and Harry were to start shooting letters into the national office we might just as well close our doors.

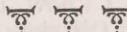
All anonymous letters are thrown in the waste basket. So if you do not have the courage to sign your letters, then do not send them in, and even if they are signed sometimes we take into consideration the localities, the individuals signing, and the kind of locals and officers against whom they make complaints. The one advantage of being an official for a number of years is the fact that we pretty well know every one of our local officers; at least we have their history in the Headquarters and we know, usually, who is right and who is wrong. We also are acquainted with the chronic kickers and disturbers who for years have pestered us with all kinds of grievances, some created, some imaginary, and perhaps some real, but not so impossible that they cannot be straightened out within the local unions.



LOCAL UNIONS charging over \$50.00 for initiation fee are absolutely working against the best interests of the Trade Union Movement. Yes, I make this statement fully understanding that substantial benefits are paid by the local union. The greater success of the Labor Movement depends not upon high initiation fees, but on high dues. We are confronted with this situation once in a while, that the fellows who are in the union, some of them who were hard to get in, do not care how difficult it is made to bring in the fellow on the outside. Some of the others, usually the old timers, are pretty

considerate and conservative and admit that while they worked to bring the union to where it is, they could not have paid the high initiation fee demanded by some unions at the time they became members. I fully understand that the conditions made by the union now should be paid for, but when you charge a man four or five dollars a month you are making him pay for the conditions obtained. Besides, get this into your heads, you men who desire to strengthen the union and claim to be unselfish, we must continuously keep bringing new blood into our union or else we will die of dry rot. Oh yes, I also know there are many men out of work now and that those men should be given the preference. I quite agree with this sentiment because we are now living in subnormal times. But this condition will not continuously obtain. I also realize there is quite a little deadwood hanging around the edges of the union that keep their dues paid up pretty well but are not the kind of men an employer wants to hire when he is looking for good men. One of the things we must get into our heads is that the local union, through its officers and members, must have the courage to tell the few hangers on where they get off, even if they are in the union.

In other words, I say to the local officers, don't play politics; stand on your feet and speak up. They elected you to office for this purpose. And I have found after thirty years of service in the Labor Movement that the man who has the courage to tell the truth and fight for the best interests of the union is always supported by the majority.

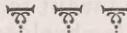


THE CODE business has been awful in so far as increasing the work of our organization is concerned. The National Recovery Act has been a blessing to the unorganized and to many who are out of work. Substantially and actually it hasn't done hardly anything towards raising wages for those that were organized. In a few places we have shamed the employers into shortening the hours where we were working sixty hours a week, and in other places, through the force and strength of our unions, shortened the hours of work. It has helped us in this way, that the employers, especially in the southern states, who have not dealt with unions of our craft, and many other crafts, have been forced to raise wages. In this way it has helped our fair employers who have always paid decent wages.

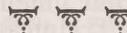
The National Recovery Act is only an experiment, but it has been to the masses of the workers, mostly the unorganized, of substantial benefit. The codes adopted pertaining to our crafts where we are organized, are simply ridiculous and unthinkable. This was to be expected because the Government, short of men to handle the codes down in Washington and other places, had to take what was left and those who volunteered their services. In many instances a man engaged in the printing business handled the trucking code; and another man who was engaged as a teacher of astronomy at Harvard or some other educational institution, handled the building trades code, etc. Oh, there were many large employers of labor, like the head of the Standard Oil Company and the head of General Electric, who volunteered their services as they did during the war. I refer to the dollar a year man; but, believe me, to those people salaries did not count for anything. The fact that they were on the job protecting their interests against any adverse decisions was more to them than wages. And believe me, brothers, they got results.

This is where Labor is weak. The big men of Labor cannot be taken

away from their work. Usually two or three fourth-class leaders are always open for invitations to serve on boards or committees. And many of those, including those on the outside, such as shyster lawyers, men with a round-about political pull, go in there and serve on boards and all the time they are in there all of them, with few exceptions, are endeavoring to make contacts which will be helpful to them as soon as the war is over, whether the war be industrial or militaristic. It is a pity that each International Union could not delegate an assistant to take the place of the principal officer of the organization so that said principal officer could devote his time watching and protecting the interests of his members in times such as we are now going through in Washington. The Labor men who seek jobs or publicity for themselves at the expense of their unions are the curse of the movement. But still more dangerous are the penny-ante layers. And much more vicious are the heads of big corporations who are such good patriots. "Double check?"



APPARENTLY, from the speech of General Johnson before the Manufacturers' Association in New York, he is wavering a little as to his determination to see that Labor is given what it was intended it should be given by the National Industrial Recovery Act when it was passed. I listened in on the radio to this address and also have a copy of it before me this morning on my desk, and the innuendos or messages contained between the lines of this speech to the National Manufacturers' Association as to how they could get along, proves to me conclusively that there is either fear on the part of General Johnson that he could not put over what the intention of the Act was, or else an inclination to sidestep. I am not the only Labor official that believes thus. However, when the Congress meets there may be some questions asked by the representatives of the people. No one can deny that Henry Ford defeated the whole machinery of the Act, because there isn't any semblance of a union in the Ford factory in Detroit, and no one working for Ford dares admit that he is a member of a union or he would get in or get out bad. This is absolutely and distinctly against the law as embodied and expressed in the National Recovery Act.

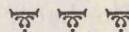


SEE TO IT that your local Secretary-Treasurer is bonded. Don't be afraid to stand up in the meeting and ask if he is bonded. It is the principal duty of the Trustees to see that the Secretary-Treasurer is bonded for enough to cover the amount of money subject to his withdrawal by individual check. In most local unions this would not be more than one thousand dollars. If it is more than that, the signatures of two officers should be necessary. The International Union has a separate fund for the Secretary-Treasurer of the International subject to his personal signature on the check. This is in order that he may be able to pay bills when the General President is away from the general office. Local unions can do likewise. An honest man acting as Secretary-Treasurer desires to be bonded.

The Trustees of the local union should have the bond of the Secretary-Treasurer in safe keeping in a bank or safety deposit vault. It is not right to have the Secretary-Treasurer hold his own bond, because if there was a crooked Secretary-Treasurer he could destroy the bond. When the Trustees

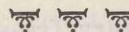
of a local union audit the books of the local they should prove the financial statements as contained on the books by going to the bank for verification of the deposits.

Begin the New Year right. It is just as easy to do right as to do wrong. It is all a habit. We have grown too loose in recent years in the handling of our affairs in local unions, and it is due to the carelessness or apparent "flapperism" of the individual members that were too busy enjoying themselves during the years of prosperity to attend to the affairs of the union. Let us promise now during the coming year to attend our meetings and take care of the affairs of our unions.

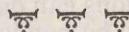


A COMPLAINT has come to me from President Whitney that members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen who are driving trucks have been interfered with by some of our members, or those who claim to be our members, in several districts. If this is true I want to warn our members now that such proceeding is entirely wrong and is absolutely in conflict with the agreement we have reached with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Under that agreement those truck drivers who are holding membership in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen cannot be forced out of that membership, but they can resign if they want to. In other words, under the insurance laws of the Trainmen they cannot force those men out of membership. Again, the Trainmen have guaranteed to me that when the contracts they have with truck owners expire, they will not renew them. Consequently the International Union orders all organizations affiliated with the International Union to recognize paid-up members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen driving trucks at the present time, but no members card must be recognized who has been taken into that organization since November 6, 1933.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has a reputation for carrying out its contracts and it has never broken its word of honor or its pledge to employers or to a trade union representative, and we do not intend that this contract with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen shall in any way be violated by any of our affiliated unions. Under the agreement the Trainmen will not admit to membership any truck driver. We will not admit to membership any bus driver. All our unions and all members are requested to carry out this agreement. The Trainmen are doing their share.



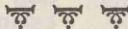
GOOD UNION MEN abide by the decision of the majority of the membership in meeting assembled. If the power is delegated to the executive board to handle certain routine matters, then the decision of the board should be accepted. When we appeared before the rostrum and took the obligation which we all have taken—or should have taken in order to be the right kind of members properly initiated—we pledged ourselves to abide by the decision of the majority of the members of the local union.



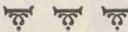
ALL MEMBERS have the right to express themselves in open forum at a regular meeting, but no member has the right to make charges and statements that are absolutely wrong, nor has any member the right to go around

on the outside and whisper things into the ears of other members which are not in line with real manhood and decency. Any member making a charge against an officer by whispering to someone else on the outside is subject to have charges preferred against him by that officer and if the charges against the officer are proven false, then the local union can go as far as suspending or heavily fining the member of being guilty of cruel injustice in destroying the good name of the officer. It is true you might say that the local executive board was stacked against you, but when the local executive board makes its report to the meeting on the charges preferred against you, if you feel the sentence is unjust, you have the right to take the matter up and appeal from said decision to the Joint Council. The decision of the Joint Council is final and binding in the case of the individual.

All real trade unionists, members of our unions, should be governed by the action of the local union and the executive board, because in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are guilty when found guilty by the local union and its executive board.



THE CONSTITUTION states plainly that a man must pay his initiation fee in full before he can be given the obligation in our organization. Certain leniency is granted in unions where there are high initiation fees, such as \$25.00, \$40.00 or \$50.00; and where a man pays a major portion of this initiation fee the national executive board has permitted the local union to initiate the individual. But where the initiation fee is \$12.00, \$10.00 or \$5.00 it should be paid in full before the individual is initiated.



Blatant Blanton

Representative Blanton of Texas has resumed his reactionary attacks on the living standards of Government employees.

A sample of his "argument" for lower pay for Federal workers is contained in a letter he wrote to Claude E. Babcock, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. He said:

"If you will send me a list of your members who are dissatisfied with their Government pay and are willing to give up their positions I will furnish from my own district 500 qualified applicants for each position, who will gladly take the job at a lower salary. You had better let well enough alone."

That is to say, Representative Blanton proposes to put Government jobs

up at auction and sell them to the lowest bidder. This scheme in the present period of hard times and unemployment would reduce wages and salaries to a starvation basis.

Blanton's proposal is nothing but blatant demagoguery. His trick can be turned against him. He draws the comfortable salary of \$8,500 a year. His record reveals that his major function is to detect measures which are designed to improve the economic conditions of the earning masses of the American people and then vote against them.

If Representative Blanton should offer his job at auction to the lowest bidder in his own state, his office would undoubtedly be flooded with tens of thousands of qualified applicants, probably at half what he gets, and, judging from his anti-labor record, the qualifications would not be high.

CORRESPONDENCE

San Francisco, Calif.,
December 13, 1933.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, President International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

A sorely oppressed but noticeably jubilant voice makes itself heard from out of a wilderness of disorganization—"Los Angeles is beginning to see the light."

Recently, some 25,000 grievously exploited Angelenos from all walks in life have, with amazing sincerity and earnestness, joined the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. The permanency of this great move, Brother President, naturally cannot be determined immediately. Very positive signs, however, tempt us to prophesy that the reign of the Los Angeles Open Shop has been very definitely undermined and that the bright flower of Unionism distinctly threatens to flourish in full bloom. Endless and untold obstacles are expected from the die-hard open shoppers, but once the miserably persecuted low-paid worker tastes of the delights of a Rooseveltian leisure, he will not very readily consent to be driven back to the bleak and painful throes of his former abominable lot.

Yes, Brother Tobin, we do wax rather exultant at the small measure of success that has attended our latest efforts, but in the face of the discouraging and hopeless struggle of the past several decades, are we not entitled to joyfully boast a bit?

And, again, is not the measure of our success in Los Angeles a true indicator of what may be accomplished throughout the Nation?

We think that Labor Leaders everywhere can well afford a look of con-

cern to what is taking place in Los Angeles. If, to this interest, they will add words of encouragement and continued support to the organizers responsible in part for this great work, then we say that the lasting success of our efforts in a great measure will be guaranteed.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your increasing confidence and help throughout this campaign. The services of Michael Casey and William J. Conboy have been inestimable, as results have thus far proven. However, our goal has in no sense as yet been attained, but we plod on with greater confidence in the knowledge that you and the powerful International that you so ably lead are with us.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

JOSEPH M. CASEY,
Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

Team, Auto Truck and Delivery Drivers, Local Number 162

Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.,
December 14, 1933.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Gen. Pres.,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Just finished reading the December issue of the Journal and in my opinion it was the best issue ever published. The article dealing with the brewery situation and your address to the NRA are of particular importance at this time on account of the fight we are waging on the Brewery Workers and the effort we are making at this time to organize the long distance haulers.

While we are meeting with success in both of these efforts there is some

maudlin sentiment for the Brewery Workers and some of the auto freight operators are beginning to realize that organization of the men will tend to stabilize their industry.

Separate copies of your speech and your article on the brewery situation will be very helpful to us in our endeavors. If it is not asking too much, will you send me several hundred copies of each which we will be glad to pay for, otherwise, about two hundred copies of the magazine.

Things are going along very nicely in Portland and we are making positive headway. We could organize many more men than we have by brass band tactics, but we are proceeding carefully by obtaining wages and conditions and agreements as we go along. Practically all the drivers in Portland have been organized in the past. During the last several years, since they quit the Union, their wages have been cut in two. Many of these men are now knocking at the door, but we are only taking them as fast as we can properly function for them. There is every indication that we will have a solid and substantial organization in Portland by the time the Convention rolls around.

Hoping this finds you in good health and with sincere good wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) H. W. DAIL.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Most of our people will remember Harry W. Dail, Secretary-Treasurer for several years of Local 174, Seattle, Washington. In fact he was a great deal of help towards making Local 174 in its days of struggle, the kind of union it is today, healthy and militant. He is now doing special organizing work under the direction of the Joint Council of Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., in through the State of Oregon.)

Harriman's Brainstorm

Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, one of the organizations which strenuously opposes that section of

the National Recovery Act which guarantees the right of the workers to organize in bona fide trade unions without interference from employers, is reported in the press as having told the Cincinnati, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce that in his judgment the Recovery Act bars union shop agreements.

What a brainstorm!

Undoubtedly Mr. Harriman's belief is father to his desires.

Reactionary and subversive anti-union employers of the Harriman type, whose well-known policy is to use the so-called law of supply and demand to beat down wages and lengthen hours, know that trade unions with union shop agreements resulting from collective bargaining are the only real protection working men and women have against the subversive labor policies of industrial dictators.

They would like to see trade unions outlawed by law in the United States just as Hitler has outlawed them by decree in Germany.

Of course there is not a paragraph or sentence in the National Recovery Act that prohibits union shop agreements.

In fact it is likely that those who phrased the labor section were animated by the desire to encourage collective bargaining and thus enable the workers to participate by bona fide unions in determining their wages and hours under the fair practice codes set up under the Recovery Act.

As William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the 1933 convention of that organization: "The right to enter into an agreement providing for a closed union shop has been conceded and recognized by the courts in all their decisions."

That right is not vitiated in the slightest degree by the National Recovery Act, nor by any responsible interpreter of its constructive provisions.—News Letter.

Crisis in Education

One of the most disastrous consequences of the depression is the impairment of our public school system. Our ideal was to give every boy and girl an equal opportunity for an education in order to prevent the development of those permanent barriers between groups, due to unequal training. Our community incomes have declined, tax revenues for schools have fallen off. Many communities whose school funds are short are seriously hampered by restrictions on their borrowing limits. When credit is most essential local regulations and sometimes state constitutional regulations eliminate bonds as an emergency relief.

The country has been sorely troubled by reports of closed schools, short-time schools, overcrowded schools, courses dropped from curricula, teachers unpaid, teaching positions unfilled, etc. These things indicate a serious condition which badly handicaps the citizens of the future.

In order to have a basis of facts upon which remedial progress could be based, the National Education Association sent to the educational officials of every county a report asking for data on closed schools, short terms, and compensation under \$450 and \$750 yearly. In response to 3,520 cards, replies were received from 1,886 counties. The returns show that 2,016 remained closed for lack of funds this fall; 110,800 children are without schools. This is a greater number of children than are enrolled in Minneapolis or the entire state of Arizona. In addition 150 schools report a school term of less than three months, with 35,750 involved; 5,728 will have a school term of less than six months. The National Education Association estimates that more than 18,000 schools will run less than six months and that 914,500 children are affected. These figures mean that over 1,000,000 children in rural com-

munities will be denied the usual educational facilities.

The returns on salary indicate that about one-half the rural teachers have an annual income less than \$750 and that one in five receives less than \$450.

The National Education Association estimates that one out of every four of the teachers in our public schools have an annual income less than would flow from the minimum wage for unskilled labor fixed by the President's Re-employment Agreement.

In reporting on public school education to our last convention, the Executive Council declared that Labor cannot stand by and see the passing of our public school system which we did so much to secure. We pointed out that federal aid was the only way to get relief and that federal aid need not mean federal control or a denial of local responsibility. The plight of our public schools must be carried to Congress. — American Federationist.

Auto Drivers Get Proper Rest Periods in England

London, England.—Officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union declare that important steps toward the national regulation of working conditions in the transportation of goods on the highways by motor-driven vehicles will soon be taken as the result of the enactment by Parliament of the bill regulating that industry.

It was announced that the Minister of Labor will consult with the trade unions and employers' organizations with a view to establishing the negotiating machinery.

One important provision of the Act insures for the drivers proper rest periods away from their vehicles. This, it is said, will improve work conditions and prevent accidents caused by excessive fatigue.

GO TO your next meeting and try to revive the good old honest discussions we had years ago when we were building up our Unions, and promise to support the officers of your Union, because they, too, are struggling and fighting for the right, more than some of us understand.



I STATED in the columns of this Journal some months ago that this winter would not be as bad as last winter and that next spring would see the beginning of a real come-back. Even running the dangers of becoming a false prophet, I am still standing on this statement. Look around you and see if there isn't some way that you can lend a helping hand to someone less fortunate than yourself. At least you can say a word of encouragement and give a fellow a slap on the back and say to him, "It might be worse." After all, the countries in Europe that are on the verge of revolution are worse off than we are. Anyone who states that our country is going to the dogs does not know anything about what is going on in other countries, and does not fully understand that we have the richest country in the world and it is all a matter of proper adjustment, just now beginning to take place.



BELOWEVE it or not, but the Chicago World's Fair put more pep and life into the railroads than anything that has happened in the last three or four years; and, generally speaking, the Fair was conducted in a manner that redounds to the credit of Chicago. There was no increase in crime during the Fair, and pickpocketing and other petty crimes were held down to a minimum. Also people were not robbed by high prices any place in Chicago during the Fair. Proving conclusively that there is a vast majority of high-class business men and political officials in Chicago.

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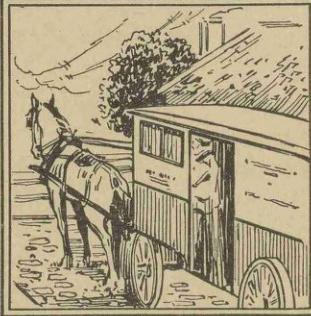
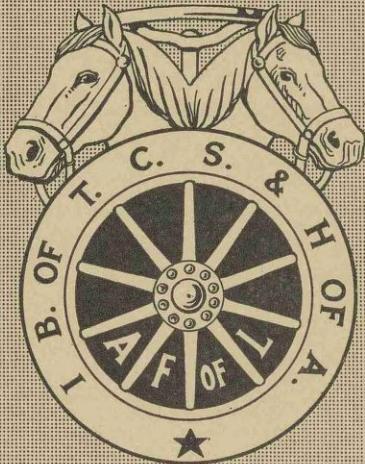
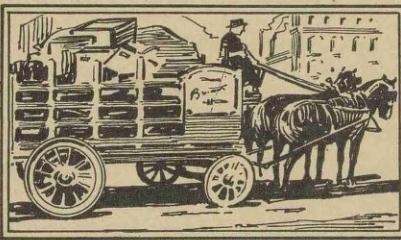
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FEBRUARY, 1934

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
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of AMERICA**



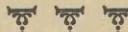
ABOVE AND beyond all if you should be forced out on the street on strike, do not under any circumstances commit any kind of assault or do anything that would land you in jail or in prison, because the local union cannot take care of you, and when you are in it is hard to get out.



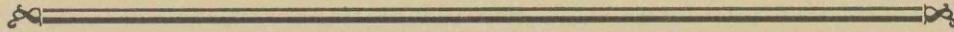
SOME union men out on strike, especially those that are newly organized, believe they can do anything they like and get away with it. I fully understand the feeling of a poor devil out on strike when he sees a strike breaker on his truck. Be assured that I too have suffered those kind of pains, remembering my family. But you are only making the thing worse by violating the law. You are sure to get caught, even if you get away once or twice. You are not helping the union by getting into trouble. We have a case now in a certain city where two such individuals as described above got into trouble and are in jail serving a sentence, and now are ready to squeal or lie or sign any kind of confession or statement against the officers of the union. They are willing to say they were prompted by the officers to go out and commit assault and battery. It does not look so good when you are in prison six months as the day you went on strike. Some babies are naturally yellow. The most foolish thing an officer or representative of the local union can do is place his confidence in men on strike who come up and make statements that they can do this, that and the other thing towards winning the strike, and the first thing they have to offer is to go out and attack those fellows who are strike breakers. Any officer of a union that has any sense will immediately say, "We don't want to hear that kind of stuff around here." Don't trust anyone in matters of this kind. Those who are your friends today may be your enemies three months from now when they will ask you to do something for them that you cannot do.



THE International Union does not, and will not, hold in its service or employment any individual who in any way deals with or gives any encouragement to any local union, or any officer or member of a local union, to commit assault and battery in strikes or lockouts.



THE DAY is past when strikes and lockouts could be won with fists. We must win our victories today with our brains and with money to hire brains to fight our case if we get involved in legal entanglements. Brains must be substituted for brawn; intelligence for stupidity; diplomacy for bulldozing tactics.



[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

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A Thought for the New Year

Practical Trades Unionists regret
there are so many "isms" being intro-
duced into the Trade Union Move-
ment. The entry of each new "ism"
dazzles the unexperienced members
but meets the avowed disapproval of
those who have been taught in the
school of PRACTICAL UNIONISM.

Of course, the unusual, mysterious
and spectacular will always attract
the attention of those in the Move-
ment not wise in the lore of Unionism.

Shorn of gaudy decorations and
many syllabled, awe-inspiring words,
these various "isms" would attract no
one because of utter lack of prac-
ticability.

The American Labor Movement
was founded by clear thinking men
who had practical work to do and
who went about this work in a prac-
tical, simple manner. The language
employed was that of the workers.
Language that was understood by
every one.

These early Trades Unionists
coined words and phrases that put
life and courage into their followers.
There were no phrases to confound
and confuse and befuddle. No words
to make brother members conscious
of lack of opportunity to attend
higher schools of education. Nothing
to bring forth an unhealthy con-
sciousness of inferiority.

One of the phrases they used and
stressed was THE POWER OF PUR-
CHASE. This is a very simple phrase
readily understood by every one.
There is no mystery about it—no

hidden meaning which needs expounding by those desirous of being known as the patrons and teachers of the Movement of today.

If Labor Organizations would close their ears to the siren singing of these various "New Thought" vendors who crowd from our rostrums the true teachers of Unionism, and would start a campaign teaching what could be done by using the great purchase power of Labor, a great stride towards progress would be made.

PURCHASE POWER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT LINK IN OUR CHAIN OF UNION LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. Unless union-earned money is spent for the products and services of Trades Unionists, there is no value in organization. There is no time like the present to eliminate trivial "isms" and to start a campaign of co-operation with fellow members by utilizing Purchase Power. It is the best weapon to insure victory but those wielding it must not be handicapped by unwise unionists who support Organized Labor's opponents by patronizing non-union concerns when spending union-earned money.—Label Trades.

Deposit Insurance Wins

Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, reported to President Roosevelt on January 1, that 13,423 banks out of 13,564 had been found eligible for the new deposit insurance which became effective on that day. Of the 141 banks found ineligible, Mr. Cummings predicted that a number of them might be insured later.

Under the new law depositors with sums up to \$2,500 will be insured against loss until July 1, when the insurable amount will be raised to \$10,000. The insurance fund is created by a subscription of \$150,000,000 from the Federal Government to the capital stock of the Fed-

eral Deposit Insurance Corporation, plus a subscription of \$140,000,000 from the Federal Reserve Banks, and certain assessments levied on the insured banks.

The insurance law will banish the fear of the depositors for the safety of their money, and will do much to restore faith in our banking institutions. It was vigorously opposed by the organized bankers when the bill was under consideration by the special session of Congress last summer, and their forces are arrayed to weaken the law during the present session of Congress.

The enactment of the insurance law in all its legislative stages had the united support of the American Federation of Labor. The Federation's efforts will now be mobilized to retain the measure as a necessary law to protect depositors from both dishonest and inefficient bankers.

Railroad Presidents Seek Conference on Legislation with Labor Officials

New York.—Alarmed by the militant determination of the executives of the railway labor unions to secure the 30-hour week for railroad employes as a remedy for the wholesale unemployment which afflicts the rail transportation workers, L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company and president of the Eastern railroad presidents' conference, appointed a group of Eastern railroad executives to represent the managements in this region at a joint conference with railway labor officials on a legislative program.

It was reported that the following presidents had been appointed for the parley: W. W. Atterbury, Pennsylvania; F. E. Williamson, New York Central; J. J. Pelley, New York, New Haven & Hartford; Daniel Willard, Baltimore & Ohio; J. J. Bernet, Chesapeake & Ohio.

The gesture was approved by the railroad presidents of this region at the suggestion of President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He expressed the idea that the purpose of the railroad brotherhoods in agitation for the six-hour day, which is to provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of idle railway workers, might be met by legislation that would equalize the conditions under which the railroads and competing forms of transportation—automobiles and waterways—operate. Legislation for railroad pensions was also listed as a proper subject for discussion.

Completion of the railroad presidents' committee awaits action by railway managements in the West and Southeast. The appointees will not discuss wages, the labor officials having stated that they have no authority to consider pay of the workers at the proposed meeting.

Buying Legislation by Campaign Contributions

The practice of corporation officials of resorting to indefensible methods to secure the election of state officers who in turn will favor legislation for the financial benefit of the corporations, is revealed in the Senate investigation of alleged violation of federal laws in the election of United States Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana.

According to press reports of the inquiry, S. D. Hunter of Shreveport, a gas and oil well capitalist, opposed to the election of Overton, admitted on the witness stand that he contributed \$75,000 to the campaign fund of Dudley Le Blanc, one of the candidates for governor, because Le Blanc had agreed, if elected, to amend the "severance tax," which was a financial burden to Hunter's oil and gas interests.

Hunter also admitted that the In-

ternational Gas Products Co., of which he was a large stockholder, had been fined \$6,000 for "stealing gas" by a process known as "meter-jumping."

Hunter claimed he knew nothing about the gas stealing and experienced a "shock" when he heard of it. He also said the company demanded that the executive employee who worked the meter trick plead guilty personally and pay a fine. Of course the layman is inclined to draw the conclusion that no junior executive would resort to "meter-jumping" for the benefit of the corporation which employs him without a suggestion along that line from higher officials.

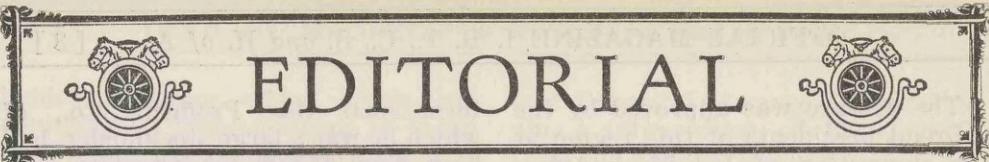
Evidently Louisiana needs more stringent election codes against corrupt political practices as well as higher standards of business practices by corporation officials.

Whitney Favors U. S. Ownership of Rails

New York.—A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad trainmen and chairman of the Railroad Labor Executives Association, said in a statement here that he would favor Government ownership of the railroads if existing conditions continue, which in the past four years have resulted in railroad officials throwing 1,000,000 railroad workers into the unemployed army.

He stated that an immediate effort to provide work for the jobless would be made through Federal legislation providing for the six-hour day under the basic wage rates of 1929, with Government ownership as a final solution if the unemployment situation is not otherwise remedied.

Whitney voiced definite opposition to consolidating the railroads because of the injuries it would impose on the workers and said he felt keenly "the exclusion of the railroad industry from the National Recovery Act."



EDITORIAL

(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

OF ALL the unfortunate, foolish blunders or mistakes that any Labor Organization can make, it is to agitate, encourage or in any way give thought or action to a general sympathetic strike. In every instance in our country where such a thing has been attempted, it has been a complete failure as well as a serious injury to the Labor Movement.

You may have read in the papers within the last few weeks about a general strike obtaining amongst the teamsters' unions in Philadelphia. Let me try and explain what happened. The taxi cab drivers of Philadelphia, who were chartered by the International Union a few months ago, decided to assert their rights as union men and wear the emblem of our organization on the lapels of their coats or on their caps. Those men wear uniforms which are supposed to be the property of the company, and the regulations of the company obtains as to the wearing of same. The traction company of Philadelphia owns the taxi cab companies of Philadelphia. They also own and control every other kind of conveyance hauling passengers in Greater Philadelphia, such as buses, subways, street cars, etc. Of all the graft-ridden cities in America perhaps there is none worse than Philadelphia. For years the old Republican rotten machine of Penrose—which has since been turned over to Vare—has done everything in their power, through their judicial political influence and otherwise, to aid and protect the traction company in its fight against any attempt made by the traction workers to organize. As an excuse to get at the union not too brazenly, the company officials ordered the taxi cab drivers to take off the emblems of the organization. Now then it seems to me, as it should to all common sense individuals, if a man wishes to wear the emblem of the Masonic lodge, the Odd Fellows, Moose, Eagles, Knights of Columbus, or Elks, if it is not too conspicuous or exceptionally large, that he should be—as he usually is—permitted to do so. The small dress button of the union which was worn by the taxi cab men, could not be considered as over conspicuous in any sense of the word. Because they were ordered to discard this emblem, the drivers, believing they were protected under Section 7A of the National Recovery Act, went on strike. The case went to the National Labor Board in Washington and after days of consideration, hearing all the evidence, they decided the men should return to work, all of them, the same conditions existing as before the strike took place, but that they take off the button of the union. This may seem rather a strange decision, but my belief is that Senator Wagner and his associates thought they would do the best they could, and the main thing they had in mind was getting the men back at work; and a so-called legal argument was put up that the uniform was in some way controlled by the company and they desired no decorations on same. I suppose if a man had the Distinguished Service Medal for rendering service to his country at the risk of his life, they might permit him to wear same, but in accordance with the request of the company's officials there was to be no medal or insignia of any kind worn.

Well, after the decision was rendered by the Washington Labor Board the membership resentfully voted to accept the decision. But lo and behold, the company refused, stating they would not take back all the men, and

the case was deadlocked once more. Many of our people believed that the Government should proceed with greater speed and take those officials into court for refusing to abide by the decision. The Government is somewhat up in the air as to whether or not they can win a case in court. If they were quite sure of being sustained in court my judgment is they would endeavor to get a decision before now. I hope and trust that the case of a certain steel company will come before the courts in the near future and that we will find out whether or not the N. R. A. and its Section 7A pertaining to the right of men to belong to a union of their own choosing—whether this is sustained by the courts or not.

When the company's officials refused to carry out the decision great propaganda was spread everywhere that there should be a general tie-up amongst the teamsters' unions in Philadelphia to compel the company to carry out the decision rendered in Washington. Of course this was just exactly what the company desired. Anyone with an ounce of sense might know that striking down your friends to get at your enemies is not the proper thing to do and it only brings disgust and disappointment to those standing on the side lines who are inclined to be the friends of the strikers. Well, the result was that many union men quit their work.

About this time the General President had heard of the case over the radio and immediately got in touch with General Organizer O'Brien, asking for a detailed report on the situation. Organizer O'Brien reported the case fully and the General President sent him a wire immediately, which read as follows:

December 22, 1933, Indianapolis, Ind.

"The history of the American Federation of Labor proves conclusively that it is opposed to general strikes. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers had one or two experiences twenty-five years ago with general strikes in both Chicago and Boston and they nearly wrecked the organization. As General President, representing the International Executive Board I am bitterly opposed to the violation of any contract with an employer and whether contracts exist or not unions have no right to participate in strikes in sympathy or otherwise unless they have the approval of the International Executive Board. No approval was asked nor was any given to any union in Philadelphia to participate in a general strike. As representative of the International Union I instruct you to so inform the leaders in this movement and make the contents of this telegram public if necessary."

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

You will notice this telegram left it to the judgment of Brother O'Brien as to whether or not he would at that particular time give the matter to the press. My purpose in so acting was to give the men a chance to reconsider any action they might have taken in favor of a general strike and to insist that those unions of ours that had contracts, observe their contracts. There were some unions and individuals who were slow in carrying out the request contained in the telegram as transmitted to them by Brother O'Brien. The General President then sent a second telegram advising that if contracts were broken, if the men did not return to work and observe their contracts, it was possible their charter would be revoked.

Some few individuals participating in this controversy who do not understand either our Constitution or By-Laws or our history, may sometime insinuate that the International Union, through its President, is favoring the employers and not acting in a manner that would be helpful to the strikers. I say they do not know or understand the history of our organization, or the principals and purposes upon which we are founded. Nor do they understand the sacrifices we have made to establish this organization. The truth of the matter is, we are not looking particularly at Philadelphia or any place where such conditions exist; we have a moral obligation to carry out; we have signed contracts that we are pledged to observe until their expiration; and we have the whole country watching our actions; and believe it or not, the fact that we have been men of decency and honesty has helped us in many instances to maintain the prestige that we have with employers and with the public. Outside of all that, there is the question of justice to the innocent employers and the innocent public.

At any rate, two of our unions refused to go out on strike at the call of the so-called, or self-constituted leaders, and said that they would observe their contracts. The Milk Drivers went out in answer to the call but they had grievances of their own which were very substantial. They were unable to get anywhere in conference with their employers; they were unable to get any such thing as recognition of their union although a representative of the Government, as far as I can find out, had practically ordered the dairy owners to recognize, compromise or arbitrate with the Milk Drivers. Since then a partial understanding or settlement has been obtained by the Milk Drivers, but it can only be considered a compromise with the law, not justice to the men and their organization.

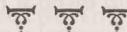
The condition that makes for anarchy and defiance of law and order is the persecution of the multitude by the powers when they are in power. I have repeatedly said that I was bitterly opposed and resented the cruelties perpetrated on the Russian aristocrats as soon as power was given into the hands of the Communist Socialist leaders of Russia. But when you analyze the situation, these individuals newly drunk with power, were not to blame because they were paying back for the murders and atrocities that had been committed against their men and women for centuries. I repeat now that if capital which is in power apparently, not as strongly as it was before, if they do not realize there is a new civilization, a new awakening, and give at least a half decent opportunity to the workers, instead of endeavoring to crush the unions, the time will come when they will pay in bitterness and blood for their persecutions of today. I hope I will never live to see that condition. It is deplorable and nauseating but it is retribution which history has proven has always obtained.

Not a street car man or bus driver or taxi cab driver has been allowed to mention the word "union" in Philadelphia for years. The Philadelphia traction owners knew if they recognized the taxi cab drivers it would only be a question of time until they would have to recognize the bus and street car drivers and workers. That was the fly in the ointment, and with their supposedly well intrenched, legal and political protection and with their very clever manipulators and plotters they believed that would be an injury to them. But would it be an injury to allow their employees to organize? As a matter of fact where men are organized there are very few strikes and troubles. Employers that have dealt with unions for years openly say they would not go back to the old conditions. Employers need education as much as men. But of course there is an element in society that desires

trouble and they help to promote it, and that class is the legal fraternity; and the strike-breaking agencies usually are controlled by some shyster lawyers who know that the more trouble there is the larger their flesh pots will swell as a result of the fees obtained from the destruction of the industry and the starvation of the workers. There is no such thing as meeting the stockholders any more. You meet some clever lawyers who do everything in their power to keep you further away from reaching a settlement. And that is the curse of industry today.

To finish this story, the International Union desires it distinctly understood that no strike is legal or official that is not approved by the International Union, and that no organization has the right to take sympathetic action with another union without the consent and approval of the General Executive Board; and the General Executive Board does not have the power—nor does it ever desire the power—to order an organization that has a contract with an employer or set of employers, to break that contract. Furthermore, where a contract is violated by a local union taking part in a sympathetic strike or in a general strike, the General Executive Board will revoke the charter of the union thus acting unless they obey the orders issued from the national office and carry out their contract as signed. I was in London in 1926 during the last great general strike which was brought about as a result of trouble in the miners' organization. I knew many of the labor leaders. I ate with them and had many conferences with them, but did not interfere in their business. But that was the beginning of the weakening of the all-powerful and well-officiated Labor Movement of England.

I repeat in closing, there is nothing worse, nothing more senseless, nothing more destructive and nothing more injurious to the unions or to the public, and especially to the honest, fair-minded employers, than the general strike; and he who agitates a general strike is either hare-brained and inexperienced, or has some other ulterior, more dangerous motive in mind. Such a person certainly cannot be considered a friend of the workers or a friend of the Trade Union Movement.



WHILE WE have made some strides under the N. R. A. and while Unionism has been given a place in the limelight in recent months, don't let anyone convince you that the fight isn't going to be bitter against you by the representatives of capital who are going to fight to the finish to prevent the workers from organizing and their unions from functioning after they are organized. There is now being employed in several large cities the most insidious and cruel agencies that can be thought of, in order to embarrass and create discontent amongst the workers, to the end that their unions may be destroyed. First there is the propaganda of the bosses getting a few men here and there to go into the organizations and find fault with everything that has been done by the officers. Second, there is the plan of the owners of the concern, or the management of the corporation, or their agents, for certain individuals to run for office so that the employer can always be in touch with what is going on and perhaps influence the actions of the union. Third, if the first two fail to render the union useless, there is trouble agitated, a strike created, and then the crooked, sharpest kind of lawyers with brains and viciousness are employed, first to get a temporary

injunction against the union, which they have no trouble in obtaining, and which ties the hands of the strikers. Next the bosses try to tie up the funds of the union, and next they frame it up so that some one of their understrappers, usually a strike breaker, is beaten up by their own agents and the union and its officials and others are charged with assault and attempt to kill and having been parties to a conspiracy to destroy the business of the employers. Those high-priced corporation lawyers, hungry for money, willing to do anything, are capable of paralyzing, with the aid of the courts, nearly any organization of labor, and they have done so in many instances. Behind this employer, or set of employers, is the local Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the Building Trades Employers' Alliance, and a half dozen other agencies supported indirectly by the bankers and large non-union manufacturers, who in turn hate the unions and are determined to destroy them if possible so that unionism can never show its face in their particular industry again. As an instance, a certain large automobile manufacturer in Detroit would not hesitate to give five, ten or fifty thousand dollars to the employers' association of that city in order to stifle and crush any attempt made towards organization of an unorganized industry.

The pity of the whole story is this; that the innocent, honest labor representatives and local union officers, not only in our union but in other unions, fail to understand the traps that are being set for them by the hired brains behind the scenes, and they think they can go along conducting strikes as they used to be conducted years ago before the laws that are now in existence were operating against them. We have had complaints made to the Department of Justice not long ago asking the Department to stop our union from interfering in certain places with freight that had been moved, because they said the freight had been moved from one state to another and it was inter-state. There has been every known request made of the courts in recent years, and it was never worse than it is now, to stifle trade unionism or the right of the workers to organize so that they could reduce the hours of labor and earn a decent living.

It should be needless for me to explain this, because you have recently seen where steel companies, automobile companies and other large employers have openly defied the Government in the decisions rendered by the National Recovery Administration, which decisions were based on the National Recovery Act which was adopted by the Congress and signed by the President. Of course we who have read and studied and watched affairs in our nation, fully understand that there are agencies in this country that are so hungry for money they would even involve our nation in war with either the South American Republics or a European nation, in order to profit from said war on the blood running in streams from American manhood. Then if we know and fully understand this to be a fact, isn't it reasonable for us to believe and to know that every kind of strategy is now employed to get our unions and the officers of our unions into trouble—manufactured trouble—so that the unions may be destroyed, to the end that profits in industry may continue? Beware, you our honest representatives and sincere trade unionists, and do not get into trouble if there is a strike or lockout forced upon you in your district; and caution your members, if you are officers of the union, that the local union will not take care of them if they go out and violate the law. And I now advise you with all the

sincerity with which I am possessed, that violations of the law resulting from assault and battery and the destruction of property will not be countenanced by the International Union, and you need not look for help from us because if you are in any way guilty of any such acts you are bringing upon us discredit, you are endangering the progress of your own union, and you are helping to destroy the Labor Movement. Things and conditions are changed and the employers in recent months are conspiring in nearly all large cities to put into effect every kind of machinery to destroy your unions, and they are not even stopping in trying to encourage criminals to testify or make confessions or statements against the officers of the local unions. The safety of your union and your own safety and the welfare of our International organization depends upon your brains and your determination to win the battle of the workers through your intelligence and thereby avoid all kinds of law violations.



IN VIEW of the fact that our office is complying with the N. R. A. and that our help are working less than the hours specified by the code for office workers, totaling about 37 hours per week for each individual worker, we expect our members to try and keep this in mind, especially our local secretaries and business agents, in sending their communications to the national office. Let it be understood that those code hours do not include International Officers. Most of the International offices are closed on Saturday; they work the five-day week. We, however, in this national office still keep open for a couple of hours on Saturday morning. We work during the week less hours than the code calls for. We pay a wage scale to our help far above either the scale of the Stenographers' Union or the code. As far as that goes, the code covering office workers adopted by the N. R. A. is entirely insufficient—what we would consider a pauper wage for even fairly competent people. As already stated, some of the International Unions have their headquarters closed from five o'clock on Friday until Monday morning. This includes the International Typographical Union, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Journeyman Barbers' International Union. The United Mine Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters open their offices on Saturday morning for a short time. We intend as soon as we can so arrange our affairs, to close on Saturday morning, but during the past six months because of the disturbed conditions of our organizations in many places throughout the country, and because of the enormous amount of work brought about by the N. R. A., we felt it would be absolutely inconsistent with the services demanded in behalf of our International Union to refuse to open our offices on Saturday morning for a short time. I have already stated that we work less hours than the code calls for. Most of the International offices in Washington, D. C., where the greatest number of International Unions are now located, close on Saturday morning, including the American Federation of Labor, but their hours and wages as a whole during the week are not any better than the conditions existing in our International headquarters.

Our condition is such that we are entirely different from most other International Unions. For instance, the Brotherhood of Carpenters can sign a wage scale for Chicago, or any other large city, and it will cover

all members of their craft in that city. The same is true of the International Typographical Union and of nearly all other International organizations, especially the railroad trades. The Brotherhood of Car Workers, for instance, can sign an agreement with one railroad and it will cover their entire system from coast to coast. On the other hand, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has in the city of Chicago sixteen different unions with sixteen different wage scales, and a membership exceeding the membership of any other International Union in America in that particular city. The same is true in all other cities. When the wage scale or strike trouble of the bakery drivers is settled in any one city, the wage scale of the truck drivers, or the coal drivers, or the milk drivers, or the newspaper drivers may come up immediately afterwards. It is necessary for us to have our workers segregated into separate locals because the difference in the work requires a different type of man with special abilities, and also demands a different wage scale and sometimes different hours and other conditions.

If we were to close our office on Saturday morning—which we expect to—telegrams sent out from San Francisco or other points on Friday afternoon could not be received or answered until sometime Monday. And this in many instances would cause a serious disturbance. We hope as time goes on to be able to educate our people to the extent that they will understand that the office is not open on Saturday and that their mail will be handled accordingly.

Some criticism from those who like to talk has obtained against us because we are not working the five-day week, but the source of this criticism is not important and perhaps it can be called somewhat selfish, coming from persons who are not our members. The truth of the matter is, there is no labor organization in America who pay their help, whether they be out on the field or in the national headquarters, any better wages or takes better care of their people, than does the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and I repeat, the hours of our help in headquarters are between thirty-five and thirty-seven per week. We also pay for all legal holidays to all our people and they are never required to be in the office on any holiday. It is also understood that our people get vacations with pay. It is also understood when one of our employes is afflicted with sickness, or there is a death in the family, that unless they abuse the privilege they are never docked in their wages.

But this does not mean that we are negligent in our duty as officers of our International Union. The purpose of this message at the beginning of the year is, first to ask our people to understand our condition and where it takes more than twenty-four hours for a letter to reach the national headquarters, mail earlier. We also advise our people that telegrams are not recognized at the national headquarters as legal documents, representing the official expression of our local unions, and that they are not in accordance with our laws, and if they are not promptly answered you will understand the reason. Long distance calls by officers and individuals are also taboo in the national headquarters, especially if we do not know the party by voice who is speaking. We have a good deal of trouble and a good deal of reason to be careful in talking on the phone, and our experience has taught us that telephone conversations are dangerous because there is no record made of the expressions of either party, and sometime later we have found that our advice, our orders, our statements have been garbled,

misinterpreted and misstated. Therefore we do not desire to transact business over the long distance telephone and only when a serious emergency exists do we wish to be advised of any situation in our unions by telegram. If you have any business of importance, sit down and write a letter stating the facts. Then you will get an official answer and there is an official record to protect both parties in the case. You who have elected us to office I am sure are desirous of helping us, because, after all, it is your International Union and not ours. I therefore appeal to you to help us all you can along the lines suggested above. And kindly try and understand that we are doing the best we can for you.



I AM GLAD to announce that the Taxi Cab strike in Philadelphia has been settled through the consistent and persistent efforts of the Regional Labor Board and the National Labor Board, and through the co-operation and strategy and fighting tenacity of the strikers and their representatives. Under the settlement the drivers do not get everything they asked for, but they at least got recognition of their union and the representatives of the union are now meeting with the representatives of the company in order to reach a final settlement on the questions at issue, such as wages, hours, working conditions, etc.

There were nine hundred men on strike and under the agreement just reached there will be four hundred of them taken back immediately and one hundred a week will be employed as time runs on until all the strikers are back to work. There is an exception made that those found guilty of committing a crime during the strike will not be employed by the company. It is also agreed that the company will not prosecute any of the drivers. This was a give and take proposition suggested by the National Labor Board, or their representatives. The main thing for which the men were striking was recognition of their union, and they have won that point which is in accordance with the National Recovery Act.

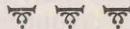


WE ARE pleased to announce for the benefit of our membership that Brother Dave Beck, Organizer in the State of Washington, has signed an agreement covering the drivers and chauffeurs working for all breweries and their agencies who are members of the Pacific Northwest Brewers' Association. This includes twenty-seven breweries and several agencies, extending from Butte, Montana, to Portland, Oregon; also the agencies established in Portland and Seattle by the Rainier Brewing Company of San Francisco. I am indeed highly pleased at the progress made by Organizer Beck with the assistance of every business agent and officer of our local unions in the territory named above, especially in Seattle and Portland, and with the backing and co-operation of the Central Bodies of Seattle, Portland and other large cities in the northwest. Great credit is due to those people who have fought so hard to put into effect the decisions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor on this jurisdictional controversy. I am quite confident when our members in other cities read of this wonderful success on the part of our officers and members in the Labor Movement in general in the northwest—getting the drivers,

chauffeurs and helpers working for breweries and brewery agencies into our International Union where they properly belong—that our members and officers will lead the way to duplicate this splendid success. All that it needs is militant action on the part of the officers of the local unions.

The International Union accomplished what we believe one of its greatest victories in convincing the Labor Movement in the Convention of the Federation in Washington that this jurisdiction of ours properly belonged to us, especially in this day when it is being insiduously worked into some of the arguments that we are approaching the day when unions of the crafts should be replaced by industrial unions. This is the same old story, only in different clothes, as the Socialistic propaganda which started the "One Big Union" some few years ago, which led to the destruction of many labor unions in several districts, especially in the northwest. The organization of the workers under their own trades and callings, the segregation of the workers into crafts, has been responsible for the greatest strides being made by the workers in our country under this form of organization that has ever been known to any body of organized workers in any country in the history of the civilized world. And now, because of the selfishness of a few weak-kneed, hare-brained, spineless leaders who desire a few members in their union instead of adhering to the decisions of the majority assembled in convention, there is, as stated above, this last dying attempt to destroy the American Federation of Labor, founded on trades autonomy, in order that they may bring in a few nickels to their unions by admitting to membership everyone working in and around the craft. The Metalliferous Miners, for whom we had a great deal of respect, went to pieces a few years ago on this policy. The Knights of Labor went to their destruction, as a result of the organization of industry into one union. You cannot possibly place on the same level and make wages under the same schedule for men who are plumbers, electricians or chauffeurs in a brewery when they are in the same organization with men and women who wash bottles, clean up and do other kinds of rough work within the brewery. It has been proved in the printing trades and in the railroad trades to the satisfaction of everyone who understands the philosophy of the Trade Union Movement, that separating men into the respective crafts of their own separate trades has brought about the most beneficial results. If it is true in any of those industries, surely it is true also in the brewing industry; and it has been so decided by an overwhelming majority of Labor's highest court, the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

I say to our people everywhere, "Take heart as a result of this progress made in the northwestern states by our General Organizer and his associates and helpers. Do what you can as soon as you can within a reasonable time, to bring into our organization the drivers, chauffeurs and helpers employed on all kinds of trucks, no matter where they operate, including trucks owned by breweries and brewery agencies."



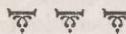
I HAVE received information that one of the oldest local union officers in the country has been succeeded by someone else in his local union. Of course there is no law against this, but just the same when those things happen our minds revert back to other days. In this particular case I refer to M. E.

Decker, for many, many years Secretary-Treasurer and representative of Local Union 226, Milk Wagon Drivers of San Francisco. Brother Decker was defeated for office by a majority of 56 votes, the vote being 338 for his successor, Mr. Fred Wettstein, and 282 for Brother Decker.

I have known Brother Decker for almost twenty-seven years. When I first went to San Francisco early in 1909 he was then an active representative of his union, and I had the pleasure of meeting him and going over the situation in San Francisco with him and he was quite helpful. There is no doubt but what his successor in office will render splendid service, but I would not be happy if I, as Editor of our Journal, did not mention something about those men who are now getting old and worn out from the struggle in the organization, those men that helped me to build up the organization in the years that are past. Of course life has many changes and it is only a question of time until all of us must and will be succeeded by others. As they say in the theatrical world, "The show must go on."

M. E. Decker served his union faithfully and conscientiously, and he perhaps is competent to discuss the history of the Teamsters' Movement in San Francisco, especially the Milk Drivers' Union, about as well as anybody in the Labor Movement. He was one of the men that helped to clean out Alex Dijeau when that individual seemed to have a hold that was unbreakable in the milk organizations in the Bay District. The few that remember Mr. Dijeau, who is, by the way, a member of the Musicians' Union, will know of what happened in those stormy days in the early part of the century.

The honesty of Brother Decker was never questioned by anyone, and believe me, when you serve as Secretary-Treasurer of a local union for twenty-eight years and there is not one mistake in your financial transactions, it is something to be proud of. All we can do is to wish Brother Decker every success in any new undertaking he may enter into. We know that he will always remain a loyal member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

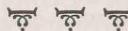


INFORMATION has just reached us as we are going to press that fourteen members of Local No. 107, Over-the-Road Truck Drivers of Philadelphia, have been held by Federal authorities for interfering with interstate traffic, etc.

This union was chartered by the International organization last October. They were given jurisdiction over the over-the-road trucks running out of Philadelphia, where the trucks or garages were in Philadelphia or where they made their headquarters in Philadelphia. In many instances they went outside their jurisdiction. We have nothing to say at this time on the case as we do not know enough about it, but it should prove to our people conclusively that there are influences at work that are not to be trifled with, and, as stated on another page of this Journal, it behooves our people to listen to advice from the General Office, and to endeavor to live within the laws of the state and of the nation whenever and wherever it is humanly possible to do so. I repeat, we must win conditions for our people with our brains. The information I have received over the radio states that the Federal Government had agents who were working at the

craft and I think the statement was that some of those agents were members of the union. The National Union does not desire to say anything at this time on the case, except to say that the members of this union had a form of organization for several months before they became affiliated with the International Union, and it was only upon promises and assurances that the union would live up to the laws of the International, and thereby to the laws of the nation, that a charter was issued to them less than three months ago. This Local Union No. 107 has purchased since their affiliation a total of 700 initiation stamps and 1,200 per capita stamps for the four months of October, November and December and January. This is a much less number than we had expected when the organization was chartered, as we were given to believe that the organization had between 3,000 and 5,000 members.

We regret exceedingly that any organization affiliated with the International Union is having any trouble with the Government, but of course it is possible that no violations of the law have obtained and it is to be hoped that the business agents and representatives and members, numbering fourteen or fifteen, will be able to prove their innocence when their cases come to trial.



THE FOLLOWING agreement was signed by our representatives and the representatives of the Brewery owners, which proves conclusively that there are many employers of Labor in the brewery industry who are one hundred per cent in favor of supporting the American Federation of Labor and its decisions.—Editor.

AGREEMENT

For the purpose of maintaining cordial industrial relations between all parties engaged in the brewery industry in the Pacific Northwest, which cordial relations are essential to the efficient operation of the various brewery plants, this agreement is made and entered into by and between the Pacific Northwest Brewers' Association, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Washington, which embraces the

Blitz-Weinhard Co., Inc.....	Portland, Oregon
Rose City Brewing Co.....	Portland, Oregon
Wm. Roesch Brewing Co.....	Pendleton, Oregon
Bohemian Breweries, Inc.....	Boise, Idaho
Kalispell Malt. & Brew. Co.....	Kalispell, Mont.
Missoula Brewing Co., Inc.....	Missoula, Mont.
Great Falls Brewing Co.....	Great Falls, Mont.
Billings Brewing Co.....	Billings, Mont.
Anaconda Brewery Co.....	Anaconda, Mont.
Gallatin Brewing Co.....	Bozeman, Mont.
Pioneer Brewing Co.....	Aberdeen, Wash.
Bohemian Breweries, Inc.....	Spokane, Wash.
Spokane Brew. & Malt. Co.....	Spokane, Wash.
Geo. F. Horluck.....	Seattle, Wash.
Columbia Breweries, Inc.....	Tocamo, Wash.
Hemrich Breweries, Inc.....	Seattle, Wash.
Goetz Breweries, Inc.....	Spokane, Wash.

Pilsener Brewing Co.....	Seattle, Wash.
Hemrich Investment Corp.....	Seattle, Wash.
Peninsula Brewery, Inc.....	Port Townsend, Wash.
Century Brewery Ass'n.....	Seattle, Wash.
Star Brewery, Inc.....	Vancouver, Wash.
Olympia Brewing Co.....	Tumwater, Wash.
Salem Brewery Ass'n.....	Salem, Oregon
Southern Pilsener Brew. Co.....	Medford, Oregon
Blitz-Weinhard Co.....	Portland, Oregon
Butte Brewing Co.....	Butte, Montana

and any other breweries these firms may now own or may hereafter acquire, and all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor having jurisdiction over work performed by or for the members of the Pacific Northwest Brewers Association and who conform to the decisions of the American Federation of Labor in all matters of craft jurisdiction including the decisions of the 1933 Convention.

1. As far as possible, all work performed in the manufacture and distribution of the products of and all construction and maintenance work upon any and all of the plants and equipment of the Association, whether performed directly or indirectly by or for the Association, shall be performed by members in good standing of the various unions having jurisdiction over such work.

2. That the prevailing union wage scales of the various unions having jurisdiction in specific territory shall govern all breweries within such specific territory and inside workers properly belonging under the jurisdiction of the Brewery Workers' Union as per the decision of the 1933 Convention of the American Federation of Labor, shall be paid not less than the present union scale covering their various classifications.

3. That in recognition of Clause 1 being fully observed and as long as observed, the unions agree to authorize the use of a suitable label to be mutually agreed upon in certification that the product is 100 per cent union.

4. Any grievance which may arise over the interpretation of any of the provisions of this agreement or matters not covered by this agreement shall be adjusted by the foreman and workman directly involved, if possible. Failing this, the matter shall be taken up with the management of the brewery by the representatives of the union involved and if unable to reach an adjustment shall be referred to a conference committee made up of three representatives from the Association and three from the Unions. If the members of the conference committee deadlock, they shall name a seventh member, not associated with either group, to act upon the points at issue. The conference committee shall render its decision within ten days from the date of receiving such case, and its decision shall be final and binding upon all parties. There shall be no cessation of work pending such decision.

5. This agreement shall become effective immediately upon signing of same by parties hereto and shall remain in effect until April 15, 1935, and thereafter until either party hereto shall give the other thirty days' written notice of a desire for change or changes, and during this thirty-day period, conferences shall be held for the purpose of reaching an amicable agreement; provided, however, that the agreement may be opened

at any time by either party giving the other thirty days' written notice, for the sole purpose of adjusting hours and / or wages.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1933, at Seattle, Washington.

EDWIN F. THEIS

B. HOCHSTADTER

J. C. DONNELLY

FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
BREWERS ASS'N.

DAVE BECK

F. W. BREWSTER

O. W. CARTER

BERT LEWIS

C. W. DOYLE

JAMES A. DUNCAN

PAUL FREDRICKSON

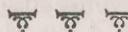
ROWLAND WATSON

FOR THE UNIONS

The foregoing agreement covers nearly every brewery from Butte, Montana to Portland, Oregon. All of them are members of the Pacific Northwest Brewers' Association. The American Federation of Labor should be proud of the fact that our International Union, in conjunction with the Engineers and Firemen, are educating the public and the brewery owners as to the absolute necessity of employers supporting the policies and decisions of the American Federation of Labor.

In return for this action on the part of the brewery owners named in the agreement, I am now asking our members in those cities and districts where those breweries are selling their products to patronize the products of each of those breweries.

Friendship means nothing unless it means that you help your friends or those who have helped you. In the best interests of our International Union, I repeat that it is indeed important and absolutely necessary that our friends in the brewery business, whose names appear on this contract, be given every dollar of the money we have to spend for the products manufactured by breweries. I urge that when our members living in those districts go into a hotel, dining room, tavern, or any other place where they desire a glass of beer or a case of beer, that they ask for the products of those breweries. I am now referring to the district covered by this Association—if you can't get the product of those breweries where you are living, don't patronize the product of some other local brewery in the district. Rather ask for beer manufactured in some state or city far removed from your own state. What we desire to do is to show the local brewers in every district where they do not employ our members on their trucks, in accordance with the decision of the American Federation of Labor, that we will not locally patronize their products.



NO LOCAL union can expect to be successful unless they build up a treasury sufficiently strong to take care of themselves should they be involved in legal proceedings obtaining usually from strikes and lockouts. I repeat what I have already said, the International Union receives 1c per day per member per capita tax, or 30c a month. Half of this is put into a defense fund for strike benefits, and a large portion of the remainder is paid to the American Federation of Labor and other Departments to which we belong. Therefore, we can not and will not pay the expenses of court cases or any other expenses except what the law of our International Union, which we are sworn to observe, requires us to pay.



UNLESS the great influence of Franklin D. Roosevelt which still obtains amongst the people, carries through in the next election there is going to be some substantial changes when the next Congress goes into office. The popularity of the President of the United States is soaring and still soaring, higher and higher, and after nine months he is perhaps the most popular President the United States has ever had, including Wilson and Lincoln.



HOW FOOLISH it is for people to believe they can do wrong and continue to do wrong. There is an old saying that goes something like this, "It is a long road that has no turning." No matter how long we may escape before we are caught when we are guilty and continue to be guilty of any kind of crime within our local unions, we are sure to meet up with our fate in the end. Play the game square with your local and national government and with your members. Any dollar received from a business that is wrong, burns into the very soul of the man who receives it. Don't fool yourself, any of you; there is plenty of worry for the fellow who is even getting by temporarily in the wrong field of activity. The time of reckoning will come just as surely as night follows day, and when it comes you will find yourself without friends or associates. And why? Because you have deliberately and willfully pursued a course you knew was wrong, and no matter what it is, you do not deserve any sympathy or any friends. Any man who listens on Wednesday night over the radio to the story of Warden Lawes of Sing Sing Prison must indeed be calloused unless he is affected by the truth of the statement that "Wrong doing does not pay."

Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America

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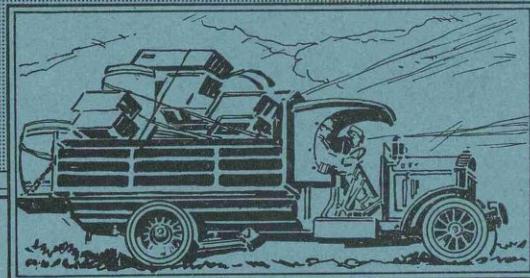
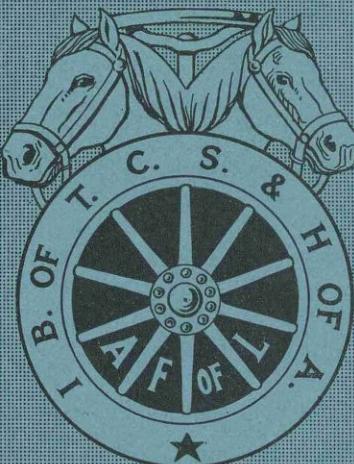
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MARCH, 1934

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



UNDER no circumstances can the International Union send supplies to any Secretary-Treasurer unless the price of the supplies accompanies the order. The International Union sells supplies for exactly what they cost us, and by getting our supplies printed in large lots we get a better price than you can locally. Therefore, purchase all the supplies you can from the International office.



THE ONLY SOURCE of revenue we have is the per capita tax and initiation fees, and part of both of those is forwarded to Washington to the American Federation of Labor and to the different Departments of the American Federation of Labor, such as the Building Trades and the Label Trades. Every dollar of our money is accounted for in the national office, and let me repeat, that we have the lowest per capita tax of any International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as far as we can find out in Headquarters. And let it also be understood that, going over the situation for a year, we have perhaps paid out the largest sum in strike benefits of any organization whose per capita tax runs less than 50 cents per month per member.



SECRETARY-TREASURERS that ask for us to remit per capita tax because they have some trouble, must surely be either looking for an excuse to their membership to say something pleasing, or they must be extremely unintelligent. No local union can carry a member on their books in good standing unless his tax of 30 cents per month is paid to the International organization. We have no more power to change the laws of our International Union than the President of the United States has to change the Constitution of the United States.



OUR LAWS must be changed in conventions, and local unions that neglect to send delegates to the conventions have no right to kick about the laws or the changes. Unions refusing to send delegates are like the fellows who stay away from the meetings of their local—just careless, just selfish, just lazy, or unwilling to make a sacrifice, and sometimes those kind of people are the biggest kickers.



IT IS TRUE nowadays more than ever, that we need to organize the unorganized and the outside fellows who are running into the different big cities, for the reason, first, that the men should have better wages, and second, that by paying better wages we would put the skinner contracting over-the-road truckmen on something like an equal basis with our real honest employers who have been working hand-in-hand with our unions for many years.



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Second Vice-President, MICHAEL CASEY, 295
Sanchez St., San Francisco, Calif.

Third Vice-President, LESLIE G. GOUDIE, 220
S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech
St., St. Paul, Minn.

Fifth Vice-President, JOHN F. ENGLISH, 1334
Tremont St., Roxbury, Mass.

Sixth Vice-President, D. J. MURPHY, 3546 Page
Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Seventh Vice-President, JOHN J. CONLIN, 419
Newark St., Hoboken, N. J.

TRUSTEES

NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 362 Park St., Dor-
chester, Mass.

MILTON DOLL, 217 W. 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
JERRY DONOVAN, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., Chi-
cago, Ill.

Minutes of the Meeting of the General Executive Board

*Held in Washington, D. C., Beginning
January 31, 1934*

On calling the roll all members of the board were present. The General President explained that because of the enormous amount of work in Washington pertaining to the codes, and because he had to appear before several committees on codes, with consultations, conferences and discussions with many of the deputy administrators, it was necessary to call the board meeting in Washington.

The General President reported the conditions of the International Union as to its membership and finances. He reported that considerable amounts had to be paid in strike benefits where our members were locked out in many places during the past year. He further reported that the membership was holding up pretty well and that we had been gaining, even though the unemployment was still very serious, especially in the Building Trades which employed considerable numbers of our people.

He made a report of the meeting in Chicago with the representatives of the Chicago Teamsters' Union and in detail explained that the International officers were invited to the office of the states attorney for the conference. The actions, decisions and procedures of the general officers

in that conference were approved by the Board.

The question of extending the jurisdiction of Local 560 was brought up and after explanation was made by Vice-President Conlin and considerable discussion on the matter, it was moved and seconded that the extension be granted to cover Hudson, Bergen and Passaic Counties in the State of New Jersey. On the request of Brother Conlin, Local 560 was authorized to change its title, which will read in the future, "Chauffeurs and Helpers of Jersey City and Vicinity."

The General President reported that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was meeting in Washington at the headquarters of the Federation and that President Green had invited him to attend the meeting of the council, for the purpose of discussing the decision of the American Federation of Labor pertaining to the brewery drivers, which decision granted jurisdiction over this class of workers to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The General President reported the next day on the conference with the executive council. In substance he reported the discussions which took place. He further stated that he requested that the Brewery Workers local unions be unseated by all central and state bodies until such time as they had agreed to observe and abide by the decisions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Teamsters, Engineers, Firemen, etc. He further stated the conference in the council chamber lasted all afternoon, and that of course in accordance with the usual procedure of the council, no action was taken on that request because a conference between the two organizations was called on February 20, 1934.

A letter was received, signed by several members of Local 617, ask-

ing that they be permitted to become members of Local 560, because of the conditions surrounding Local 617, and because of the persecution by the political officials of Jersey City of this local union, it was decided that for the time being, Local 617 had jurisdiction over the class of work in which these drivers were engaged and action was postponed until later. It was distinctly understood by the members of the board that something had to be done pertaining to this organization, but it was decided to give the entire situation more consideration, as there appeared to be in the distance a slight letting up of the unjust persecution of the local union and its officers by the powers-that-be politically in that district.

The General President stated that he had been called on the wire and had talked over the situation of the Taxi Cab Drivers in New York with some of the political officials in that city, and he reported the entire situation to the board, explaining the demoralized condition under which they were working, and the fact that it was almost impossible to regulate this industry within an organization due to the individual drivers working unlimited hours, etc. After two hours' discussion on this situation—for the taxi cab drivers were on strike at this time—the entire subject matter was left in the hands of the executive officers in the International office to work in conjunction with Organizer Cashal on the situation in New York. The problem confronting the International Union in this situation is, with the enormous number of taxi cab drivers operating in that city—numbering between fifteen and seventeen thousand—a large percentage of them being individual owners—how could they be organized and what could be done for them, as even the journeyman taxi drivers were working on a commission basis which netted them a

very small salary. The cause of the strike, however, was substantially because the drivers were endeavoring to have divided amongst them a large amount of money that had been collected in the form of taxes on each ride. The courts of New York set aside the tax of 5 cents per ride which had been collected, by order of the city council on the request of the former mayor of New York City. The money then was laying in a separate fund and nobody knew just what to do with it, and it was the desire of the drivers to dispose of this fund by having same divided amongst the workers.

The entire situation surrounding the milk controversy in Chicago was explained to the board by Vice-President Goudie and the General President. A strike request for Local 753, Milk Drivers of Chicago, was granted, also for Local 754, and several other requests for strike endorsement were granted, where only a few men were involved and where wages were threatened.

Brother Casey called to the attention of the board the situation of the bakery drivers in San Francisco, where an arbitration decision had been rendered slightly in favor of the drivers and where the bosses were appealing from the decision of the Arbitration Board to the local NRA Board. It was further stated that the chairman of the local NRA Board had refused a hearing. Brother Casey went into detail in explaining the matter so the board would understand the situation for its future information.

A letter was read to the board as coming from Brother Fitzsimmons, representing the Chicago Railway Express Drivers, in which he claimed that the Chicago teamsters had chartered a number of those express drivers who were formerly members of the organization represented by Brother Fitzsimmons and Brother Tansey. Brother Fitzsimmons mere-

ly wanted to call the attention of the International Union to this procedure. The General President explained the situation to the board and said this local union was for years affiliated with the Chicago teamsters and that when the district attorney called representatives of this union, with representatives of other local unions of ours, to Chicago and requested they should affiliate with the International, that Brother Fitzsimmons had applied for a charter. In the meantime it was understood that many of the members of this local union had ceased paying dues into the organization because of grievances they claimed that obtained. The General President said that he had instructed Brother Gillespie to notify Mr. Gwyn, who is in charge of labor for company, of this situation. It was decided by the General Executive Board that this was a fight between members of that organization that are now affiliated with the International and the former representatives of the Chicago teamsters, and that the matter substantially would have to be handled by the representatives of the local union themselves, and that the condition was no worse now than it was before the affiliation of this local union with the International organization.

The jurisdiction fight between the brewery workers and our International Union was explained to the board in detail. An entire afternoon was consumed discussing this situation. The General President produced an agreement which was signed by all northwest brewery owners, comprising sixteen or eighteen breweries from Butte, Montana, to Portland, Oregon, in which the brewery owners decided to abide by the decision of the American Federation of Labor and employ only members of our union as drivers of all their trucks, or in their agencies. The General President further stated

that the brewery workers had absolutely refused to abide by the decision of the convention of the American Federation of Labor insofar as our jurisdiction was concerned. He explained that in the conference with the executive council that it was suggested that a conference take place between the representatives of the two organizations. He explained that he was opposed to conferences, that from his experience running for twenty-seven years, in controversies of this kind conferences were only methods used for "stalling" by the parties who were refusing to abide by already-rendered decisions; and that when a decision was rendered it should be observed, and that the national Union had no power and would not agree to any mediation of the decision of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was the highest tribunal within in the Labor Movement. Vice-President Rickert in the executive council meeting suggested that in view of the fact that the brewery workers were then in Washington, that the conference could be called immediately. The General President reluctantly consented to attend the conference. I. N. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers International Union, was chosen as chairman of the conference, which was held in the headquarters of the Cigar Makers International Union in Washington. After several hours' discussion in that conference nothing was accomplished except the fact that on the request of the chairman, the brewery workers decided to call a meeting of their executive board in Cincinnati for the purpose of again setting before the board the entire situation. The General President said that if he were invited to attend that conference he would be glad to do so. He has received an invitation and will attend the conference. To be brief, we have not much hope for

success from this conference. We hope we are mistaken.

In the meantime, because the brewery workers are taking in drivers everywhere and refusing to abide by the decision of the American Federation of Labor, the General President informed the board he was instructing our people to take into our organization inside workers in the breweries as "helpers" in the different local unions. The procedure originated, he explained, because the brewery workers pulled out their inside workers in a certain brewery in Seattle because members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters were driving the trucks in this brewery. Shortly after the inside workers were called out, the breweries employed other brewery workers and Organizer Beck was instructed to admit those men into the union as helpers. And this condition will continue everywhere until such time as the brewery workers decide to observe the decision of the American Federation of Labor convention pertaining to our jurisdiction.

The General President stated that he had just attended a conference in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in which the whole NRA situation was discussed, and at which there appeared before the conference, General Hugh S. Johnson, Senator Robert Wagner and Donald Richberg, the lawyer for the National Recovery Administration. Many questions were asked of those gentlemen and many explanations were given. The feeling amongst the representatives of Labor was that the NRA was not anywhere near as satisfactory, or did not give Labor, because of the interpretations placed on the Act, nearly as much as was contemplated when the Act was made a law. It was, however, the consensus of opinion that great good had been done by bringing laborers and their employers together in many instances, and by giving new

hope and encouragement to the unorganized. It is the intention of the men of Labor, through their friends in the Congress and in the Senate, to endeavor to amend the Act, either now or later, to the end that it will be more thoroughly understood, more clarified and more easily interpreted.

What we are now looking for is a test case made in court as to whether or not this Act, or Section 7-A dealing with the right of men to organize and to select representatives of their own choosing to represent them, will be upheld by the courts. And this question was asked of General Johnson by your representative, "What is being done by the Administrator and his advisors to test this case in court, if anything?" He answered that they had been preparing a case and undoubtedly the case would be heard in the courts in the near future. Senator Wagner, one of the greatest champions of Labor in the United States Senate, substantially disagreed with Lawyer Richberg, holding that the opinions of the attorney were ultra conservative. Senator Wagner was at one time a judge of the supreme court of New York and is a legal authority both in that state and on national questions.

The board discussed many other phases and conditions surrounding the International Union which we can not go into just now. The difficult problems facing us are clearly understood by the executive board and our membership can rest assured that every precaution is being taken and every sacrifice will be made that is necessary to protect our organization in its struggles in behalf of the membership and against any other influences that may be endeavoring to injure the organization. Both the militancy and the conservatism of the International Union will be maintained. This is the program to be pursued and followed. It has been definitely decided by the

board that this policy will carry on, no matter what individual opinions may be or who shall run or have charge of the affairs of the International Union. Because of this policy we have come out on top after four years of struggle and bitterness, and it is not the intention to change the policy of being on the square with everyone and of not surrendering either principles or purposes, no matter what the cost might be or the danger to be encountered.

The board adjourned after several days of discussions and conferences to meet again when called, upon necessity, by the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,
DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

Clothing Company Pays Thousands of Dollars Back Wages Under Code

Washington.—Menaced with prosecution by the Federal Department of Justice for violation of the National Recovery Act, and defiance of the code authority for the men's clothing industry, William Wulf, president of Wulf Brothers, Inc., New York City and Troy, agreed to make restitution to the employees of back pay, to post a bond guaranteeing performance of his agreement under the clothing code and to pay the expense of the investigation of his case. The prosecution was urged by the National Compliance Board.

The bond will be \$25,000 and the back pay several thousand dollars.

Refusal of the code authority to furnish NRA labels to the firm was instrumental in leading to its capitulation.

In addition to flouting the men's clothing code by ejecting the code investigator and confiscating her notes, the firm ignored the request of the Compliance Board to answer the

charge of paying its 350 employees less than the \$14 weekly code minimum.

Mr. Wulf, in a letter to the Compliance Director, agreed to make full restitution of all back wages, including overtime, to his employees "so that after such restitution they shall have received all the amounts which were due them under the code provisions."

To determine the wages due he agreed to permit a full examination of his books, accounts and records by an accountant to be nominated by the Men's Clothing Code Authority, with the right of objection to the account chosen to be subject to the ruling of the code authority.

He asked that upon giving bond for the performance of the agreement that the code authority deliver to him NRA labels "on the same terms as the same are supplied to such other complying members."

Wages—Consumer Buying

The National Recovery Administration is charged with lifting this country out of depression. The stimulus of government control raised business from its lowest level, 58.5 per cent of normal in March, to 69.6 per cent in November. But the level of business is determined by the trend in consumer buying power, for the purpose of business is to sell commodities or services to those who use them.

Since the National Recovery Act became operative, June 16, 1933, up to October, 1933, 2,082,000 were added to pay rolls and total pay rolls increased \$377,000,000 a month. While total pay rolls have increased as above, individual workers' incomes have been decreased in two ways—(a) weekly work hours have been shortened without compensatory increases in wage rates to all groups, and (b) costs of living have

gone up more rapidly than wage-earner incomes.

In the last year the average work week has decreased 4½ hours, while the average wage has increased 5½ cents per hour—in most cases not enough to balance the loss. Average wage-earner incomes have increased only by 3 cents per week, from \$20.53 to \$20.56, while farm prices have increased 25 per cent over last year, and the general price level 12 per cent. Food prices are up 7 per cent and clothing and furnishings 21 per cent.

Here we face sharply the issue—why increase business activity unless we face frankly the need for balancing production by maintaining purchasing power adequate to buy output. The output of production must always be sold in order to maintain the going capacity. To complete the purpose for which production is carried on, we must plan so that those who would normally buy the output have incomes that will enable them to fit into the production program. In other words, real wages of employees, who together with small salaried employees constitute 75 per cent of the buyers in retail stores, and distribution of income so that consumption balances production, are social problems which concern all and for the solution of which employers, employees and organized society have joint responsibility.

The government, through the National Recovery Administration, has been formulating codes which result in higher prices, and now proposes devaluation of the dollar for the express purpose of restoring the 1926 price levels. The success of this policy means additional deflation of wage-earner incomes unless counteracted by definite plans to increase wages at least to compensate for the decline in real wages.

Employers in their bitter resistance to wage increases have failed to

see or have had their attention diverted from the larger implications of wages as purchasing power. The responsibility therefore rests upon the Administration to lay down the principles to be followed to conserve and adjust consumer incomes in balance with other economic forces. Prompt and constructive action will avert controversies and hard fought battles on this issue.—News Letter.

Toronto Mayor Hits Municipal Wage Cut

Toronto, Canada.—Mayor Stewart, in a vigorous address before the Board of Aldermen, definitely opposed the scheme for a sliding scale of pay cuts averaging 15 per cent for municipal employees. He received loud applause from citizens in the council chamber when he roundly scored employers who took advantage of men's poverty by paying wages that were "a positive disgrace." He declared that in many instances Toronto employers paid such low wages that the city is virtually forced to subsidize industry by giving direct relief to the workers.

30-Hour Week Must Come

At present, gains in industry are not creating as much work as they could. Employers often increase hours instead of employing more workers. Codes prevent this, so that as industry recovers, there will be jobs for the millions who have no place in our workshops. During depression machinery has constantly been replacing men in industry, and even when we get back to 1929 levels of operation, it is estimated there will still be 4,000,000 out of work.

The 30-hour week is a basic answer to our problem of unemployment. We must plan now to shorten hours progressively as industry recovers.

Causes Heavy Loss to Merchants, Landlords and Telephone Company

Washington.—The disastrous effect of wage cutting on business prosperity was vividly illustrated by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his statement before the Senate appropriation subcommittee in favor of the immediate restoration of the 15 per cent pay reduction contained in the present law fixing the remuneration of Government employees.

Throughout the United States there are 820,000 Government employees affected by the 15 per cent pay cut. Of this number, 85,000 live in Washington. Taking Washington as an example, Mr. Green declared that the various pay reductions which Congress has imposed on Federal employees were largely responsible for the business depression in the capital of the Nation. In emphasizing this important fact, he said:

"In 1929 the total volume of business transactions in Washington, D. C., was at exactly the same level as in the country as a whole. During the depression before the Federal employees received their wage cuts business in Washington held up at a much higher level than in the rest of the country.

"The total business transactions, as shown by total check payments, in the United States as a whole, dropped 54 per cent from 1929 to July, 1932. They dropped only 24 per cent in Washington, but in the next month after the first Federal employees' cut went into effect business transactions dropped 17 per cent in Washington, and when the second pay cut went into effect they dropped 11 per cent.

"Stores and business concerns in Washington report that before the pay cut business was holding up quite well, but that since July, 1932, there has been a city-wide loss of

business and merchants are eager to see the pay cut restored.

"The number of telephones installed in the city is a very good indicator of the effect of the pay cut. In spite of depression the number of telephones in use in Washington had been increasing steadily. After the two pay cuts more than 6,400 telephones were removed from the homes of Washington citizens. The total number in use declined from 179,080 in July, 1932, to 172,675 in August, 1933.

"The effect on the real estate business in Washington was also serious. Federal Labor Department figures show that while rents in Washington had held up much more steadily than in the rest of the United States during depression, with a decline of only 2 per cent from December, 1929, to June, 1932, in the six months after the first Federal pay cut rents declined 4 per cent and the second pay cut brought another 4 per cent decline in the next six months.

"These figures show how the loss of Federal employees' buying power has dragged business downward. Is the Government going to continue to hold business down by limiting its employees' buying power while it is urging employers to increase the buying power of their workers so as to improve business?

"An increase in Federal employees' salaries will give jobs to thousands of workers in the city of Washington and in other parts of the country."

Canadian Toilers Between 45 and 54 Earn Highest Pay of Any Age Groups

Though "Too Old at Forty" has been increasingly the dread motto of employers in recent years, Canadian male wage workers between the ages of 45 and 54 comprise about one-sixth of the total number of workers and receive the highest pay of any group or did; in 1930, according to

a report based on the 1931 census returns. In this age group the average pay was \$1,203 for 41.8 weeks, or nearly \$29 per week.

Male workers between 55 and 64 years, comprising one-twelfth of the total, received on the average \$1,072 for 40.07 weeks, or \$28 per week.

Male workers from 65 to 69 years received on the average \$899 for 38.2 weeks; their average year's pay was the same as that received by those in the age group 25 to 34 years, for an average working time of 61.2 weeks. The latter group comprised more than a quarter of all workers.

Male workers over 70 years earned an average of \$791 for 38.6 weeks, while those from 20 to 24 earned \$613 for 40.3 weeks.

All male workers earned an average of \$927 for 41.1 weeks. All female workers earned an average of \$560 for 46.8 weeks.

Strike Wins 5-Cent Cut in Price of Gasoline

San Juan, Puerto Rico.—The automobile and truck drivers' strike and boycott against 25 cents per gallon for gasoline was ended when Acting Governor Benjamin J. Horton issued a decree fixing the price at 20 cents per gallon.

The strike lasted for two days, extending to nearly every part of the Island. Business was practically suspended for two days.

The Burden Iron Company of Troy, New York, Makers of the Burden Horse Shoes, on September 18, 1933, entered into a union agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Burden Mills are now 100 per cent organized.

When having your horses shod, give the Burden Shoes a trial. They are union-made.

The Control of Employment Agencies in the United States and Abroad

Unemployment during the current depression has stimulated the discussion of many aspects of the employment problem. Work relief, government public work, public versus private charities, regularization and stabilization, and unemployment insurance are receiving most attention. In this discussion, the possibility of legal control of fee-charging has been delegated to the background. Yet the limited possibilities of such control constitutes one of the most serious of the permanent problems of unemployment.

The list of abuses charged against the private employment agencies is long and grievous. It includes the exaction of exorbitant fees, the collection of fees when no employment is secured, the sending of women to immoral resorts, misrepresentation and fraud of all kinds, and the splitting of fees between foremen and employment agencies in order to create vacancies.

During the present period of intense unemployment, the better agencies are almost forced into bankruptcy because of the shortage of jobs. But the unscrupulous agencies are continuing the abuses and are reaping an abundant harvest.

A current practice is the auctioning off of the few available jobs to the highest bidder. There are other equally improper practices. The situation with respect to railway employees illustrates the type of misrepresentation practiced by some agencies. Large numbers of experienced railroad men are unemployed because of the depressed business conditions and because of recent technological changes. Despite this fact, agencies are advertising vacancies in the railway industry. The applicant is not informed of any vacancy, but is sold a set of instruc-

tions or rules (parts from the standard book of rules of some one of the larger railroads), and is not given any employment. As business conditions begin to improve, the uncontrolled agency will have renewed opportunity to exploit the American workmen.

The unemployed men are less critical of the fee-charging agencies than of most labor conditions. In their blind struggle to secure employment they are willing to pay almost any price and are victimized by the employment agency racket at every turn.

The United States lags behind the rest of the world in legislative measures to end these abuses.

Organization Is Essential

Has anybody heard of any group of organized workers, laboring under agreement, being forced to accept a cut under a code? No! And that's a lesson still to be learned by many who must eventually realize that NRA will be effective and beneficial only when labor of all kinds takes advantage of the greatest privilege it bestows—that of the right to organize.—Dayton (Ohio) "Labor Union."

The dislike for organized labor evidenced by Adolf Hitler, now chancelling in Germany, is not a cultivated habit like eating olives or smoking mentholated cigarettes. It grew on and with him. As a young man in Vienna Hitler was a printer, and, naturally, a non-union printer. When it was suggested he affiliate with the union of his craft, Hitler replied, according to an International Federation of Trade Unions statement, "I would not allow myself to be forced to do anything." And so Adolf, as an exponent of freedom, now compels others to do his bidding—or else.—Typographical Journal.

EDITORIAL

(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

I ATTENDED a conference called by the officers of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., of International Presidents, dealing with the subject-matter contained in two or three resolutions which came up in the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in October, 1933. The conference was called in the headquarters of the Federation in Washington, on January 24. Nearly every International Union, with the exception of the Mine Workers, attended the conference. The Mine Workers were holding their bi-annual convention in Indianapolis at the time.

The subject-matter of the resolution was dealing with some form of industrial organization to meet the new wave of organization in industry. In other words, under consideration was the following question, "What will we do about organizing large industrial plants where there is no International Union now having jurisdiction over 90 per cent of the workers, but where jurisdiction exists over the remaining 10 per cent of the workers by the several International Unions?" As an instance we will take an automobile plant. Ninety per cent of the workers in there could be formed into a union of automobile workers. They do a little bit here and there. Every man has just a few minutes' work on the endless chain of such an institution. Inside and around the shops are a few blacksmiths, such as tool sharpeners, a half dozen pattern makers, fifteen or twenty electricians, etc. This problem is complicated and it is not so easy to solve. A committee was appointed from the conference, of which your representative was a member, and after several hours deliberation a report was brought into the conference which was adopted unanimously by the conference. The following is the first declaration in the report:

"Your committee in considering the subject assigned to it is conscious of the limitations under which this conference was called and can function; that it is without power and authority to alter or change the fundamental principles of trades autonomy upon which the American Federation of Labor was founded, or to alter the constitutional requirements and provisions of the American Federation of Labor. It is the sense of this committee that this conference can only adopt such policies and procedure as are in accord with the constitutional requirements and provisions, and it is with that understanding we report as follows:"

This declaration clearly reaffirms the autonomous rights of each International Union. After this the report, which is quite lengthy and can not be published here for lack of space, went on to make arrangements for conferences to be called, and that certain small concessions be given here and there so that the entire industry could be organized.

Personally I think the conference was a great success and that from out of the conference came expressions which set aside now and for any immediate future consideration all thought of changing the successful policy upon which the American Federation of Labor is founded—that of trades autonomy; and the new so-called "Vertical Union," which is nothing more or less than the industrial union which would take every-

body that worked in the plant, destroying the jurisdictional rights of the International Union, and which is the expression and thought of the sociologists and professors who never worked with their hands—was most definitely thrown on the junk pile. I can say without exaggerating that I think I have studied the form of Trade Unionism and its success in the many countries of the world where the workers have been organized, during the past thirty years, as much as any other Labor man, and much more than the new theorists who take their information entirely from reading pamphlets which they quote in their lectures.

A theorist is somewhat of an impractical dreamer. There are many of those with us today, and as in all ages of distress caused by unemployment and misery, there are multitudes willing to listen to their new, impractical preachings, which run as follows: "The old order is outworn. It is a thing of the past. Your leaders are not running with the times." A hungry man will listen to any new doctrine; therefore some of those, many times honest but foolish, educated propagandists who have worked in under the heading of the "New Deal," have had many innocent, hungry, discontented workers listen to their mouthings and writings.

The industrial form of organization prevailed in many European countries from time immemorial, way back even to the days of the Guilds, which were the first organizations of the workers. Industrial Unions prevailed here in this country in a mild form for many years, especially within the Knights of Labor, which was the predecessor of the American Federation of Labor.

The trade unions of the world have been shattered as a result of the industrial stagnation prevailing everywhere for the past four or five years. Italy has placed its trade unions under a Dictatorship, and the conditions of the workers are made by the Dictator and the workers must accept or be imprisoned. Germany, who had a larger numerical membership in its trade union movement than the American Federation of Labor, has had its unions destroyed, and they had a pretty substantial industrial form of organization. Again, the government of Germany has set aside all of the powers of the trade union movement and has threatened to imprison many of its officers, with the result that the great, splendid unions of Germany are today stultified and crushed. We hope this is only temporary. Great Britain, having perhaps the largest membership of any organization of labor in the world, with its splendid form of shop organizations, has been set aside and its powers have been reduced and its efficiency minimized, and except for the fact that the fighting spirit of rebellion remains within the British workers it might have been possible that a Dictator would be placed there by the government over the affairs of the different unions. Nothing stopped this except the fear of rebellion or revolution. We hope the danger is past as to that, but we are not so sure at this writing.

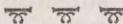
Summing the whole situation up, no organization of Labor in the world has stood out and held itself together during the years of suffering and unemployment, as the American Labor Movement has under its form of organization—craft or trades autonomy. Of course there has not been the success that the dreamers endeavor to show by their theoretic arguments should obtain. Of course there have been reductions in wages during the past five years and a substantial falling away in membership because of economic conditions, but the backbone and strength of the

unions, their power of discipline over their membership, and the dues and assessments paid by the working members to support the unemployed, could not be excelled and has not been excelled in any country or in any period of the world's history. And today the unions are blossoming forth again as they never did before, under the same banner of success and under the flag of "Trades Autonomy."

Is it any wonder that the membership fell down with thirteen or fourteen millions of people out of work—men and women, not of the indigent type, but strong armed and clear headed, who were willing to work and who could not find work. Upon those thirteen or fourteen million depended twenty-eight additional million for existence and for food. Making a total of over forty millions of human souls watching from day to day for bread to eat in order to live, and not knowing where it would come from. One-third of our entire population in need, and this does not take into consideration the condition of ten million farmers whose sons and daughters were struggling against indebtedness and in fear of eviction or foreclosure. I repeat, is it any wonder that there was some falling off in the membership and that reductions of wages had to obtain? Was there ever a country in the world where all the banks were closed in one day and where peace and law and order prevailed. I say to you that the record of the workers, the masses who were suffering, their obedience to law, their desire to help the fellow next door or the hungry man or woman on the street, has never been equalled in the history of civilization, such as obtained in our country for the past four or five years. We had more men out of work than Germany, Italy and England combined, at one time in our country. None of those European countries, not even the countries to the north and south of us, had all their banks closed. In many of those countries there were revolutions, or near revolutions, but the citizenship of our nation went along as we did during the war, looking for a brighter day, each one helping the other, and whether you like it or not, believe me when I say to you and to the employers of the nation and to our government officials, but more especially to the dreamers and those who would listen to the sociologists, that the Labor Movement of the nation is entitled to substantial credit for the maintenance of law and order during the awful crisis through which we have passed.

I am glad to have lived in such an age, where in the midst of this great suffering of the millions, I witnessed such a strength of character, such a determination to suffer in silence and to respect law and authority, such expressions on the faces of the multitude that meant hope and a determination to bring about a better day. I repeat, I am happy to have gone through this struggle, because our International Union has played no small part in the struggle and I have been an humble cog in the machinery that has kept the wheels of peace and common sense rolling along.

We are now at the foot of the hill climbing from the valley of darkness and despair brought about by unemployment and the destruction of our savings—climbing up the hill of hope and prosperity, and those of us who have gone through the awful fire know that the victory obtained was worth the awful price we paid and that the experience we have had will help us and the generations that follow.



THE GENERAL PRESIDENT and General Organizers Gillespie and Farrell attended a conference in Cincinnati on the 20th and 21st of February, 1934, with the Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers' International Union. This conference was called at the suggestion of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. It was attended by President Green of the American Federation of Labor and I. N. Ornburn, General President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, who was chosen as a disinterested chairman for the conference.

Your representatives asked that the decision of the American Federation of Labor in its last convention held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1933, be observed and carried out by the Brewery Workers. This decision recognized the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters over all brewery drivers and helpers everywhere. The Engineers' International representatives and the Firemen and Oilers' International representatives also attended this conference. Their jurisdiction was settled by the Federation of Labor convention just the same as ours. In other words, their jurisdiction was recognized over engineers and firemen working in the breweries.

After two days of conferences the following proposition, which is published below, was submitted by President Green as a basis of settlement. Our International Union accepted the proposition on the urgent request and appeal of the President of the American Federation of Labor and Mr. Ornburn. The Brewery Workers' Executive Board conceded or accepted the proposition in so far as the Engineers' and Firemen's International Unions were concerned, but they refused to agree to it in so far as the drivers, chauffeurs and helpers were concerned. They did, however, agree to submit it on the part of the drivers and chauffeurs to their general membership without recommendation. It will take about thirty days to discuss this proposition in the official publication of the Brewery Workers' International Union, and it will take about thirty days more before the referendum vote is all in and counted. Personally I feel that because there is no recommendation coming from the executive officers of the Brewery Workers that the rank and file of the brewery workers will vote the proposition down in so far as the drivers are concerned. I am, however, hoping for the best and I trust I am mistaken. If there was a strong recommendation going out on the question from the board members and a determined effort was being made to get the proposition accepted on behalf of the drivers and chauffeurs, the same as is agreed to for the engineers and firemen, I think then it would perhaps be accepted by the membership of the Brewery Workers' International Union. But because of the failure to send out a recommendation it is doubtful that any action will be taken to the end that a settlement of this fearful jurisdictional controversy might be reached and we could all work together and help each other to build up our representative unions. The average member of any union that has been a member for a number of years is very liable to vote to remain in that organization unless the way is opened for him and the light turned on so he might see the advantage of deciding to abide by the decisions of the American Federation of Labor and thereby end the foolish jurisdictional controversy that may lead to trouble and dissension, and always to bitterness and destruction.

Your International Officers went further than this proposition in verbal statements. We made it plain that if this proposition coming from President Green of the American Federation of Labor was accepted by the Brewery Workers that we would turn over our entire economic strength to help them organize the unorganized breweries and to help them in case they should be involved in a strike; that for a period of two years, or during the remainder of our term of office, in case of a strike we would not permit coal to be hauled in, nor would we permit our truck drivers to work in any strike-bound plant wherever it was humanly possible for us to prevent same. We also guaranteed that where local unions of brewery drivers existed they could carry on just the same, elect their officers, collect dues, and we would not penalize them or charge any initiation fees to come into our International Union; that we would not touch one cent of their local funds. Our tax is 30c a month and that is all we would require them to pay. We further agreed, as you will notice in this proposition, that in isolated places, small towns and villages, where there is no local union of our International organization, that we would permit the Brewery Workers to retain the drivers working in breweries until such time as we established local unions of our International. We further agreed that where a man was working part time in the brewery and part time on the truck that we would regulate that and if he was working over fifty per cent of the time in the brewery he could remain in the Brewery Workers' Union. We promised and pledged ourselves in every way to help the Brewery Workers and the Master Brewers to carry on the campaign to the end that the trade might be rehabilitated, so that some money could be made by those engaged in the industry, when now it is a total loss in many districts. We promised and pledged our moral support and all our influence to the Brewery Workers in every way possible if they would agree to and encourage their membership to accept this proposition, so that we might end this disagreeable situation over jurisdiction. All we asked of them was that they give recognition, or try to help and encourage their membership to abide by the decision of the American Federation of Labor, and we made certain specific modifications and sacrificed many points in order to end the controversy. I must say, however, that the meeting was friendly, quite sincere in every sense of the word, and the best of feeling prevailed in all the discussions.

Read carefully the proposition as submitted which is to be voted on by the rank and file of the Brewery Workers. In addition, do what you can wherever you are, to get the brewery workers to vote "yes" on this proposition. The inside workers and the drivers, all of the membership, vote on it, and, as I understand it, a majority of the entire organization either accepts or rejects the proposition. If the proposition is rejected, the fight goes on just the same as before, we contending—as is our duty as Officers—for the drivers who have been awarded us by the convention of the American Federation of Labor. President Green and the Executive Council promises to circularize the Central Bodies and do everything else they possibly can in order to get this proposition accepted. I am hoping against hope that the officers of the Brewery Workers will do what they can to get this proposition accepted, and I say now for the records, that if it is accepted we will keep our promise and we will render all the help we can to this organization that has to battle in order to clarify a very confusing condition now in the brewery industry.

February 21st, 1934.

Mr. Joseph Obergfell, General Secretary-Treasurer, Officers and Members of the General Executive Board of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, 2347-49-51 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

For the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the grievous jurisdictional controversy existing between the International Union of Brewery Workers, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, the International Union of Operating Engineers, and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, we submit the following series of proposals which we earnestly hope and trust will be accepted:

1. That all contracts and agreements between the Brewery Workers' International Union and the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, the International Union of Operating Engineers, and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and the owners and proprietors of breweries begin and expire simultaneously on the same date.

2. In negotiating agreements between the representatives of the organizations named and the brewery owners and that no agreement be approved or signed until a general agreement has been reached applicable to all of the four organizations herein named.

3. That a tribunal composed of representatives of organizations which are not directly connected with the four International Unions named be appointed by the President of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of passing upon the reasonableness of wage demands or working agreements proposed and that in the event a disagreement arises between the representatives of the four organizations named as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of any demand or demands submitted, the tribunal thus appointed shall make a decision and the decision thus rendered shall be final and binding upon all who are parties to the agreement.

4. That in small towns, cities and isolated sections where no local union of the Teamsters, Engineers or Firemen exists, Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen employed by brewing manufacturers shall be members of local unions of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, and this arrangement to continue until a local or local unions of Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen is established.

5. At the termination of agreements now existing between United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers with brewery owners, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Helpers, Engineers and Firemen who may be members of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers shall be transferred, except as above stated, to the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen's International Unions without the payment of penalties or initiation fees.

6. Where a Teamster is employed part-time in the brewery and as a driver, he shall remain a member of the union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.

7. All inside brewery workers who clearly come under the jurisdiction of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, and

who may have become members of the Teamsters' International Union, shall be immediately transferred to the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' International Union.

8. In order to develop co-operation, harmony and good will, the organizations, parties to this agreement, will pool their economic strength so that it may be used in the fullest measure in negotiating wage agreements and in the settlement of grievances and disputes which may arise between employers and employees.

9. It is proposed that pending the acceptance of this proposal by the representatives of the organizations named and its submission to a referendum vote of the membership of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, that all hostilities shall cease and the status quo be maintained. Any dispute or difference in interpretation which may arise over the meaning of the series of proposals herein submitted shall be referred to the President of the American Federation of Labor and I. M. Ornburn, Special Representative of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, for final decision.

In submitting this series of propositions as a basis for a settlement of the jurisdictional dispute referred to, the full support, assistance, counsel and help of the American Federation of Labor is offered and guaranteed in order to bring about the consummation of an agreement and the acceptance of the proposals herein submitted by the membership of the Brewery Workers' International Union when a referendum vote as herein referred to is held.

In all sincerity and all earnestness of purpose, we respectfully appeal to the representatives of all the organizations herein referred to for acceptance of the proposals herewith submitted.

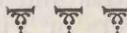
Fraternally yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM GREEN,

President of the American Federation of Labor.

(Signed) I. M. ORNBURN,

Special Representative of the Executive Council
of the American Federation of Labor.



Union Threatens Strike Over Restaurant Code

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Robert E. Hesketh, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, issued a statement that hotel and restaurant employes throughout the Nation will strike in protest if the National Recovery Administration at Washington approves the code of fair competition for the restaurant industry, which has been before the administration for a number of weeks.

The statement said that stop work orders had been mailed to all union members to go into effect if the code is signed. He added, however, that the orders will not be effective where wage agreements are in effect.

"The union," he explained, "objects to the 54-hour week in the proposed code, to deductions allowed for tips and meals, and to non-recognition of cooks as skilled mechanics. Recognition would put cooks in a class whose minimum pay is \$30 per week."—News Letter.

THREE SHOULD BE some provision made in the next convention, whoever lives to attend it, to regulate unions that are inclined to charge extortionate dues or initiation fees. I do not mean that a union should not have high dues, but the dues should be commensurate or proportionate with the benefits received. There is nothing more deplorable than a local union with cheap dues, except an International Union that has a low per capita tax which is unable to take care of the proper functions of an International Union. My judgment is that the next convention should seriously consider setting aside a defense fund by an additional increase in per capita tax, so that a union struggling for life and existence—such as obtained in Springfield, Massachusetts, Local No. 404, where they are surrounded with court cases and where they are crucified for no reason except that they are trying to organize—there should be a fund to protect such organizations.



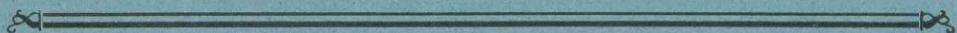
THE BUILDING INDUSTRY is likely to pick up a little this year and to show greater advancement, thereby employing more men than it has for the last three or four years. The erection of Government buildings alone during the coming year will run into the hundreds of millions. Slums and dilapidated old structures existing in entire streets and sections in most all our large cities, should be torn down and modern houses should be rebuilt. This would be a help to the health of the community and it would be at least bringing the rays of sanitation into the homes of the poor. The Frisco earthquake in 1907 wiped out that pest-house, "The Barbary Coast." It was rebuilt. Do not wait for earthquakes to clean out the slums. Tear them down and rebuild them now. They exist in every large city.



EVEN in Austria—one of the nations that was torn to pieces after the War by having its territory handed over to several other countries and many new, small nations started that are still functioning—that country through the foresight of its leaders, within the beautiful city of Vienna has torn down all its slum buildings and erected modern, yes, the most modern apartment buildings in any city in the world, for the workers, and rented same under the supervision of the government at a very reasonable rent.



THE UNION is here to stay, but the Labor leaders will have to fight to maintain the present form of union. Graft and misappropriation of funds by "slick-alecks" in all unions will be eliminated. If not done by the unions themselves, it will be done by government officials. Don't laugh this off. The day of investigation and looking into your so-called secret affairs is at hand. Take it from one who knows.



Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America

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APRIL, 1934

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



EVEN THOUGH President Roosevelt is advocating higher wages and a shortening of hours, some of our employers have the nerve to try and bluff our people into accepting reductions in wages. I am now notifying our people everywhere that we will not stand for reductions in wages.



SEE THAT your per capita tax is paid up to date, as you never know when your local union may get into trouble. A local union owing one month's tax is not entitled to strike benefits if it becomes involved in trouble. Local unions three months in arrears are automatically suspended and are not entitled to any consideration from the International Union.



LOCAL UNIONS six months in arrears to the International Union are expelled from the International organization, in accordance with our Constitution, and any member paying his dues into such a union is paying at his own risk. The union is not regularly a part of the International organization nor of the American Labor Movement. I know there are many excuses that are offered in such cases, but the International Constitution is made by the delegates and the officers of the International Union have no alternative except to carry it out, and it should be carried out.



DO WHAT you can everywhere to encourage members of the Brewery Workers' Union to vote to have the drivers, engineers and firemen affiliate with their respective International Unions, as per the almost unanimous decision of the American Federation of Labor Convention, which stated that drivers, chauffeurs and helpers come under the jurisdiction of our International Union, and that firemen and engineers should be members of their respective unions and not members of the Brewery Workers. By doing this you are not only helping us but you are substantially helping the members involved, and I am satisfied that inside of two years the Brewery Workers, all of them, will be happy and pleased over the results. They vote very soon by referendum on this matter.



THETHE MEMBERSHIP can run the union to suit themselves if they act decently and within the laws laid down by the International organization. Don't tell me that there are two or three strong armed individuals within a local union that are going to sit you down. We always had in our large bodies men who believe they controlled things, but the majority can always overrule those fellows.



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Power Trust "Public Enemy I" Says Real America

The lengths to which the power
trusts of America will go to hush up
the truth about their exorbitant
charges for power and light is illus-
trated in a story by Hugh Russell
Fraser and which now appears in the
current issue of *Real American
Magazine*. How Samuel Insull, now
a fugitive from justice, rushed from
Berne, Switzerland, to Berlin to
scotch a proposed speech by the then
Ambassador Frederick M. Sackett
before the 19th World Power Confer-
ence is told in dramatic terms.

According to the article, Insull was
on the Paris-Berne Express when he
received the warning of the coming
speech by telegram. Insull rushed to
Berlin to interview Sackett, who pro-
posed to tell the conference that the
people were paying from fifteen to
twenty times the actual cost of pro-
ducing the power. Sackett had been
at one time president of the Louis-
ville Lighting Company of Louisville,
Kentucky.

Listing the power trust as "public
enemy No. 1," Mr. Fraser quotes
Mayor William McNair of Pittsburgh
as saying: "Chicago didn't have any
choice about buying light and power
from Insull. Chicago had to. And in
lesser degree the story of Chicago
is the story of every other American
community. The combined under-
world rackets in Pittsburgh cost a
few hundred thousand dollars, but
the excess profits collected in one
recent three-year period by the

Duquesne Light Company were more than \$15,000,000!"

According to the *Real America* writer, the reign of the power trust is being threatened in several states, and such public projects as the St. Lawrence power project is beginning to spell the doom of the absolute monarchism of the power barons. Hope is seen in the stand now being taken by President Roosevelt for the St. Lawrence project.

Dawes' Career Ended, Says Real America Magazine

"When it was recently announced at the offices of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington that the Central Republic Bank and Trust Company of Chicago had an unpaid balance of \$62,157,596.85 on the \$90,000,000 loan which General Charles G. Dawes had wrangled from the government shortly after he resigned as president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and government officials cautiously admitted that the now liquidating Dawes bank was in "technical default," it undoubtedly meant the final ringing down of the political curtain on one of the most colorful figures that has appeared in the last few decades in American public life."

In these terms, Walter W. Liggett, writing in the current issue of the (union printed) magazine, *Real America*, rings the funeral knell of a man whose avarice and greed have finally led him to political suicide. "Once a swashbuckling figure of world-wide fame, who aspired to the presidency and actually attained the vice presidency, for some years 'Hell and Maria' Dawes has been sinking on the slope of public esteem and the exposure of his sordid financial relations with the Federal government bureau, which he headed, was the last straw to break the back of the doughty general's once-great popularity."

In the *Real America* article the malodorous details of the Lorimer Bank scandal in 1912 are recalled, and it is pointed out that Dawes actually stood convicted of conspiracy to cheat the depositors of a great Chicago bank. How Dawes won his "Hell and Maria" reputation while obstructing an investigation of war contracts in which he was directly concerned, is related in an effort to show the duplicity of America when powerful press influence is working with the individual being built up for public office.

In the summing up of Dawes, Edwin Baird, editor of *Real America*, accuses him of "colossal egotism; calculating opportunism; financial trickery; clownish buffoonery; bombast and fury and fantastic press-agenting."

Control of London Won by British Labor Party

London, Eng.—With returns lacking from only 25 out of 124 election districts, the British Labor Party appeared to have won for the first time the control of the London County Council, which governs 4,500,000 people and spends more than \$100,000,000 of public funds every year. The Labor Party candidates were supported by the entire trade union movement. The Council is elected every three years.

An avalanche of Labor votes drove the Conservatives from one stronghold after another and smashing their towering majority of the past three years into a powerless minority. The Laborites captured twenty-nine seats on the Council—twenty-five from Conservatives or "municipal reformers," as they call themselves, and four from the Liberals. With returns from 25 districts lacking the standing of the parties was: Laborites, 61; Municipal Reformers, 37.

Herbert Morrison, leader of the London Labor party, said at midnight the results indicated conclusively that Labor would have a clear majority.

The swing was made more violent than even Laborites had expected. By the time full results are received their victory may be still greater, for three working-class boroughs with twenty-six seats had not announced their returns.

The County Council, which consists of 124 elected members, directs housing, education, fire fighting, poor relief and a host of minor activities throughout most of the Greater London area. Only householders and their wives or husbands are allowed to vote, and it is probable that if the voting had been unrestricted Labor's victory would have been even more striking.

Thousands of Workers in Detroit and Flint Await Investigation by National Labor Board

Detroit, Mich.—At the request of Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board at Washington, the thousands of Detroit automobile workers belonging to unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor voted to suspend their strike pending an investigation of the situation by the board. The latest to postpone strike plans were the workers employed by the Hudson Motor Car Co., who acted after an appeal by James F. Dewey, National Labor Board conciliator. Labor union officials said that 10,000 Hudson workers were ready to answer the strike call.

The American Federation of Labor unions in Flint, where a similar strike threat existed, also granted the request of Chairman Wagner and deferred their strike decision. Nearly 8,000 workers at the Buick Motor Company and the Fisher Body Company voted.

In addition to recognition of the union and reinstatement of workers allegedly dismissed for union activities the four primary demands of the automobile unions are:

A 20 per cent increase in the hourly wage rate of employees which would make the wage rate approximately that of 1928.

A guarantee that the efficiency ratings will not be changed to reduce the wage scale after the 20 per cent increase is granted.

That the efficiency ratings be posted daily for the information of the workers.

That a representative of the union be given an opportunity to supervise the time study and computation of the efficiency rating.

Patriotism of Today

Congress is in session and, being in session, is indulging in more or less talk as to what it will and will not do.

The best forecast is that, in the main, Congress will do what the President wants it to do and will do little if anything that he wants is not to do.

If congressmen are wise, that will be their program. The grip of the President upon the country is sufficient to enable him to put congressmen under terrific pressure. Most congressmen know that.

But this condition need not and should not prevent congressmen from offering the President the benefit of their advice. It so happens that the President is not a bigot. He has stated repeatedly that he is experimenting and he has changed his plans a number of times. He is trying to find the best way out. This is the sort of man to whom suggestion and advice are welcome.

Congressmen should offer suggestions and advice. Congressmen need be neither rubber stamps nor clams. As a matter of fact it is doubtful whether there ever was a time when

congressmen had greater opportunity for real public service. If they can show themselves wiser than the President, the President probably will listen, and if they really are wiser than the President, the country will listen.

The re-shaping of American destiny that began in the last session will continue in this session. Upon this Congress will fall the responsibility and the honor of wiping out vast injustices and of opening the legal pathway to as great a social and economic development as ever the world has seen.

Labor will watch carefully what this Congress does. Labor's own interest will lie in a field broader than ever before. It will, now as in the past, reward its friends with support and strive with all its might to defeat its enemies. And the testing will be done in the light of today's needs.—International Labor News Service.

Partnership or Domination?

Industry is now entering a test period under code control. We have largely completed the task of code making; as we begin to administer the codes we should be fully aware that our use of them in coming months will influence business developments for the next few years.

Shall we operate code controls so as to raise living standards, distribute wealth, balance production with consumption and level out the ups and downs of business cycles? Or shall we let the codes become an instrument for domination by powerful groups, to concentrate wealth, increase poverty and continue the unbalance which leads to business booms and depressions?

Codes may be operated either way. If the guiding influence is kept in balance, through a partnership of employer, labor and consumers with the government as supervisor, as was originally intended, code control can

encourage an increasing volume of production and rising standards of living. Employers may make their gains through small unit profits on a large volume of sales; workers through increasing wages; consumers by keeping prices at the lowest figures compatible with costs. This type of control will tend to place emphasis on reducing production costs, raising workers' buying power, building up a market for increasing production, keeping a balance of economic forces.

On the other hand, if code control is diverted from its original purpose and dominated by powerful employer interests, the effect may be quite opposite. Many codes make it possible for employers to limit production and keep prices up beyond the reach of most working men; by this process they could make larger profits on a small volume of sales. Unless workers have constant contact with policy making groups, code wage and hour provisions may become rigid, hindering wage increases and reduction of hours. Thus wealth may be diverted to the hands of a few and we would have increasing poverty and an unbalance of economic forces.—A. F. of L. Monthly Survey of Business.

House Puts Ban On Smuggling Aliens Into the United States as "Seamen"

Washington.—The House of Representatives passed the long-contested Dies-King bill to prohibit the smuggling of immigrants as seamen into the United States.

Under the Seamen's Act a seaman can leave the ship as soon as it reaches safe harbor. Surplus "seamen," not being subject to the provisions of the immigration exclusion acts, immediately land and are absorbed in the population. The practice has been for ship owners to bring from 25 to 100 extra "seamen," who desert at once and become low-

wage workers in many American industries.

In its report favoring the enactment of the bill the House Immigration Committee declared that during the last 25 years at least 500,000 of these alien "seamen" deserted at American seaports.

The Dies-King bill stops this nefarious practice by the provision that every vessel must take out of the United States as many seamen as it brings in.

The bill has already passed the Senate several times. It is believed that it will again receive favorable action by that body as soon as it is reported by the Senate Immigration Committee.

Considerable credit for the favorable action of the House on the measure is due to Representative Dies of Texas, author of the bill and a member of the House Immigration Committee; Representative Sabbath of Illinois, a former member of the committee, and Representative Connery of Massachusetts, a member of the House Labor Committee. It had the strong support of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad labor unions.

Andrew Furuseth, president and legislative agent of the International Seamen's Union of America, who has worked for the bill for many years, declared that the substance of the measure was first raised in the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1902, so that the struggle to close the side door against immigration smuggling has continued for thirty years.

The specific definite struggle for the present bill, he said, began in 1921, but the united opposition of the International Shipping Federation, Limited, an organization of world ship owners with headquarters in London, and the ship owners in the United States had succeeded in preventing the enactment of the measure from then until now. The influence of these antilabor interests is

evidently less influential in the present Congress, and it is confidently expected that the alien seamen's deportation bill will shortly become the law of the land.

Stockholders of Insolvent Banks Must Pay Assessments to Protect Depositors, Federal Judge Rules

Detroit, Mich.—Stockholders in Detroit's giant bank holding companies, the Detroit Banking Co. and the Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., today lost their suit to set aside assessments on their stock, and tonight 24,800 of them faced the prospect of judgments aggregating \$35,000,000.

Judge Johnson J. Hayes, of Greensboro, N. C., sitting in Federal court here, today dissolved a temporary injunction which had restrained receivers for the First National Bank of Detroit and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce from collecting assessments for the benefit of the depositors from owners of stock in the holding companies.

Judge Hayes held that the holding company stockholders, as the real owners of the bank stock, were liable for the assessments.

Press Plays Public For Fools

With but a small portion of the radio free from the entangling alliances of big business and practically all the large daily newspapers practically muzzled, the innocent bystander has small chance of being able to form an honest opinion.

The biggest topic in the world may have the most inconspicuous display. It is disconcerting to think how easily we can be snared by a sheet of paper and a smear of ink. Before such a bombardment logic fails and all sense and reason vanishes. The printer can defeat our faculties by crafty typographical devices. The writer by

the cunning of his pen can twist them as he pleases. These two combined are able to make the unimportant assume the aspect of transcending consequence. They get us wildly excited over the elaborate trivialities of sport and move us to the depths on political questions of surpassing insignificance.

Greater than all other themes in this crisis to the worker is the economic problem. When do we eat? Here is where the putrid press soft-peddles.

If one ever felt tempted to pride oneself on intellectual independence, he might sit down quietly and reflect on how many times he has been taken in by the daily newspapers. It's a sure cure for big headedness and self-esteem.

Ohio Old-Age Pension Law Goes Into Effect

Columbus, Ohio.—Old-age pensions for the eligible needy citizens of Ohio went into effect here when Governor White signed the appropriation bill enacted by the recent special session of the State Legislature appropriating \$3,000,000 to pay the pensions during the last half of 1934. The measure also provides funds to administer the law through a new division set up in the Department of Welfare.

The amount paid to any person is limited to \$25 per month, with a burial fund not in excess of \$100.

To be entitled to a pension persons must be 65 years of age or over, citizens of the United States and Ohio for five years, and residents of the county in which they make application for at least three years. If single, they must not have property in excess of \$3,000, nor more than \$4,000 if husband and wife. They must be unable to support themselves, have no one who legally could and should support them, and have no income in excess of \$300 annually. In-

mates of penal institutions are barred from pensions, but residents in charitable, fraternal or benevolent institutions, hospitals and homes, public or private, are eligible if they meet the requirements of the law.

Uncle Sam Becomes Banking "Big Shot"

If you wish to know who is the "big shot" in the banking business, take a glance at these figures, given out this week by Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Uncle Sam has invested \$1,018,513,850 in the form of loans and preferred stock to 6,191 institutions, or about 44 per cent of all banks that are operating on an unrestricted basis.

Austrian Decree Wipes Out All Trade Unions

Vienna, Austria.—The Austrian Government issued an order requiring the dissolution of all trade unions. The Socialist trade unions, with 500,000 members members, were dissolved two weeks ago. The new order wipes out the Christian Social party's unions and other groups not affiliated with the Socialist unions.

Eskimos Win First Strike

In their first strike in history the Eskimos won against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Hudson Bay Company, says an Ottawa dispatch. They jacked up the price for unloading supplies at Ak lavik from \$10 to \$25 per ton. There are over 6,000 Eskimos in northern Canada, living in primitive tribal communism. Some of them accumulate wealth, but periodically divide it among their fellow tribesmen, thus acquiring merit in their own eyes and preserving the unity necessary to survival in harsh conditions of life.

Those Big Surpluses

Recent exposure by a Senate committee of the huge sums loaned by big corporations for Wall Street gambling in 1929 and the even greater sums paid favored corporation executives in 1929 and succeeding years have made a good many people see a light.

Of course trade unionists have been pointing out for years the viciousness of big corporation policy in the "boom" years—how the piling up of big surpluses contributed to the unbalance between production and consumption and made the depression inevitable—but it remained for the Senate revelations to bring pointed comment from even conservative sources. Such was the comment of the conservative Evening Star of Washington, D. C., which said:

"The country would have been far better off if these huge surpluses had not been permitted to roll up and then to be used to stimulate the gambling fever of the people. The very fact that such surpluses were developed shows that there was a failure to distribute profits made in the industries to labor and the capital which made these industries possible. . . .

"These huge sums should have been distributed either in wages or in dividends, or in both, rather than merely amassed and used in Wall Street or to pay huge bonuses to certain individuals."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt recently told a conference on public housing that slum clearance and decent low-cost housing will become a reality only when property owners who exploit their fellow human beings are made to feel they are bad citizens.

Broadly speaking, Mrs. Roosevelt is right, but it will take a lot of public opinion to make exploiting landlords reform. There has been some public opinion against slum conditions for a long time but it has not been strong

enough to be effective. Laws aimed at slum conditions will help, though to get real results it is necessary that public sentiment strongly back them.

Labor and other forces opposed to slums must fight for effective laws aimed at the evil and must also keep up a determined campaign to make the public see that slums endanger the nation, that they are breeders of crime, vice, disease and death, and that they have absolutely no place in civilized society.

Seattle Teamsters Win Union Shop From Oil Co.

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Central Labor Council removed the General Petroleum Company from labor's "unfair list" when the joint council of Teamsters and Chauffeurs reported that every driver working for the firm was a member of their organization. Organized workers are now free to buy General Petroleum gas and oil products, as well as the company's petroleum briquets.

Run, Don't Walk—to the Nearest Union

In theaters the fire signs read, "Walk, don't run." That's fine in theaters, where people go for fun.

Turn the slogan around for the practical world of today. "RUN, DON'T WALK" to join a union.

Men and women are flocking by thousands into unions. New charters are being issued every day.

In this new scheme of things the man without a union is like the storied man without a country. He might as well have no vocal organs. He is without power to speak for himself.

Only the union worker has any place in today's organized industry.

Get into a union, know what it is about and be a citizen in America's new industrial civilization! Run, don't walk, to join!

EDITORIAL

(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

WE HAVE reasons, substantial reasons, for finding fault with many things that have happened under the N. R. A. For instance, in some employments that we know of a code of fifty-six hours a week was adopted. This is entirely against the spirit, intent and purpose of the National Recovery Act. But it should always be understood by our people that in many places, especially in the south, working men and women were employed from sixty-five to seventy-five hours a week and were working for practically \$1.25 a day. In the discussion on Codes every part of the country is represented and it was mighty difficult to adopt a Code that would be half satisfactory to any particular class. In our trade many of the eastern and middle western employers were asking for better hours and better wages than the Code adopted, and they were doing this for their own protection, because they were paying better wages and hours and were endeavoring to bring other districts up to somewhere near their standard. But when you take our great country as a whole into consideration and that this is the first act in the experiment to relieve unemployment, after all none of us can deny the fact that great good has been done.

The address delivered by President Roosevelt before the Code Authority assemblage in Washington in behalf of Organized Labor, was the strongest statement ever made by any public official in this or any other country. He plainly told the country while addressing this Convention or gathering of business men, that the time had come when organization of labor, honest organization in bona fide labor organizations, had to be recognized. He practically told them that the old system of winking their eyes at the law was a thing of the past. He also told them, as did General Johnson, that undermining a new organization of labor through subterfuge would have to stop. In short, he made a statement in behalf of legitimate labor organizations that could not possibly be stronger. Now then, the effect of this is that for the first time in the history of our country men and women workers who were fearful of joining a labor organization have the courage to go into a union and demand recognition through their regularly elected representatives. General Hugh Johnson, following the President a few nights later, stated he knew the employing business as he was an employer for many years, although trained as a soldier, and he knew the tricks in the trade as well as any of them in the audience and he knew company unions had been formed and encouraged and were maintained and pushed down the throats of the workers, and he advised them that system had to stop. The law as it now reads does not prevent the establishment of a company union but said company union must be of the free choosing of the workers by secret ballot and the voting must be presided over by men who are fair and the ballots counted honestly. Of course any set of employees that believes they could do anything with a company union equal to what they could do with a legitimate trade union, are, to say the least, not sound mentally. Still we have thousands of those people when they are told by the company snoopers not to join a Federation of Labor organization, not to affiliate with our International Union, that if they do they will be assessed heavy dues and that their money has been wasted by racketeer officers—those innocent but ignorant, half-witted crea-

tures believe this false propaganda carefully circulated amongst them by their employers. They do not begin to think that when the dues, we will say, of \$2.00 a month are charged by a local union that the local union retains in its treasury locally, for its own expenses, \$1.70 of that \$2.00; that only 30c of it goes to our International Union; that that \$1.70 can be used by the local union for the furtherance of its own interests, sometimes to pay a death benefit, sometimes to help in fighting for better legislation within the local district or in the state. Sometimes part of that money is used for legal advise; often for printed matter; for the payment of halls during organizing meetings; for the paying of a business representative who will go out with instructions from the union to fight for the benefits and rights of the individual members; and for a thousand and one other things. No, the employers do not explain this, nor do they explain the wages which were only \$12.00 per week have been raised, through the organization and its power of combined action, to where that same man or woman is now receiving \$18.00 or \$20.00 per week. No, the employers do not explain that. It is not the individual member that is paying the dues. It is almost directly the employer that is paying the dues to maintain the union through the fact that the union has raised wages.

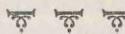
But getting back to the N. R. A. I repeat that in all my years in Labor—and I have been thirty years a salaried officer, and I well remember the fearlessness of the Wilson administration before and during the war—there never was a time in which the heads of our Government came out as openly, as strongly, and as fearlessly as the present administration has come out in favor of Organized Labor. I sent a telegram to the President of the United States the day after he delivered his splendid address on the N. R. A., which I heard over the radio, congratulating him on his message, fearlessness and honesty, and on the service he had done the Organized Labor Movement. And I now say as I said to him, my statements made during the campaign over the radio and through literature, in behalf of this man and his sincerity for the working people, have been proven by his acts and by his fearlessness for the masses of the people since his induction into office on March 4, 1933. If this man had gone wrong or had broken his promises I would not hesitate to say so. To me the Labor Movement comes first. Men and parties come second. The only hope we have for relieving the almost indescribable conditions obtaining now from unemployment is through our organization and through our efforts and honesty in convincing governmental officials of the justice of our cause in behalf of the toiling masses of the nation. Any labor man—and there are very few—that does anything wrong that will bring discredit on his local, is not only a disgrace to himself but a serious injury to the working people whom he represents, and especially is he a menace and a danger and a disgrace to his own International organization. Don't think for a moment it has been an easy task to convince our Government of the justice and righteousness of the cause of the workers. It has been done only through years of suffering and disappointments, through years of patience and perseverance, and it has been done by men in the Labor Movement with sincerity, honesty and determination, based upon justice and the desire to go ahead pleading the cause of their people who are suffering and who are entitled to real freedom, not to the sham instrument where laws have been set aside by the courts, but to that right of expression and the right to a living under American standards to which they are entitled. As the missionaries of old went through the world pleading

to the powers that were crucifying them, held on to their faith and to their belief, so it has been with the men of Labor for the past half a century—fighting, struggling, suffering, disappointed and discouraged but never surrendering, until they have now gloriously reached the point that the President of the United States comes out before the nation speaking to a hundred and twenty millions of people—yes, and his voice carried throughout the world—and states that organized labor must obtain, must be recognized, must be given justice, that there must be a partnership, an honest partnership, between industry, labor and the Government.

I am indeed thankful and happy to have lived in this age, and to witness this wonderful revelation in behalf of the organized workers, and to have been helpful in a very small way towards its accomplishment.



MOST STRIKES recently in our craft have taken place where the men were newly organized, and where both the bosses and the men needed training and education. Our long established unions have very little trouble. The employers and the men fully understand there is better results from mutual understandings and agreements.



OF COURSE we do not know whether Andy Mellon is guilty or not guilty of cheating the Government on his income tax. Andy says it's all politics. He is reputed now to be the fifth richest man in the world and the second richest in the United States. It is claimed there is only one man that can command more wealth than Andy, and that is Henry Ford. Andy is even now reputed to be more wealthy than John D. Rockefeller. The Rockefellers have given away over five hundred million dollars for public good in the last thirty years. The Mayo Brothers, who are not at all wealthy, recently gave away about two million dollars for the purpose of founding and carrying on an educational institution for research work in connection with the diseases of the human race, and this work is the most helpful thing that can be done for civilization. We have never heard of Andy giving away very many millions. He has, as near as we can find out, one son that we do not hear very much about. Also he has some other family troubles, which leads us to still believe in the law of averages—that for every success and enjoyment there is punishment and worry—because now at the age of seventy-eight it is not very pleasant for a man to be receiving the publicity that he is at present enjoying, as being in trouble apparently with the Government.

It has been our contention, and it hasn't been disproved, that if you do an injustice when in power there is a day of retribution; in other words, injustice will be done to you. Those in power that refuse to show mercy and consideration and to administer justice, giving the benefit of the doubt to the one accused but still in line with justice, cannot expect themselves when they lose their power to receive other than the treatment they administered. The cruelty practiced in Russia and the murdering of the royal family in that country after the Bolsheviks got in power was not justice by any means, but it was the explosion of a hatred instilled for centuries in the brains of the working people of Russia because of the punishment and persecution they received from those that were in power.

We well remember a few years ago that United States Senator Cousins of Michigan, who became very wealthy as a result of his transactions in the Ford Company, had been somewhat persecuted—so it was stated in the papers—by Andy Mellon as Secretary of the Treasury, on the income tax of Cousins. Cousins first had his income tax approved by the Treasury Department in Washington. Then he got into a wrangle by refusing to agree with the policies of Coolidge or Hoover and also charged Mellon, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, with favoritism and with being the controller of certain large industries that were favored by the Government because of Mellon's influence in the Cabinet. At any rate they went back—as they usually do when they don't like you—and dug up the income tax of Cousins which had been approved. They were within the law of limitations as the period of six years had not expired. And they decided that Cousins did not place the proper valuation and profits on the Ford plant stock that he sold to Ford, and I think the amount they claimed Cousins owed the Government in back tax was over a million. If Cousins had been a dyed-in-the-wool, machine, Coolidge-Hoover Republican, his income tax never would have been heard of, in my judgment and in the opinion of many others. Senator Cousins was forced to take the matter into the United States Supreme Court and that Court, although the majority of them were Republicans politically, decided in favor of Cousins and against Mr. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, representing the United States Government.

There is now a possibility that while Andy was endeavoring to make Cousins pay a tax (that the United States Supreme Court decided he did not owe), that Andy himself may have been owing a little. The rumors in the newspapers are that what he owes the Government runs well over a million, if the case is proven. Now Mr. Mellon claims it is all politics. Well, there is only one thing to do and that is for us to wait and see what happens. The average man will decide that it cannot be entirely a political spite matter because we find on the same day in the same newspapers a report that Jimmy Walker, ex-Mayor of New York City, is also liable to be charged with income tax evasion, and also another gentleman who is undoubtedly a Democrat, or a very liberal minded man, as he is attorney for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, a gentleman from Cleveland who is a law partner of Mr. Newton Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson. The thing the multitude throughout the nation want done is that there be no favoritism and that the big fish be made to pay the same as the little fish. For the last eight or ten years there have been snoopers running around after the little fish who owe three or four dollars income tax to the Government, and the big baby who owes hundreds of thousands is permitted to get by because of political influence or social connections. Suppose Senator Cousins did not have the money to go through with his case in the United States Supreme Court. He would have been mulcted out of a million dollars by Andy Mellon, representing the United States Government. There is no question but what the Government is cheated out of millions each year, but this cheating is not done by the little fellows with three thousand, five thousand or ten thousand a year. It is done by the big babies who can hire all kinds of statistical, legal and technical talent and who find loop holes by which they can cleverly evade payment on certain incomes, or at least minimize or reduce the amount that should be paid on profits and income. Corporations like the Aluminum Company, which the Mellon family is supposed to control, can set aside so much for

depreciation of machinery; they can also set aside so much for reserves, etc. And after cutting and cutting down their earnings they then only pay the Government on net profits of the corporation. The poor devil with a salary has no way of hiding or covering up. He must pay his four, six or eight per cent over and above the amount allowed to him after deducting that permitted by law if he is a married man or a single man. He can set up no reserve fund out of this year's salary to protect him against next year when he may be out of work. He can set aside no depreciation of earnings because he is liable to grow older and have his salary reduced. He can set aside nothing for sickness or death that may overtake him or his family. He must report his earnings. Also the institution for which he works must turn in to the Government the amount of salary he receives and the Government is very, very careful about checking up on the little fellows. I have always advocated and shall continue to write advising all that come under the law to pay their honest income tax to the Government. If all individuals paid their honest income tax to the Government the income tax could be reduced—it is stated by those in authority and in a position to know—to less than one-half of what is now charged.

I repeat, it is the New Deal and we hope it will continue that the big fellows be not shielded but that the law be enforced on them the same as it is on the little fellows. I also want to say that I hope the day is at an end when they send to prison a fellow who steals a loaf of bread to feed his starving children, while nothing is done regarding the big fellow who steals a million dollars either in income tax or in stock gambling, or in taking money deposited by widows and orphans and gambling with same. The justice to which we are entitled under the laws shall and must prevail.

Let us have a new deal in the income tax enforcement. It's nothing less than disgusting to have J. P. Morgan testify under oath that he paid no income tax in certain recent years to our Government, while in the same years he paid income tax to England. And he does this under our loophole laws that protect the rich. Mitchell, of the City National Bank of New York, selling stock to his wife to establish a loss, and buying it back in thirty days, thereby evading income tax payment, in indeed a mockery of justice. No wonder the workers, many of them, despise the laws. Let us have a new deal. One law for rich and poor.



THE MILK DRIVERS, where they are organized, should not allow a non-union concern to continue selling milk to the masses of the working people without working day and night towards organizing the drivers in that concern. When I say "should not allow" I mean there should be a continuous agitation carried on to get the drivers of non-union concerns organized. No organization of milk drivers can hope to better their conditions as they should while there is a large concern distributing milk under non-union conditions. We have more than one place in the eastern states in certain large cities where a certain large milk distributor is working under non-union conditions, with non-union drivers, and nearly all the other distributors are union. The result is this, that when a wage scale comes up there is no control over this non-union concern and the public can be and will be supplied to a certain extent by this large non-union concern. Usually the management of that non-union concern is controlled and dictated to and ordered around by the inside members of the Board of Directors,

called the Executive Committee, usually consisting of one or two bankers that hold the majority of the stock or hold the notes for large loans against the corporation. Now is the time to organize these non-union concerns, and if it is not done now by the Milk Drivers' Unions it wont be done five years from now.

Don't tell me that it can't be done; that those drivers are impossible. Proceed by first advising the customers that this concern is unfair to organized labor; hire men to stand in front of stores handling the products of these concerns, and when a woman comes out with a quart of milk from one of those stores, hand her a card stating the milk is delivered by non-union drivers. This is within the law. It wont be long until the store-keeper or the customer get their milk elsewhere. I know it is discouraging to try to hammer into the heads of ignorant, selfish, yellow-backed drivers that they should come into the union, but if you pinch the pockets of the employers they will soon organize their men. Of course it is discouraging to think that men can be bought over because they get the same wage scale in the non-union concern in a few places that the union drivers get. Those ignorant, contemptible traitors to the cause of trade unionism that work as drivers, do not know that the conditions they enjoy have been made by the union and they can't be made to understand that as soon as a slackness comes on or the fire of trade unionism dies down, they will be set back again without consultation by the bosses. But it is up to you in the industry, in order to protect your own conditions, to organize these non-union concerns. No union milk driver should be permitted to associate or fraternize with non-union drivers working in non-union concerns because those drivers even though they say they are not to blame, they are the greatest enemies you have. There was a time when a man was fined by his local union for associating or fraternizing with a non-union man at railroad stations or elsewhere. There is no reason why the local union cannot again penalize such individuals. I have reports coming in to me from different places from individual drivers whom I know are telling the truth but who do not want their names disclosed, that the union drivers make no distinction between non-union and union drivers in so far as social conditions are concerned; in lunch rooms, coffee shops and elsewhere they make just as much of the non-union milk driver as they do of the union drivers. This kind of union man is just a union man in name only and the chances are he has been forced into the union.

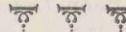
Everything I have said in the above article applies equally to bakery drivers and to laundry drivers. The man today who works at our trade and calling who refuses to become a member of the union is our greatest menace, because he cannot get fired now for joining a union. When the Government of the nation advises men to belong to a legitimate union, when every decent class in society favors honest trade unionism, why then are not the workers who refuse to join a union to be considered as our deadly enemies? I say they are in every sense of the word, and I say to union men, make them feel they are our enemies or else you also should be considered as only the semblance of a union man. If any number of men want to join the union and they are discriminated against or discharged, as used to be the old game, we will do everything in the world to protect them and place them back in employment; because the law as it is written forbids an employer to tell a man to join a company union or to discharge that man for joining the union of his own choosing.

Two of the hardest cities in the country to organize for bakery drivers for the past twenty years, have been the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. But I am glad to report that those men in the bakery business have organized one hundred per cent within the last six or eight months and they went out on strike in both cities and stuck like warriors of old, loyal to each other, until they obtained a betterment of conditions and full recognition of their unions. If this can be done in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, why can't it be done in Boston, New York, Cleveland and other cities?



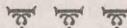
IF A LOCAL UNION has the right to suspend a member after he is three months in arrears or expel him when he is six months in arrears, of course that right is predicated on the Constitution of the International Union and also should be carried out. What would we do if all local unions quit paying their tax because some local officers were using the monies collected for local expenses? The whole national institution would have to stop, as well as the American Federation of Labor, to whom we pay per capita tax. If an individual member is out of work or in hard circumstances, or has sickness, and cannot pay his dues to the local, the local union has the privilege if they desire, to appropriate enough money from the local union funds to pay his dues and then he should be marked up as paid on the local union's books, and per capita tax of 30 cents a month to cover such individual should be sent to the International Union. It would be simply a bookkeeping transaction; because if five dollars was appropriated to pay the dues of an individual member the check should be made out to "cash," turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer of the local and credit given the individual member for this amount.

This, however, is bad business and once it is started it may lead to an unlimited number getting their friends in a local union meeting and passing the buck to the local union to pay the individual member's dues. We do not favor such action by the local union, of paying a member's dues, but if there is an extreme case of poverty, sickness, or unemployment, the local Executive Board ought to have the right to do something in such a case.



WE ARE all hoping to see the day when there will be one organization of Teamsters and Chauffeurs throughout the nation. This would include all or any independent unions outside the International. It would also include all drivers of trucks employed by breweries and elsewhere. Also there are a few Railway Express drivers that are still outside the International. And our local business agents everywhere should make an effort to try and encourage those drivers to come into the International Union. We have everything that an International organization should have to protect the rank and file of the drivers throughout the country. Our per capita tax is low compared with other unions. Our treasury because of the enormous expenses incurred through strikes and lockouts, is not as large as it was but our strike fund, which is our principal fund, is strong enough to take care of our membership fighting for better con-

ditions or for the protection of their present conditions. We have the confidence and respect of the employers throughout the nation with whom we do business. We have the respect and confidence of the Federal Government and of the State Governments almost everywhere. We can make better conditions for all our people when there will be one organization of all the drivers, chauffeurs and helpers throughout our jurisdiction.



LAST REPORTS from Hudson County, New Jersey, in which is located Jersey City, were that things were slightly improved and that the political antagonists of our unions were not quite as bitter as they were at the time Vice President Hart passed away. Let us hope that common sense and justice will continue to prevail in that district, because after all the union can be stifled temporarily but eventually it will come back again and repay one hundred cents on the dollar the enemies by whom it was persecuted.



Kansas City Union Pays \$63,680 to Idle Members

Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City Typographical Union, with an average membership of 700, has done creditable work during the last two and one-half years in looking after its unemployed members, according to a statement by Henry V. Beckley, secretary of the union.

"To partially provide for these unemployed members," Mr. Beckley said, "the local union by voluntary assessment upon earnings of regularly employed members up to October, 1933, has paid \$63,680.41 in cash benefits.

"It is estimated that prior to January, 1933, regularly employed union printers here 'laid off' or gave to unemployed members 8,000 days' work, representing earnings of more than \$70,000, a total disbursement by employed members of over \$133,000 to those without work.

"Let me make this more clear. A union printer may engage a competent substitute to perform his work when he desires so to do, and in that way we were able to divide \$70,000 in wages among needy fellow workmen.

"In November, 1932, the International Typographical Union adopted the five-day week, which all members now observe. Since January of this year typographical union members holding regular situations here have 'given out' over 12,000 days' work to its unemployed members, representing earnings in excess of \$100,000."

Railroad Rebates

The widespread practice of railroad executives giving secret rebates to shippers in the latter part of the last century and the partnership of shippers in the scheme were among the major causes for the enactment by Congress of the law establishing the Interstate Commerce Commission with power to stop the rebate evil.

People have generally believed that this nefarious practice was absolutely and completely a matter of history. But the action of a Federal grand jury in Chicago in indicting the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and six Chicago commission merchants on charges of unlawfully giving, soliciting, and receiving rebates indicates that railroad and business executives still require copious

legal compulsion to keep their affairs straightforward and in the public interest.

The indictments followed a long investigation by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, according to Benjamin F. Landis, Assistant United States Attorney in Chicago. What is of equally serious import is the statement made by Landis that he expected shortly to present to the grand jury additional evidence regarding the practice of certain shippers "of filing false claims with railroads and receiving rebates in the form of false damage claims."

Evidently Federal codes of fair competition might give a healthier tone to the practices of both railroad managers and shippers and put an end to these especially reprehensible forms of loot, the cost of which is, of course, taken from the public in charges for freight and passenger transportation.

If You Work for Wages, Join the Union

From many points come reports of new interest in organization work. Applications for union membership are coming in faster than usual. Men want to be inside instead of outside.

Perhaps this is merely an expression of the age-old instinct to join the pack when trouble comes. Perhaps it is something more than that. Perhaps it is a realization of the fact that individuals, by themselves, cannot cope with a situation in which everyone on the employers' side is organized.

The situation with which a wage earner is confronted is too big for him to meet alone.

The man who comes into a union because he is so battered that he is desperate may stay when times improve, or he may not.

The man who comes in because he

understands individual helplessness in the face of industry's complexities and organized strength will stay.

But whatever may be the reason that brings a member in, it is the union's job to show him why membership is valuable, why he should remain a member, why he should bear his share of the burden, why it is a matter of duty as well as a matter of self-protection to stay in.

The union justifies itself in all times. It does so a hundredfold in these times. But tomorrow the non-union man will be out of the picture, because a lone individual, going his own way, in a world where everything is organization, teamwork, and negotiation, simply will not fit.

To March on Labor Day

At the last regular meeting of the Central Labor Union of San Francisco a resolution was adopted that Labor Day be celebrated with a big Labor Day parade, and that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the event.

Arbitrators Raise Pay of Street Car Workers

Cleveland, Ohio.—Union street car workers have been granted a wage increase of 8 cents an hour, by decision of an arbitration board named to decide a controversy between the union and the Cleveland Railway Co.

Nearly 3,000 men are effected by the decision, 2,200 of them trainmen. The new scale, retroactive to January 1, is 65 cents an hour.

The world is a looking-glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it in turn will look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion.—Thackeray.

THE MAN who slips back in his dues is no good to the local union of which he is a member. A local union that slips back in its per capita tax is an encumbrance to the International Union and to the American Federation of Labor. We can not carry on without money, and co-operation, because after all we are a business institution, and recognizing it thus means that we can be, and will be, and are at the present time a real, fighting, militant organization of Labor.



IT IS quite the style now to be a union man. I remember the time when it was a crime to be a union man, when we had to hide and cover up our membership in the unions lest we be ostracized in the community or black-listed by employers. Now even the President of the United States, the heads of the government, departments of the government, judges and doctors, all join in the one beautiful song that the workers should belong to legitimate unions in order to protect and further their rights.



THE N. R. A. has its faults, of course. We know that. But so have some of the unions got their faults and their weak spots. But if they are 90 per cent right, then they are right almost as a whole. No institution with a large membership, or one that had in mind great changes, was without its weak spots. The world was not built in a day, neither can the N. R. A. be made perfect in one year. It is enough to see and to know that Congress enacted the National Recovery Act, and they are going to strengthen it by amendment not only in this session of Congress but in the next and in the next session of Congress.



THE FUTURE strengthening of the N. R. A. by the enactment of Labor legislation will depend substantially upon how Labor behaves or handles its problems. If Labor is unreasonable and is governed by wild-eyed fire eaters who have no brains or consistency, then it would not be long until the legislation now favorable would be reversed, as was done in Germany, Italy, France and other European countries. Members of unions should be governed by the laws and decisions of the local unions, and again local unions should be governed and abide by the decisions and laws of their International Unions.



THERE MUST be system within the unions as there is within all big enterprises and institutions. The Churches are governed by head governments. Every nation has its head in government. When those heads abuse their powers or when the government steps outside and tramples on the rights of the people, the governments and other institutions are bound to fall.



Official Magazine of the
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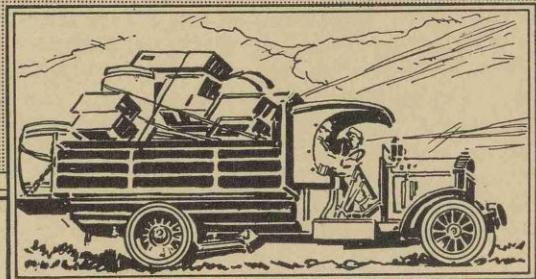
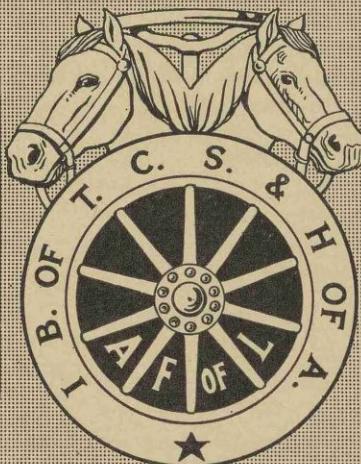
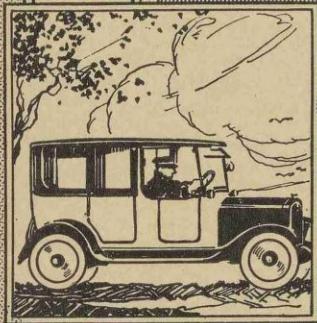
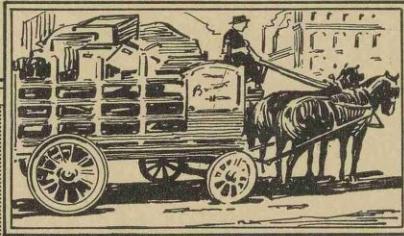
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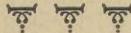
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MAY, 1934

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
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of AMERICA**



ISNT IT strange how Labor men, when they get a job from the government, or an employer, immediately try to forget what Labor has done for them; that Labor made them what they are, and use their knowledge of Labor conditions for the benefit of their new boss.



WE ARE NOT boosting the settlement made in the Detroit automobile workers' strike, nor do we consider it a victory, because this decision reverses previous opinions of the President of the United States. Previously the President had decided that a minority in an industry belonging to a Company union could not have representation on a committee speaking for a majority who represent legitimate unions. Under the settlement made in Detroit, the Company union is fully recognized and you may rest assured it won't be long until the bosses find a way to encourage the employees to become members of the Company union. How can this be done? By promotions to Company union men; by donations and benefits to Company union men; by subsidizing the expense of running the union; by the establishment of twenty-five cents a month dues in the Company union, etc.



OF COURSE, we very well know it was hard for President Green, and others, to call out a number of those men on strike. They were not sure there would be a sufficient response. It was also difficult to refuse to acquiesce to the request of the President of the United States. But Congressmen and Senators refused to sustain the veto of the President or to acquiesce in his desires in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill. I have always been opposed to strikes, but there are things much worse than a strike, even if the strike is lost, and that is, surrendering a principle. "Recognizing Company Unions."



NO DOUBT you have noticed how quickly the large automobile employers, including Ford and other large companies, are granting ten per cent increases in wages to their employees. Of course you know it is not because they love their employees any more than they did. The truth is, they love them less, but because they know the spirit of legitimate trade union organization prevails everywhere and the whole cry is to organize into legitimate trade unions, the employers are trying to offset this new sense of freedom and liberty permeating the workers. Unfortunately the workers will respond for the time being and go along with the Boss. If employers were sensible and could see farther than just today, they would encourage the establishment of legitimate trade unions, as they may be confronted with a condition of organization in years to come which will not be beneficial to the employers or to the nation.

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

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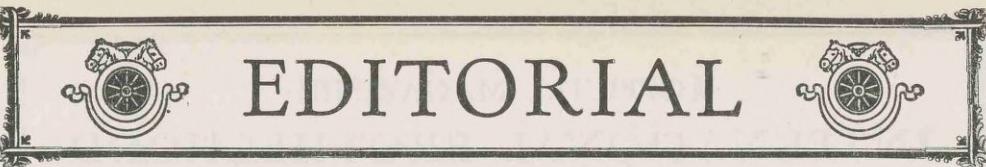
Dear Mr. Editor:

I recently read a publication of the
Brewery Workers on the question of
jurisdiction. It was published in
Cincinnati and the paper was dated
March 10, 1934. I noticed it referred
to the salaries of our General Presi-
dent, the president of the Engineers'
Union, and also of Mr. William
Green. I am glad that some officers
in the Labor Movement are getting
decent salaries. I was formerly a
member of the Brewery Workers'
Union in the days of Ed Ward of
Boston. I am now a night watchman
but I hold my membership in the
Teamsters' Union because I expect
when things pick up to get back
driving a truck, work which I have
done all of my life.

The Brewery Workers refer to the
fact that the Teamsters never helped
another organization. In their big
strike in Boston years ago they
hadn't a chance in the world but for
the Teamsters, who refused to
patronize any place where non-union
beer was sold. One real live-wire
teamster or truck driver is worth a
dozen brewery workers in time of a
strike. Ingratitude is a miserable
disease, and surely this is ingrati-
tude, because I know and the Brew-
ery Workers in Boston know what
the Teamsters did for the Brewery
Workers and what they are capable
of doing again.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES O'NEIL,
South Boston, Mass.



EDITORIAL

(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

WHEN A MEMBER takes the obligation he pledges himself with uplifted hand to obey the laws of the local union and of the International Union and to carry out the decisions of his local union. This does not mean that a member has not got the right to argue and discuss any action of his union and to oppose the action of the union within the union. But it does mean that when a matter is settled by the local union he should not discuss it on the street or find fault with the officers or members who were against him. But, in accordance with the local By-Laws, if someone who voted in the affirmative desires to bring up the matter for reconsideration at the same or at the next regular meeting, he has the right to argue and advocate against the action of the majority. This argument and this education, if you please, which is a disagreement of opinion, should be carried on in an intelligent, decent manner and not with threats or loud-mouthed ravings. All men have the right to disagree, but this disagreement should be from an open, honest standpoint embodying the difference of opinion and the reasons for such. Any man who deliberately and willfully makes statements threatening the local officers or the man who disagreed with him should be properly disciplined by the local union either by a fine or otherwise. The decision of the majority of the union should be carried out and observed by every member as a matter of principle and justice and in accordance with the obligation they have taken.

The same proceeding should obtain between local unions and the International organization. The local union is created and chartered by the International Union and thereby becomes a part of the bona fide American labor movement, because the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs is chartered and has received its title and jurisdiction from the American Federation of Labor. Every local union when chartered accepts everything within the Constitution of the International organization, otherwise they could not and would not receive a charter. Local union officials sometimes get awfully cocky and independent after they have been in office a while. By being in continuous contact with the membership they endeavor to get ideas of their own and to tell their own side of the story to the members, and of course instead of upholding their agreement and their obligation with the International Union, they misrepresent the International organization and the American Labor Movement. Those are the kind of men, in charge of unions, that have caused more destruction and treachery within the masses of the working people than any other class, including the strike-breaking agencies. The old, old story is still true, we can fight our enemies on the outside because we know who they are, but we cannot watch the dangerous, self-seeking, sometimes financially crooked, officers who believe themselves to be all-powerful within the local unions. We are, perhaps, less afflicted with those kind of crawling creatures than other organizations. The International Union has laws, adopted by Conventions, that must be carried out. The International Officers that fail to carry out the laws to which they have pledged themselves when elected to office are a detriment to the International Union and to the multitude of the members

that they represent. International Officers who play to the galleries and wink their eyes at deliberate defiance of laws or wrong-doing within the unions should be removed from office. Of course there are some few exceptional cases where an extreme, dangerous condition exists, when sometimes the International Board chooses the lesser of two evils during a temporary period until the danger clouds hanging over the union pass away. Sometimes when strikes are called by local unions without the approval of the International Union the International Executive Officers would be justified in denouncing the action of the local officers in calling an unauthorized strike, even though they had a grievance, but we sometimes refrain because we hate to hit the men on the head that are out on strike.

It should be distinctly and clearly understood that while the laws are made by Conventions, that the International officers have no alternative except to carry out those laws. It should be furthermore distinctly understood that a local union that decides to break away from its parent that has chartered it, the International Union, because of its refusal to live up to decisions and laws of the International Union, that union should send in its charter and go its own way and advise its membership of the proceeding, because if it remains in affiliation and refuses to carry out the decisions of the International Board, it is unfaithful to itself, to its membership and to the Labor Movement, and is not worthy of the name of union. We have had a few instances in the past twenty-five years where local officers deliberately defied the International Union for selfish reasons or to cover up their own actions. For instance, an officer that is dishonest or crooked does not desire to have his books audited by the International representative whenever it is decided by the International Union to have those books audited. Again, some of the crooked local officers have a substantial treasury within the local union, and the innocent members attending the meeting do not know what is going on and do not like to ask questions and sometimes the officers sit them down through force, and in those instances this officer or officers sometimes desire to get up an excuse to get away from the International organization so they will have greater liberty in mulcting the treasury of the local union. I repeat, there are very few instances of this kind, but we have had some such experiences and it is possible that we may have such an experience in the future, but I hope not, because if we do the International Union is determined that either the local or Federal authorities shall interest themselves in such cases.

We love and respect and admire and welcome and appreciate the affiliation of every union, big and small, in the International Union. Why? Because we have helped to create them; we have helped to build them up; we have helped to take them out of a condition of bondage and give them a better day. The rank and file are right and we should use every means in our power to retain them in affiliation because of the honesty of the rank and file of the membership. Most of the members are innocent, clean, honest men and they do not know what is going on in the inside. The International Union cannot reach every individual member to explain to them. It is bad policy to give statements to the press about serious, dishonorable conditions obtaining within the unions. Such proceeding would only be giving more ammunition to our enemies which would redound to the injury of the entire Labor Movement. I repeat, that our Union is as law abiding an institution in proportion to its membership

as there is on the American continent. But we have extreme individual cases prompted, promoted and encouraged by conniving, double-crossing, thieving officers here and there. The International Union will not hold in affiliation, no matter what the cost is, any union who refuses to comply with decisions of the International organization, which are based on the power and authority vested in the General Executive Board as provided in the Constitution of the International organization. Let no officer or officers of a local union be foolish enough to believe they can get along outside the pale of the International organization or the American Federation of Labor. They may, through strenuous efforts, befuddle the minds of the membership for a short time, but eventually the membership will turn on them and despise them and make it impossible for them to live and raise their heads in the district in which they are now abiding. If the membership does not get them, the law will get them in time, because the governments of the state and nation are determined to clean up business, both capital and labor.



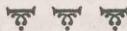
DON'T BE too anxious to prefer charges against a member. We are not all one hundred per cent college men, nor have we got such perfect brain power that we are not liable to say something or do something wrong once in a while. God and nature have given us health and strength, muscle and brains and courage to carry on in the employment in which we are placed. We in our work are as necessary in life as any other class of human beings, and in many instances we are more necessary than many branches of society, some who are in the professional class. The producers of the nation, the men who toil on farm, field or factory, are the backbone of any nation. Before we had lawyers or insurance agents, doctors or technicians, we had Labor. The pioneers who laid the foundations of American liberty, the men who hewed their way from coast to coast, planting civilization by digging the soil and raising their own food and weaving their own clothes, were the backbone of America. This is true today as it was then, even considering the introduction of all kinds of modern machinery. Man made the machine and man in some form or other must and is operating the machine.

The very foundation of the Trade Union Movement is fraternity, brotherly love, helpfulness to one another, sincerity, kindness and respect, but most important, justice. Therefore, I repeat that if any man does something slightly wrong, in violation of the union's rules, don't rush in and prefer charges against him. It should be called to his attention; he should be reprimanded, cautioned against repetition of the offense, and then shown consideration. If he repeats this offense, charges should be preferred against him in the proper form.

In explanation let us say that a member is working below the union wage for an employer who has agreed to pay the union wage. The employer comes along and advises him, "Now I am going to hire you but I will give you three dollars less than the weekly wage, but if any member of the union asks you what you are getting, advise him you are getting the weekly wage." Afterwards the member is found out and is called up before the local Board and he first denies and then admits it, if evidence is produced, and makes the statement that he was hard up

and took the job, had to get work, etc. Unless the local By-Laws specifically provide that under such conditions the individual should be fined five or ten dollars, he should be let off as easily as possible, although this is considered serious by many unions. But the guilty party is the employer when he broke his word of honor with the union. I have always contended that the man who offered the bribe was as guilty and more guilty than the weakling who accepted the bribe. However, this member has broken his obligation with the union, but if there are charges to be preferred against him the party knowing of this transaction should write out the charges as briefly as possible, have them read in the local union meeting, and then, without much discussion, the charges should be referred to the local Executive Board. Next the local Executive Board should see to it that the brother against whom the charges are made should receive a copy of the charges and that he should be given a reasonable time, say eight or ten days, before the Board would meet to hear his case. If a member of the Board is preferring the charges and the charges are denied, the Board member should vacate his seat temporarily in the Board and another member should be substituted at the trial. Then a vote should be taken by the local Board and the majority of the seven members of the Board should render the verdict. The decision of the local Board is final and binding in so far as the local union or the individual is concerned. The Board merely reports back its findings to the local union in meeting assembled. The local union cannot alter the decision of the local Executive Board. The member has the right to appeal from the decision of the local Board to the Joint Council if there is one in the district. If there is no Joint Council the member should write out his appeal, or get the Secretary of the local union to write it out, and send it to the General President at Indianapolis, and the General President will take it up in due time with the General Executive Board. If there is an appeal taken by the member from the decision of the local Board to the General Executive Board, the Secretary of the local union should write in as briefly as possible their side of the case. Bear this in mind, that if a man is expelled by vote of the local union without going through with the laws as contained in the International Union and this man loses his work as a result of said expulsion, he can take the local union into court and may get a decision against the local union, and in nearly all such cases decisions were obtained against the local union. The courts only recognize the laws as contained in the International organization and in the local By-Laws. No local By-Laws should obtain or can be recognized that are in violation of the laws of the International Union. The courts today and in recent years have favored the individual member because it is only too true that many local unions of labor, not ours especially, have abused their power and have not lived to the letter of the law in the disciplining of their members.

I am now advising you to live to the laws in the case of trial of members, else you will find yourself mulcted for damages some day. Might I also remind you that the courts have gone as far as to levy the decision for damages on the individual members if the local is unable to meet the decision. You cannot be too careful in this procedure, and at any rate it is the duty of local unions to carry out the laws and Constitution of the International.

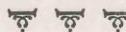


ONE OF the greatest troubles we have in trying to hold new local unions together is the fact that immediately after they organize they want to go out and tip the world over in a day. This is the old, old story of men who never belonged to a union and who do not know very much about a union and what it means in laws, common sense, discipline, etc. Of course they join the union to help themselves. This is only natural. The union has been created and has continued to relieve men and women who are suffering from persecution, poverty, long hours of work and low wages. Years ago when our organization was first established men had to secretly join the union, hold their meetings in secret, and work day and night to build up their union in order to get anywhere. Every member became a business agent without pay. Every member sought another member to come into the union, and they were sincere and persevering in explaining the work of the union. Eventually in some of the large cities we were successful in establishing unions that meant something, and although we had slackers and some selfish weaklings who did not join the union, the quality of the men that came in was of such a nature, possessing such intelligence, honesty and courage, that after months we were able to get a committee from the employers to meet us. And then after another year of hard work, struggle and perhaps strike, we were able to get an agreement with a slight increase over our then starvation wages. Today when men organize they immediately want to draft a wage scale, and the radicals or loud mouths within the union raise up in the hall and say, "Well, Mr. Secretary, write to the unions in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Boston, New York and San Francisco, and find out what they are getting for the same kind of work we are doing." And when the answers come back with copies of the wage scales, those men say, "Well, we want the same, or pretty near the same, as they are getting in those cities." And the local committee, all of them ignorant of how to proceed, and some of them lacking brains and courage to resent this foolishness, proceed to draft a wage scale embodying wage increases from ten to twenty-five dollars a week. Even though they may be entitled to a betterment of conditions, no industry could immediately absorb such an enormous increase in wages. Those unions in Chicago, New York and San Francisco had to gradually increase their wages at the expiration of their agreements, running over a period of twenty-five years, each time obtaining a one or two dollar a week increase, until they finally built up their wages from ten dollars a week to where they are now, \$30.00, \$32.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00 in many places. In the meantime they shortened their hours of labor from unlimited hours to the eight or nine-hour day.

Recently in a certain city in the State of Ohio the milk drivers went out on strike and, of course, the strike, as it usually does, petered out until it got nowhere. First, they were only organized a few months. Next, they asked for an increase in wages averaging from \$16.00 and \$18.00 to \$28.00 and \$30.00. In addition they wanted a substantial shortening of their hours. Now then, the work they were doing was worth \$28.00 or \$30.00 a week, but as stated before, the industry could not possibly stand for such wages immediately. In other words, those men were not entitled and could not possibly expect to get the same wages in this non-union city as the men were receiving in the City of Cincinnati where they have been organized for years and where they had to strike and fight and build up their union year after year to obtain their present conditions. Blundering,

foolish individuals. Such tactics, due to inexperience, result in destroying more unions than anything else. That's the reason that the International Union inserted in its Constitution that local unions would not receive strike benefits, or be entitled to strike benefits, until they were six consecutive months paying per capita tax to the International Union after being organized. Isn't it strange that when three or four hundred men have worked at a certain industry for years and never had the courage to raise their heads, and stood for all kinds of abuse, immediately they become organized they want to eat up the whole world in one day. And the cruel part of it all is this: That when the union is destroyed as a result of a premature, poorly handled, ill advised strike, resulting from men who know nothing about the Trade Union Movement, the conditions after the strike is over are worse than they were before, and the indignities to which the men are subjected, who are forced to crawl back and beg for their jobs, is pitiable. Of course when they are going out on strike they are told, "This is only a question of a few days; we have the bosses licked." But when the few days run into a few weeks those same fire eaters carefully slink away, and if they do open their mouths they have eleven thousand alibis, saying it was because so and so did not do so and so, etc., etc. Sometimes those strikes are created by hirelings within the union who are the representatives of either detective agencies or employers' associations. The latter class want a showdown because they want to hit the union in the head while it is inexperienced and green, without leaders and without funds. The detective or strike breaking agents in the union, who are nearly always working at the craft, want to make money for their employers. The detective agencies supply inside information to the bosses and they also supply strike breakers and under-cover men when the strike takes place. We know those agencies sometimes promote strikes.

We make this statement now and we do not care what adverse criticism is placed upon it. We say from experience that strikes of newly organized unions are the worst enemies we have in the Labor Movement. We say there should be a slow movement of action in the preparation and discussion of a new wage scale dealing with a set of employers that never dealt with a union. We say to you that it is better for you to take one-half or one-fourth of what you desire and even eliminate to a certain extent other questions, if you can establish the recognition of the union and hold your membership without going on strike. We say to you furthermore, that the International Union will not endorse strikes of newly organized unions. Of course you can go on strike without our sanction but we reserve the right to tell the public, if necessary, that you do not have the sanction of the International Union for your strike. I hope that the next Convention will enact a law whereby the International Board will be instructed to revoke the charter of any union that calls or pulls a strike without the sanction of the International Union. Fully organized, old-time unions know that they can get such sanction from the International Union because the International office fully understands that old-time, experienced unions are not going on strike on the wink of an eye. But newly organized unions rush in on strike just for the fun of it, not realizing the dangers that confront them. The old saying is true that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."



WHEN SENDING in your wage scale for approval by the International Union, state in a few sentences the difference between the new wage scale and the old one insofar as wages and hours are concerned. This also means that if a vacation is asked for it should be mentioned. So many of our secretaries slip the wage scale into an envelope and send it to the General Office without one word of explanation. Others send in a copy of their old wage scale to be compared with their new one. This latter procedure, of course, would give us the information, but it would expedite matters so much if the secretary would say, "We are now receiving \$25.00 per week and we want \$29.00 per week. We are now working ten hours per day and we are asking for a seven-hour day under the new wage scale." It is hard to expect that the union will make any substantial progress when their local officers are so lazy or so stupid, or so unwilling to write a few lines of explanation to accompany their wage scale. After all, it is an honor to be selected as an officer of a union, even if there is no pay to the office. The fact that you were chosen by your fellow members to represent them in one of the seven offices of the local union is a mark of respect and confidence in you, and the fellow who does the little things right and good and nearly perfect is bound to get to the top and reach a point where he will be doing bigger things. All of us started in on the lower—yes, the very lowest—brackets of the organization, and because we put our whole soul into those small jobs for the union, because we were sincere and understood every word of the obligation, I am sure that is the reason that all of us have reached the positions we have of trust and confidence within our unions.

Therefore I ask you, first, when your wage scale is approved by the membership of your local union in meeting assembled, there should be a full discussion before being approved; next, if there is a Joint Council existing in your district go to the Joint Council and ask for its endorsement. Why do you want the endorsement of the Council? First, because the International Union orders you to have such endorsement; next, if you get into any trouble through strike or lockout, all of the unions in the Joint Council may be involved before you get through; and again if they are not involved directly they may be called upon to help you financially, in court cases and in other ways. After the endorsement of the Joint Council and the President or Secretary of the Joint Council has placed his name as endorsing it with the date thereon, then you forward same to the International Union with just a few words saying, "This new agreement, as you will notice, has been endorsed by the Joint Council. The changes over our previous agreement are as follows: We desire \$2.00 a week increase in wages and we desire instead of a nine-hour day, an eight-hour day." Make some explanation and you will help yourselves and help us substantially in the National Headquarters; and believe me, brothers, when I say to you that the local unions that live to the law and endeavor to make things plain and put forth their case as clearly as it is possible to do so, are the local unions that receive from the International Headquarters every particle of consideration that it is humanly possible to give them. Remember the Bible statement. How true it is today. "Because you have been faithful over a few things I will place you over many."



No MATTER how much we implore the secretary-treasurers of our local unions to send in a list of the names and home addresses of their membership, it seems that some of them do not pay any attention to it. We don't know why they take this attitude, especially where the secretary-treasurer of the local union is under full salary. It may be they do not desire their membership to learn or know anything about what is going on in the Labor Movement of America, but, in our opinion, the main cause is laziness or ignorance. I must say, however, that great credit is due the majority of our secretaries of large local unions throughout the country for their earnestness and desire to have their membership receive the Journal each month. There are just a few laggards among the officers of our unions who refuse to help their own unions and the International by carrying out this request. But, I repeat, there are very few in this class.

Our International Constitution is plain and clear on the matter and reads that a list of the names and addresses of the members of the local must be sent into International Headquarters in order that the membership may receive the official Magazine each month.

After the first list is sent into this office, it will be easy to keep it corrected if arrangements are made by the secretary of the local that when a member pays his dues he will notify him if he has changed his address and give him the new address. If he is three months in arrears with the local his name should be stricken off the list. As I said, arrangements can be made for taking care of this if the secretary will keep a slip of paper on his desk and when a member comes in he can take down his name and address and when the list is completed it can be mailed to the International Office. Afterwards all that will be necessary is for the member to notify the local secretary-treasurer when he changes his address so that the secretary may, in turn, notify the International to make the correction on the mailing list.

The official publication of our International Union is mailed free to the home address of each member in good standing every month. We have unlimited favorable comments in the office on the publication and it has repeatedly been stated that it has been a big help towards getting men to pay their dues, towards getting them to attend their meetings and taking a general interest in the union by bringing in new members as well as keeping them informed on what is going on in the great world of Labor.

In addition to the members, themselves, reading the Magazine, the other members of the family read it and it is helpful in spreading the gospel of Labor. Why then is it that local union officers will not send in the names of their members and help us keep the list corrected up to date so that we may be helpful to them and their local, and both of us working together, be helpful in building up the Trade Union Movement of America?

It is rather discouraging to find, after years of affiliation, that we have local unions with a membership of five or six hundred, but with not more than twelve, fourteen or twenty names of their members on the mailing list in Headquarters.

Usually where men do not receive the Journal, through failure on the part of their officers to comply with the Constitution by sending in a list of the names and addresses of the membership, you will find trouble in that local, especially when a wage scale is up for discussion or a strike is under consideration.

If you want to help the Labor Movement get down to solid facts and comply with our Constitution by asking each fellow member if he is receiving the Magazine. If not, instruct him to give his name and address to the secretary of his local and insist that it be sent to International Headquarters so that he may receive his copy of the Magazine each month.



CORRESPONDENCE

April 2, 1934.

To the Officers, Organizers and Membership of our International Union.

Brothers:

I am desirous that you do everything in your power to have the membership of the Brewery Workers' International Union accept the proposition as submitted to them by President Green of the American Federation of Labor. I want you to contact every member of the Brewery Workers' Union, inside and outside, and endeavor to get them to vote "yes" on the proposition now sent out to them by their officers for a referendum vote.

I might say, I have very little hope that they will accept it. Remind them, if they do accept this proposition, that drivers, chauffeurs and helpers will not have to be turned over to us until the expiration of their present agreements. Remind them further, where there are whole local unions of drivers now belonging to the Brewery Workers, if they come into our organization, we will not disturb them in their present officership; that there will not be any penalty attached; that they can come in on the payment of one month's tax, or 30 cents per member; that whatever their dues are now they may remain the same if they are equal to two dollars per month; that

the International Union will not interfere with their elections so long as they conduct their affairs in accordance with the laws of our Union; that no matter what amount they pay in dues, that all over and above thirty cents per member, per month tax, may be retained in their treasury, and that the International Union pays part of this thirty cents each month to the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Department and the Labels Trades Department. Remind them also, the International Union has a large membership and a very substantial treasury and that our people are organized in every large city in the country. Remind them also, if they affiliate with us under this agreement in case of trouble among the inside workers, we will not sign an agreement to cover the outside men; that this promise stands during the elective term of the present International officers, or until the end of 1935, and may be renewed by mutual consent with the newly elected officers.

Remind them also, we have full power and will shut off all supplies, such as coal, lumber, and all kinds of materials, in any brewery where there is a strike, if this agreement is entered into. Remind them also, unless this agreement is adopted, our International Union will proceed immediately to take into our organiza-

tion all brewery drivers and where inside men are pulled out on strike against our union drivers, we will do everything in our power to man the positions of said inside brewery workers. Remind them also, if there is a strike of the brewery drivers, that undoubtedly our contracting team owners will haul the beer in view of the fact that the drivers come under our jurisdiction and the delivery of beer is part of our work. In other words, the Brewery Workers have no chance whatever to win a strike without the aid of the teamsters' organization, and believing we are fighting for our own jurisdiction, we will certainly avail ourselves of every opportunity to have the drivers and chauffeurs and helpers join our organization. Remind them also, that the American Labor Movement, almost as a whole, is desirous of having this agreement adopted, and unless it is adopted, undoubtedly steps will be taken by the American Federation of Labor to discontinue the affiliation of the United Brewery Workers with the Federation.

Explain to them as thoroughly as you can and try to get into their meeting for that purpose, if they will admit you, that our whole desire is to stop a jurisdiction fight which will undoubtedly prove anything but advantageous to the American Labor Movement and will, perhaps, lead to disastrous results.

Remind them also, the campaign for the sale of beer is only half begun and that until some form of saloon or place for dispensing this product is established, properly governed by law, that the consumption of beer will not amount to anything and that it would be our endeavor to help bring about this end provided this agreement is adopted.

I am desirous that you do everything in your power to acquaint all employees in breweries, both inside and outside, with this proposition

submitted by President Green and the representatives of the American Labor Movement.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL J. TOBIN.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mr. President:

As a former member and Business Agent and Chairman of a Brewery Workers' Union, I desire to express myself on the publication, the "Brewery Worker" dated March 10, in which they refer to the question of the wages paid Mr. Green of the Federation of Labor and the Engineers' officers and our International officers. We have always advocated decent wages and I believe the Brotherhood of Teamsters get the value of their money. So does the American Federation of Labor. I was a member of the Brewery Workers' Union for twenty years until they went out of business in this city. The old system has been changed. The driver of a brewery truck is the same kind of driver that is employed on any other truck. The decision of the American Federation of Labor should be final.

As financial secretary of a local union of teamsters now, and driving my own individual truck a great deal of the time, I desire to say that there is no union in America that can do any better for its members than the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The Teamsters' per capita tax of only 30 cents a month is lower than that of the Brewery Workers, and they certainly do ten times more because there are ten times more teamsters organized in many of the cities than there are brewery workers. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has increased its numerical financial standing everywhere, within the last ten years, while the Brewery Workers have been almost wiped out.

The old-time methods can not work today in modern trade unionism, nor any other institution. The militancy, aggressiveness and real trade unionism I have found since I became a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters seven or eight years ago—is second to none in the world, and I attend every meeting of the Central Labor Union and of the State Federation of Labor and I think I know something of the Labor Movement. It is a crime and a pity that officers of the International Brewery Workers' Union would encourage their members to openly defy the decision of the American Federation of Labor by advocating that brewery drivers should not be members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

HARRY PEATS,
Indianapolis, Ind.

St. Louis, Missouri.
April 10, 1934.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I noticed in reading over a publication of the Brewery Workers recently sent out from Cincinnati, that insinuations were made that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has failed on certain occasions to help the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Let me say for the information of the Brewery Workers that I was for many years—as was this local—a part of the Bakery Workers' International Union. Under a decision of the American Federation of Labor, the bakery drivers were ordered to become members of the Teamsters. Some of my associates were opposed to this because we had been members for many years of the Bakery Workers. You, Mr. Tobin, came to our meeting in St. Louis and

answered every question and explained everything to us. That was many years ago. Your meeting with us at that time had the effect of having us clear many things up and was perhaps instrumental in our becoming affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Our per capita tax to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is 30 cents a month. Our per capita tax to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union was about 90 cents a month. I can say in all honesty to all those interested that we get more support for our 30 cents a month now than we ever got for our 90 cents a month. We have almost thrice the number of members that we had years ago when affiliated with the Bakery Workers' Union. We have a very large and substantial treasury and we have doubled our wages since our affiliation with the Teamsters. If we had a strike in St. Louis tomorrow, the Teamsters' Union there, so militant and willing to help, would undoubtedly be one of the main factors in us winning the strike. We have never requested sanction of a strike from the International Brotherhood at Indianapolis that we have not received same. We still love and respect our former associates, the inside workers in the bakeries, and we never fail to help them whenever it is possible, and they, the inside workers, will testify to this. I am satisfied that when the brewery drivers are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for one year they will never regret it and they would never go back to the Brewery Workers.

I give this testimonial unsolicited because of the injustice and misrepresentation contained in the publication of the Brewery Workers dated March 10, sent out from Cincinnati. Please publish.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) HARRY L. RUCKSTUHL.

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Someone handed me a copy of the March 10th issue of the "Brewery Worker." I read the first and second pages. I have also read our Journal for the month of February. I particularly notice how fair you have been in explaining the brewery question and the conference in Cincinnati. I certainly have to laugh when I read about what the Brewery Workers have done towards helping themselves or anyone else in recent years. I particularly smiled, but a smile with contempt, when I read some of the letters in the Brewery Workers' publication.

The Brewery drivers in Chicago never amounted to anything except when they were in the Teamsters' Union. After they were forced into a dual organization and then forced out of that dual organization and into the Brewery Workers by strong-armed methods in Chicago, they never amounted to anything. The Teamsters' Union in Chicago made them a live wire, one hundred per cent organization under the guidance of Martin McGraw, president of the Keg Beer Drivers, and Tom Barry, president of the Bottle Beer Drivers. McGraw has now passed away, but it broke his heart when he had to leave the Teamsters' Union and he was never the same afterwards.

I am now driving a milk truck and getting about twice the wages that the average brewery driver is earning, and in addition I am getting a two weeks' vacation with pay, and my guaranteed salary, plus commissions, is forty dollars per week. I am a member of the Teamsters' Union now and was a member when I drove a beer truck before Prohibition. There are 25,000 organized teamsters in Chicago and if I were to leave one union I could seek employment in another union by being a member of the Teamsters' Union.

It would cost me nothing for a transfer.

The Brewery Workers could not possibly win a strike in Chicago tomorrow without the aid of the Teamsters. It is too bad the antiquated officers in the Brewery Workers' International Union can not see the light.

HERMAN MEYER,
Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. General President & Editor:

A brewery worker handed me a copy of their Journal or newspaper dated March 10, 1934, in which there appears an awful attack on both yourself and Mr. Green. It deals with the question of jurisdiction, but the thing I am particularly interested in is the fact that they say the Teamsters never helped the Brewery Workers. I worked in St. Louis and was out on strike as a driver many years ago, when I know that the Anheuser-Busch people and others in the brewery business went begging you in the Teamsters' Union to issue a charter to those drivers, and although the Teamsters had jurisdiction then over brewery drivers, the International Teamsters' Union refused to take into their organization seven hundred drivers because of the fact that the Brewery Workers were having trouble.

I can not write letters very well, but please get this in; that if the Teamsters in St. Louis are permitted by the International to go out and get the brewery drivers I am satisfied that no power on earth can stop them. The only organization that has held its own in strength and decent wages in the City of St. Louis since the depression, has been the Teamsters' Union.

GEORGE SCHUMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.

Oakland, Calif.
April 10, 1934.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I noticed in reading over a publication of the Brewery Workers recently sent out from Cincinnati, that insinuations were made that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has failed on certain occasions to help the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Let me say for the information of the Brewery Workers that I was for many years—as was this local—a part of the Bakery Workers' International Union. Under a decision of the American Federation of Labor the bakery drivers were ordered to become members of the Teamsters. Some of my associates were opposed to this because we had been members for many years of the Bakery Workers. You, Mr. Tobin, came to our meeting in Oakland and answered every question and explained everything to us. That was many years ago. Your meeting with us at that time had the effect of having us clear many things up.

Our per capita tax to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is 30 cents a month. Our per capita tax to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union was about 90 cents a month. I can say in all honesty to all those interested that we get more support for our 30 cents a month now than we ever got for our 90 cents a month. We have almost thrice the number of members that we had years ago when affiliated with the Bakery Workers' Union. We have a very large and substantial treasury, and we have doubled our wages since our affiliation with the Teamsters. If we had a strike in Oakland tomorrow, the Teamsters' Union here, always militant and willing to help, would undoubtedly be one of the main factors in us winning the

strike. We have never requested sanction of a strike from the International Brotherhood at Indianapolis, that we have not received same, and we have always been instructed by our International President when adjusting our wage contracts not to ever bind ourselves down with the employers until we felt certain that our co-workers, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, were protected.

We still love and respect our former associates, the inside workers in the bakeries, and we never fail to help them when ever it is possible, and they, the inside workers, will testify to this. I am satisfied that when the brewery drivers are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for one year they will never regret it and they would never go back to the Brewery Workers.

I give this testimonial unsolicited because of the injustice and misrepresentation contained in the publication of the Brewery Workers dated March 10th, sent out from Cincinnati. Please publish.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES SHEA,
Business Representative, Bakery
Wagon Drivers & Salesmen.
Local No. 432.

New Haven, Conn.

Mr. D. J. Tobin,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. President:

I wonder if you saw the copy of the "Brewery Worker" dated March 10, 1934, and if you read the letter on the first page, signed by William B. Sinclair, President of Local Union No. 46, of Kansas City, Missouri. To say the least, any editor that would allow the publication of such a letter attacking the president of the American Federation of Labor and others, should be ashamed to call himself a labor official. Personally we think

the letter was not written by this man but was written by somebody in Cincinnati.

The condition of the Brewery Workers now is deplorable. There is only one hope for them and that is to have the assistance of real fighters in the Labor Movement. The Brewery Workers never could live without the assistance and aid and help of Organized Labor. If Mr. Green lets that scurrilous statement get by without answering it we will begin to believe that there is no fight left in the Federation, and we in this part of the country have been Federation fighters for many years.

Of course a chauffeur or driver is a chauffeur or driver no matter where he is working, and none but the most ignorant people would argue otherwise.

If Brewery drivers know what's the real thing, they will transfer to the Teamsters.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES MCGRAW,
Member of the Teamsters'
Union for twenty-five years.

Providence, R. I.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I read a paper issued by the Brewery Workers imploring their membership to vote against the decision of the American Federation of Labor, wherein said decision granted jurisdiction over drivers in breweries to the Teamsters' Union. Apparently the officers of the organization have not got backbone enough to make a recommendation to their membership that would enlighten them as to how to proceed. The officers of the Brewery Workers expect obedience from their membership, but they refuse to obey the high court of Labor, the American Federation of Labor. Is it any wonder that organizations of labor are criticized

by employers and others outside the Movement?

Mr. Green, in an appeal sent out to Central Bodies and other union headquarters, clearly sets forth the decision of the Federation of Labor and implores the Brewery Workers to accept that decision as good union men. Will they do it? No, they will not. They are just as bull-headed and head-strong as they always were. They have not advanced one iota and the only way you can ever get them to observe this decision is to have the Labor Movement, headed by Mr. Green, go out after them and make them come in, because the rank and file don't know what it is all about. They merely follow the suggestions, made openly or covered, of their officers. Take my advice. Don't waste your time. Go after them.

ELMER LORING,
Province, R. I.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Well, the Brewery Workers fight is on, apparently, and I am much disappointed that a man of your training and experience for one moment agreed to the proposition submitted by Mr. Green and published in our Journal. You knew, or you should know, in the years that you have been dealing with those people, the Brewery Workers, that they never agreed to anything. I realize that you have been trying hard to stop an unpleasant jurisdictional controversy. The statement of Mr. John Sullivan of New York is indeed, to say the least, disgusting, because of the fact that Sullivan does not belong at all in the Labor Movement. He holds a political job in the License Board in New York and he had to suck around with everyone to get this appointment. He

was president of the State Federation of Labor and drew a salary for such, and now after drawing the salary from the workers he advocates open defiance of the American Federation of Labor. Politicians of this type should be run out of the organization. They don't belong.

Shut off coal, lumber and other supplies going into the breweries and you will soon have the Master Brewers observing the decision of the American Federation of Labor. You have the power as International President. Why don't you use it?

HARRY NIEMAN,
Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

To the Editor of the Teamsters' Journal:

I just read the proposition submitted by Mr. Green to the Brewery Workers' Executive Board. I also read the statement coming from the Brewery Workers, in their publication of March 10, 1934. My brother-in-law is an inside worker in a brewery. Can't give you his name as they would perhaps get him fired, but he is with us, heart and soul, on this proposition of the drivers and chauffeurs working in breweries. The breweries are starving today and they can't afford to have trouble with the American Federation of Labor. The Brewery Workers are just as arrogant as they possibly can be, not only with the brewery owners but with the American Labor Movement.

It was indeed comical to read about the Brewery Workers talking about labels. One of their old-time officers whom you were fighting for many years on jurisdiction, and also the leader against you representing the Brewery Workers, left the Brewery Workers and during Prohibition went into making beer in a certain city in New Jersey. This officer was

preaching the same kind of politics and defiance of the Federation that Obergfell and his associates are now preaching. The Brewery Workers had trouble with this former officer in his brewery and were going to call a strike against him because he refused to hire union men in his brewery. They talk about Trade Unionism. This man has passed away or I would give his name, but they can't deny this statement.

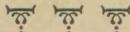
Obergfell, in my judgment, is of the same type because he is now fighting or advocating amongst his members defiance of the decisions of the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor. I know Sullivan of New York. He came to Pittsburgh many years ago, and Mr. Sullivan is just a Tammany Hall hanger-on and has no place in the Labor Movement because he is not working at the craft. He crawled around the poles until he got a soft job. What right has he to represent the Brewery Workers? New York State Federation of Labor threw him out as president.

JOHN O'BRIEN,
Union Teamster.

Roosevelt Plans Aid to Small Businesses

Washington.—It was announced at the White House that methods were being considered to protect small business concerns from alleged handicaps under the fair competition codes established by the President under the National Industrial Recovery Act. It was suggested that it might be found advisable to create a board to receive complaints and act upon them in the manner now applied by the National Labor Board in adjusting disputes between employers and employees.

THE OFFICERS of the Brewery Workers' International Union practically promised, or at least it was so understood by us, that they would remain neutral on the question submitted by President Green on jurisdiction over drivers and engineers, as decided by the American Federation of Labor. We find that every one of the officers of that International Union, the Board members and representatives everywhere, have influenced openly, and under cover, their membership to vote against the proposition submitted, which would settle the question in accordance with the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was, that the drivers belong to the Teamsters' Union and the engineers and firemen working in breweries belong to their respective organizations. Well, our time will come.



READ THE ARTICLE in this issue of the Magazine relative to mailing lists. Local unions that send in only six or seven names—mostly the officers of the local—where said unions have from one hundred to three hundred members, these local unions will be stricken from the mailing list. Apparently the object of the officers is to deprive their membership of the benefit of the information and education published in the Magazine, which is sent free to the home of every member in good standing. If the Magazine is not being mailed to your home, go to your meeting, give your name and address to the secretary-treasurer and insist that he send it in to the General Office. It is his plain duty to do so, in accordance with our Constitution. If you are receiving the Magazine, but you know of some member in good standing who is not getting it, and he wishes it for his own use or in order that his family may read it, instruct that member to insist that the secretary-treasurer of his local send in his name and address.



THE SETTLEMENT of the automobile strike in Detroit, giving full recognition to the Company Union, is the worst blow which could possibly be given the Wagner-Connery Bill, which was intended to substantially strengthen Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act. There was a good chance that the Wagner-Connery Bill would be enacted into law until the settlement of this automobile controversy. The Bill, if adopted, would be a death blow to Company Unions and corporation influence over the organization of workers.

Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America

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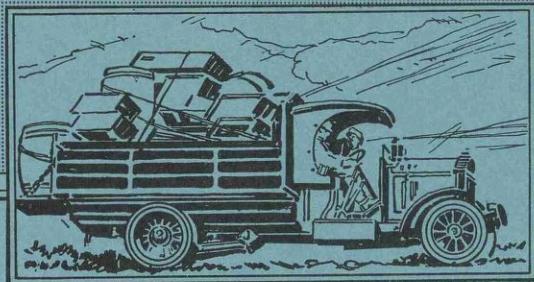
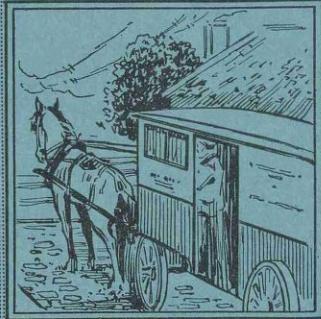
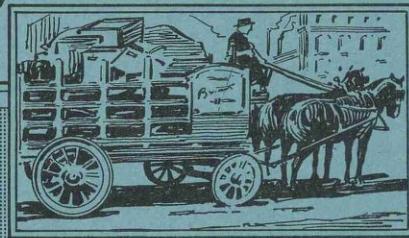
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JUNE, 1934

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



BY THE TIME you receive this Journal, the International President will be away from Headquarters and will be gone for perhaps two or three months. He is taking a much needed rest, which he was ordered, or permitted, to take a year ago last January, but which he deferred, or postponed, owing to the unsettled condition of the organization.

No motor, not even the human motor, can go on forever without sometimes going in for repairs or resting up. All letters intended for the General President should be addressed to John M. Gillespie, and they will receive prompt attention. The monthly magazine also will be in charge of Brother Gillespie.



ANY local union that does not pay its per capita tax regularly each month is not entitled to any benefits from this International Union. Don't send in your wage scale for my endorsement if you have failed to pay your taxes. Read our International Constitution. You are not entitled to the approval of your wage scale nor the approval of your strike nor are you entitled to any benefits unless you pay your current tax regularly every month. If you take out other expenses before you send in that one cent a day, per member, per month, to the International, you are operating your union under false pretenses and you have no right to the name or protection of our International or of the American Federation of Labor.



BECAUSE of the influx of new unions and new members into our International Organization, many of them not knowing what trade unionism means, the International is not guaranteeing strike benefits to these newly organized unions, because most of them, after they are in the International a month or two, want to go on strike.

The Constitution clearly states that a local union must be affiliated with and have paid per capita tax for a period of six months before it is entitled to strike benefits. The General Executive Board, because of this great influx of new unions and the harum-scarum manner in which they are conducting their business and because we would be swamped with strikes by men who were never before organized until this recent change created by the N.R.A., and who do not fully understand the seriousness of entering into a strike, but because they have joined a union think they must immediately go on strike, has extended this period to one year in affiliation before they are entitled to financial aid. In taking this action they felt they were helping not only the International but are helping mainly to protect these newly organized unions.

The General Executive Board must act in an emergency between conventions. We had to act several times during the war.

We are now in a form of industrial war. We cannot allow our foundation to be undermined by new men, many of them untrained and somewhat radical. Men most of them that think that as soon as they join a union they can tip the world over the next day.

We have no trouble with the old cool-headed experienced unions.

[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

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12,883,000 British Workers Carry Idle Insurance; 2,336,- 727 Are Unemployed

London, England.—The Ministry of
Labor Gazette, a government publica-
tion, estimates that at the beginning
of July, 1933, the number of persons
insured against unemployment, aged
16 to 64, inclusive, for Great Britain
and Northern Ireland totaled 12,-
883,000.

For July, 1912, the total was 12,808,-
000, so there had been an increase of
75,000 during the 12 months. It is
stated that the total for last July is
the highest number recorded since
1923.

The figures reveal that in the 55 in-
dustries the major decreases in in-
sured workers were 8.4 per cent in
marine engineering, 7.4 per cent in
vehicles other than motors, cycles,
and aircraft, and 7.3 per cent in em-
ployees of the national government.

The three major increases in the
number of insured were 8.8 per cent
in miscellaneous manufacturing, 7.5
per cent in electric cable, apparatus,
pumps, etc., and 5.7 per cent in food
manufacture other than bread, bis-
cuits, cake, etc.

According to Government figures as
of September 25, there were 2,336,727
jobless workers on the registers of
employment exchanges, classified as
follows: wholly unemployed, 1,857,-
964; temporarily unemployed, 393,-
517; normally in casual employment,
86,146. The total included 1,929,896
men, 57,076 boys, 309,925 women and
39,830 girls.

Report on Federal Courts of Chicago

Washington, D. C.—A formal report charging the federal courts at Chicago with "almost criminal negligence" in handling receivership and bankruptcy cases was submitted to the house judiciary committee today by the special subcommittee headed by Representative Tom D. McKeown [Dem., Okla.].

Completing nearly a year of investigation into the administration of such cases in the Chicago federal courts, the subcommittee presented the first phase of its report outlining generally the situation as disclosed by its inquiry. A more detailed report on the specific cases handled by federal judges in the northern Illinois district will be filed with the full committee.

"Our investigation discloses a condition in Chicago that amounts to almost criminal negligence in the failure on the part of the courts to properly conserve the property in litigation and in some instances an apparent willing assent to the plundering and sacking of the estate committed to the care and custody of the court," said the report, "because in many of the cases apparently the whole arrangement was simply to use up the assets in payment of receiver and attorney fees, with an absolutely utter disregard for the rights of the creditors."

The subcommittee's findings, it was said, will be taken up by the full judiciary committee within the next day or two. Chairman Hatton W. Sumners [Dem., Tex.] obtained permission for his committee to sit during sessions of the house, and indications were that action on the subcommittee report will be announced by the full committee.

The subcommittee, it was reported, will make no definite recommendations for or against impeachment in its detailed report covering individual cases handled by Judges

Charles Woodward, James H. Wilkerson, Walter C. Lindley, and John P. Barnes. Judge Barnes, it was understood, will be cleared of any suggestion of irregularity in a brief statement.

Extensive facts surrounding various cases handled by Woodward, Wilkerson, and Lindley, however, will be presented for the consideration of the full committee, it was said.

The decision not to make definite recommendations in the subcommittee report was the result, it was understood, of the inability of Chairman McKeown to obtain a unanimous agreement by subcommittee members on the nature of the recommendations.

One member of the investigating group was reported to be in disagreement with the majority.

Whatever action is taken will be decided upon by the full committee after a study of the facts contained in the detailed report, it was stated, although members of the subcommittee are expected to voice their own recommendations verbally during consideration of the matter.

The subcommittee's report was a scathing condemnation.

"Receivers are the trustees of a sacred trust and are called the arm of the court, and attorneys acting for receivers occupy a position of equal trust," it said. "The services of the receiver and of the receiver's attorney should be used to conserve the estate and should not be to enrich themselves beyond proper compensation."

"Your committee feels that any judge who permits such a practice violates the trust imposed upon him by the government and the people and that it is because of this fact that so many of our courts have been brought into disrepute."

"The outstanding fact which, in our opinion, justifies the severest criticism of the courts in the northern district of Illinois," said the report at another

point, "both in the equity receiverships and the bankruptcy proceedings, is the apparent utter disregard by the judges of the rights of property of the creditors in the matter of the allowances of fees to attorneys, receivers, and the various items of expense.

"Our investigation reveals cases where interested parties were appointed receivers and as a result continued to be paid their salaries as officials of the debtor company and were paid duplicate amounts as receivers, a practice which is wholly wrong and absolutely indefensible.

"The investigation," the report continued, "disclosed that for some time there has been no real competitive bidding for the assets of the bankrupt estate. Two auction houses control all of the assets and these auction firms are composed of members of one family so that as far as the auction system is concerned it is a practical monopoly. Other auction firms have been driven out of the business, leaving the field for these two concerns who, as a result of the monopoly enjoyed by them, buy the assets at a price far below their true value.

"Fifteen appraisers appear as appraisers in all bankruptcy matters," the report declared. "With one or two exceptions none of them had any previous experience, and appraisals made for the guidance of the court appeared to be far below proper appraisals. In a large number of cases only one person made the appraisal but the records show that all three appraisers collected fees. This system results in decreasing the net proceeds at the expense of creditors and is an unjustified drain on the estate of the bankrupt."

—Chicago Tribune, May 16.

Judge Wilkerson, mentioned above, was the judge that President Hoover tried so hard to get on the United States Court of Appeals, but he was rejected by the U. S. Senate on the protest of Labor. He was also favored at that time by U. S. Senator Ham Lewis.

Teamsters Win 9-Year Battle With 25 Firms

In one of the most far-reaching Labor decisions ever handed down in New York State, the Court of Appeals has reaffirmed the right of union men to strike when non-union teamsters and chauffeurs deliver materials to union jobs.

The decision, handed down by the state's highest tribunal unanimously, except for Judge Kellogg, who was not sitting, climaxes a nine-year fight in three courts, waged for the Westchester County Building Trades Council by Park Superintendent William J. McGeory, president, Patrick D. Pearce, secretary, and former Judge Sidney A. Syme, the council's attorney.

Mr. Syme has fought for the union men's right to strike since 25 Westchester non-union supply dealers first brought action for restraining injunction in June, 1925.

For seven of the nine years, in which the case went before the Supreme Court twice, before the Appellate Court twice and finally to the Court of Appeals, Mr. Syme carried on the fight without compensation, Mr. Pearce pointed out today.

"All credit is due to Mr. Syme for this victory, which is of the greatest possible significance to union men throughout the state," he said.

"Without compensation or fee of any kind from the union, after the first two years, he gave his time and effort untiringly to this cause."

Suppliers brought the action against Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union 456, of which Mr. Pearce is business agent, against Mr. Pearce personally, Mr. McGeory and the late Henry Wildberger, then secretary of the Building Trades Council.

Despite two adverse rulings from the Supreme Court in Westchester, Mr. Syme, Mr. McGeory and Mr. Pearce persisted in their struggle to

(Continued on Page 16)



EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

A MEMBER of a new local union in one of the extreme Western states where they have about twenty members writes in and wants to know if the high-salaried officers of the International organization agreed to the Trucking Code and if they did he hopes and prays said officers will be made to work for the wages contained in the Code. Of course, I answered the letter as courteously as I could, informing the dear Brother, who has paid thirty cents a month tax for about three months in his whole life, that we did not agree to the Code for truck drivers. With my letter I enclosed him a copy of our Journal in which was published a copy of the address delivered by the General President before the Code authorities' meeting in Washington, at which were present about five hundred truck owners.

Now let me say again, we have not agreed to any of the Codes, and also let me say, the Code only establishes a minimum wage. I also wish to repeat, no Code has the right to set aside the present wage scale, and after all if you have a union—a real union—you can just forget all about the Code and get the best conditions possible.

When the Codes for truck drivers, laundry drivers, and all other classes of drivers, were under consideration, the Deputy Code Administrators, appointed by General Hugh Johnson, listened to the evidence submitted by both sides and then there was a great deal of wrangling for weeks. They did the best, in their opinion, that could be done and finally submitted a Code to their supervisors who, in turn, submitted it to President Roosevelt.

Through the force of our International Union and our office in Washington, and because of our influence with some of the "powers that be," we were able to throw back into the teeth of those deputy administrators some of the Codes. In other cases the codes were passed in spite of us although we had seriously objected to them owing to the miserable conditions offered in wages and hours.

There are many things which our people do not understand and I don't blame them for not understanding. The North, the South, the East and the West, had to be taken into consideration when a code was under consideration and discussion. Men in the Southern states get \$1.00 and \$1.50 a day and work unlimited hours. Even under the Code for truck drivers we established the eight-hour day and a minimum wage which helped in the lower brackets of our trade where men are thoroughly unorganized. The Government does not object to the wages and hours agreed upon between the union and the employers, but the Government does state in its Codes, that the wage named in the Code is the minimum which is permitted.

Remember also, in establishing Codes, wages and hours are not all that are considered. The ethics of the business such as rate-cutting, false advertising, rebating and the hundred and one other cut-throat practices which obtain in many of the large industries have to be taken up and agreed on in the Code in order to try to help so that the business, or industry, might not be totally destroyed by cut-throat competition.

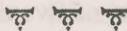
I do not know of any trade organization which has had as much trouble or as much hard work to do on the Codes as the International Brotherhood

of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. Why? Because we have fifteen different branches in our trade. Now, for instance, in the Mining trade there are but two classes, the bituminous coal mining and anthracite coal mining, so that when the miners' organization reached an agreement on the bituminous, or soft coal mining, Code, it covered about three-fourths of the entire industry as the anthracite, or hard coal mining, only obtains in a certain part of Pennsylvania. In our case, when we finished with the Code covering truck drivers, we then had to take up the Code covering bakery drivers, building material teamsters, laundry drivers, milk drivers, and all the other twelve or fourteen branches of our trade, including taxicab drivers. The enormous amount of work and worry and trouble, the trips, the buttonholing and the planning we had to do since the inception of the N.R.A. can never be fully understood by or explained to our membership.

We do not desire any thanks or appreciation for this because it was our duty. But, we could have been negligent or we could have laid down on the job and conditions might have been worse. Believe me, it has been some mix-up in Washington and I am looking now from month to month for many wrangles, many protests and much dissatisfaction not only among trade unions but also among employers. I also look, especially next year, for a clearing of the skies, as the prejudices existing against the N.R.A. will, I am sure, gradually fade away.

I was in Washington many times during the war and I have been there on many occasions within the last year. I just returned from there last week where I was again before a certain tribunal fighting a Code, which I hope will assist our people in the very near future. I know what is going on as I have kept informed, but no writer can describe the hurly-burly, topsy-turvy, the mad rush of mobs, here, there and everywhere, which now obtains in Washington. I am somewhat posted and well acquainted in Washington and have always wired the hotel for reservations two or three days ahead, but recently I had to stand around for four hours before I could get a room in any of the decent hotels. Employers, representing money, wealth, influence and power are to be seen standing around in the halls of many of the departments in Washington waiting to get a hearing for days. This is a war, but it is an industrial war. This country was in desperate shape on March 4, 1933, much worse than any of us ever thought it was. It is still in bad shape, with ten or eleven millions out of work. We have, however, gone over the first line trenches and are proceeding slowly, but surely, on to the hills of victory.

You must understand, it has not been a holiday for us and when the story is written—if it ever is—it will prove that the officers of your International have done their work second to none in the Labor Movement and you have received, although you may not understand it, full returns for the thirty cents in tax you have paid the International each month. We ask you to help us and show your appreciation by having confidence in us that we are doing our best. We ask you to promptly pay your obligations, under our law, to the International Union so that we may continue to render service to the rank and file who are dependent—very much dependent—upon us in these dark days.



PERHAPS the greatest and the happiest announcement I have ever made during the twenty-seven years I have been International President is the fact that the Ice Drivers of Chicago have applied for a charter and are now affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the American Federation of Labor. I have during all the years I have been General President longed for this day. I have wished and prayed and have hoped to live to witness the day when this condition would obtain and when this great act would take place in our International Union. This is the first time the ice drivers' union of Chicago has been affiliated with our International since I became president.

At the Chicago convention of our International Union in 1906, these ice drivers pulled away from the International Union and through their officers and membership helped to form and did create and were an active part of the United Teamsters of America. After two years, when we settled with the United Teamsters of America, taking into our organization all of the local unions then desiring to affiliate—and all in New York, St. Louis and most of the locals in Chicago did come in—the Ice Teamsters remained outside and joined hands again in helping to form the Chicago Teamsters Union, an independent organization, which confined its efforts to Chicago and vicinity.

In 1907, I was elected President of the International Union and it was not only my great desire but also my ambition, for the sake of our people, that there be but one organization of Teamsters and Chauffeurs in our country.

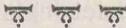
I had been given encouragement by many of the leaders in the United Teamsters organization, in the months preceding the Boston convention that they would join hands with me in cleaning up the International Union if I was successful, in the Boston convention, in defeating the then General President of the International. Perhaps I misunderstood some of the leaders and their statements, and I was somewhat disappointed when I did not receive the cooperation of certain men in the independent movement whom I believed were willing to help me. I must say, however, that the men in New York, San Francisco and St. Louis, honest, clean, sincere trade unionists, gave me all the help they could and joined hands with me. Many of them are still alive and are perhaps as good a set of trade unionists as ever blessed a labor organization. For some reason or other—which we will not go into here—the Ice Teamsters remained outside. It was an organization for which I had the highest respect because it always conducted its affairs in accordance with the laws of honesty, decency and real trade unionism.

It is not my intention to open up the past, and I will not do so here, but I cannot refrain from referring slightly and delicately to what has transpired. A man would not be human unless he was touched and affected by this newest development within our organization. No one with an active brain can stifle the thoughts which come into his mind, reminding him of the days and nights of worry and sorrow, of joys and pleasures, of defeats and victories, finding in the end it was his faith in the justice of the cause in which he is engaged, begging mercy of no man, giving no quarter to any faction, playing the game fair and in decency and honesty, which kept alive that faith, and as I said, I would not be human were I not happy to have lived to see consummated my dream of twenty-seven years ago.

The Ice Drivers are now affiliated with us and they shall be given every consideration and that justice to which they are entitled, under our laws, repeating the words of 'Ostler Joe, slightly paraphrased:

"All the past is now forgotten—
All the sorrow and the shame;
We were often sick and lonely
And our own we could not claim.
Many of the old folks who had known us
One and all have passed away
We have found our long-lost brothers
And no man can say Nay."

The Ice Drivers' Union is not as strong or as powerful as it used to be, either financially or numerically. Revolution within the ice trade has reduced the membership. Certain conditions obtaining within the organization in recent years has substantially reduced their one-time powerful treasury. Many of the old officers are still connected with the organization and I am sure they rejoice, as we do, that they are again within the fold of the Teamsters International Union and under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. I am also sure those men will help us in Chicago, and elsewhere, towards cleaning up all places and things which need cleaning and will render valuable service and assistance to sister organizations whenever called upon to do so. It is indeed well to have lived and helped even in a small way to bring about "One Organization of Teamsters in America."



THE ENTIRE Bill of Fare, including about eight crime bills presented by the Department of Justice to the United States Congress, was almost unanimously adopted. These bills have to do with crime in all its phases, and gives the United States Federal Government, through its Department of Justice, almost unlimited power. Your International Officers objected to one bill dealing with interstate traffic. Your President appeared before the proper authorities in Washington, in company with President Green and a representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and although the Bill had passed the Senate, we were promised by the Department, it would be amended protecting Labor before it was acted upon by the House. John Dillinger and his crew, with their crime and outlawry, did more to help the Department of Justice towards getting those bills through than anything else which could possibly have happened.

Labor Unions, if there are any, and there may be some that are slightly smeared, the same as some other large bodies, some political parties and some banking groups, unions of doubtful kind which insist on taking the law in their own hands and doing things they should not do, are doing more injury to the general labor movement than any other class of enemies which the movement has to fight. The Communists, with their loud-mouthed pratings are not half so dangerous, because they are not so numerous, as are labor unions that vote to go on strike without consulting any one. A local union which will permit itself to be run by radicals or which goes along with the crowd offering no objections to the actions of such men, is a serious menace to the movement. I have repeatedly advised our people,

through the columns of this Journal and in meetings everywhere, that unless organizations of Labor conduct their affairs in accordance with the law of common sense, well, the answer is, we will be legislated into a condition which will mean that we will be almost harmless. Most of our freedom of action will be destroyed as has been done in Italy, Germany, France and Russia. Of course, I don't blame workers for protesting and striking when necessary, but I do blame workers who tie up honest employers, when conciliation or arbitration might obtain, and especially where the employers have been dealing with the union for years and are inclined to be fair and decent. The rank and file of workers today who think they are great fighting heroes, who never until recently belonged to a union and who are supporting these rump strikes and refuse to listen to reason, are doing more to cripple the masses of legitimate trade unions in America than any other class of society, because they are playing right into the hands of the enemies of Labor, who are demanding, through the press of the nation and through Congress and the Senate, legislation curbing Labor Unions. Better far that the N.R.A., which was Labor's first real Magna Charta, should never have become legislation than to have now obtaining some of the conditions with which we are confronted.

Bear in mind, in accordance with reports just issued from Washington, there are still nearly eleven million persons out of work who are willing and anxious to work but who are unable to find employment, and there will be more next winter. Hot air artists who endeavor to set aside the legitimate officers of their unions, new-comers, or mission birds, who have lately gotten on the inside, better beware before it is too late, because they will not only destroy themselves but they will endanger the life of trade unions by forcing the Government to enact legislation which will paralyze us as time goes on.



WE WANT IT distinctly understood by all parties interested that we did not do anything to force the Chicago Teamsters into our International Union. As I have repeatedly stated in this Journal, we did not desire to split local unions or to in any way injure the rank and file of the membership in these several unions. While the actions and associations of some of the officers might be questioned, the rank and file of the membership are all right.

Several months ago we were called to Chicago by the Mayor of Chicago and the State's Attorney, and we were asked by them under what conditions those people could affiliate with our International, thereby becoming a part of the American Federation of Labor. We very plainly stated to them that we were looking for membership, that we would not place any penalty on their affiliation; that all we wanted was to keep out wrongdoers—if there were any in those organizations, and that it was the opinion of some people in Chicago that there were some wrongdoers holding membership, and those wrongdoers we did not wish to admit to membership.

The actions of the General Executive Board were based on instructions of a previous convention; that racketeers, so-called, or those who did not belong to the teaming craft, would have to get out of the organization, or could not affiliate with our International. This action was based on many reasons:

First, our decent membership throughout the nation who had always conducted their affairs in accordance with law and order and in compliance

with our Constitution and that of the American Federation of Labor, wanted only real union men as members; that they did not want to jeopardize the best interests of the rank and file who had always remained loyal, by the admission of men who indulged in practices which were not either fraternal or legal. (This is the most mild language we can use.)

We advised the State's Attorney while in his office that we would hold both him and the Mayor responsible for the passing on of members and officers of the Chicago Teamsters unions seeking affiliation, as we would accept to membership only those passed upon by them. We were advised by the American Federation of Labor, and a certain Department of our Government in Washington, which has before its eyes and within its hands information on everything that is going on in our movement in Chicago, that we should scrutinize carefully the officers and membership who might seek affiliation with our International.

The employers in Chicago were also extremely anxious to get away from the conditions obtaining. The State's Attorney was called upon by the citizens of Chicago to endeavor to weed out the wrongdoers in labor unions and other branches of society in Cook County. No one can deny the fact but that he is doing his share toward this end.

We advised both the State's Attorney, Mr. Courtney, and the Mayor, Mr. Kelly, that we would hold them responsible for the membership and officers of those unions seeking affiliation. We told them very plainly that we did not know the men who were under suspicion in the eyes of the law; that most of the old-time members known to us had passed away; that hundreds of new men had come into these independent unions within the past twenty years. The public officials named above guaranteed us they would see to it that the Labor Movement, of which we are a part, would be protected in that respect.

Again later on, we were called to Chicago by the State's Attorney and we met a number of the officers of the several local unions of Chicago Teamsters and we fully explained our position to all of the gentlemen present.

First, that we did not desire to injure the rank and file of the membership of any of the Chicago Teamsters local unions; that we would not take in a fragment of any local union; that a majority of the membership had to be willing to come into our organization.

Next, that any individuals rejected by the State's Attorney could not become members of the International Union; that even after the list had been passed upon, that the General Executive Board of our International reserved the right to reject any one on the list they believed undesirable.

Next, we would admit them without any fee or penalty on the payment, in addition to their charter fee, of one month's tax. Our tax is thirty cents per month. Half of this goes into our strike fund. Some to Washington.

We have kept our agreement and we expect all unions in Chicago, formerly of the Chicago Teamsters, to keep their part of the agreement. The General Executive Board instructs me now to say to those people, even after the charters have been issued, if it is found that any wrongdoers or suspicious characters, those who are criminals and do not belong in the Labor Movement who may have sneaked in the back door after having been put out the front door, just so soon as the International learns these facts, the local union will either immediately have to change this condition or else its charter will be revoked and they may go their way as before. Not only does the American Federation of Labor insist on this but the

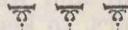
Federal Government insists on it. So let it be known to all that there is now a very close watch; an electric eye, as it were, on all locals in Chicago, especially those formerly affiliated with the Chicago Teamsters.



I WANT TO SAY for the information of those both inside and outside of our International Union that the days of wrongdoing and criminal practices by those who may have been able in the past to cover up their dark secrets, that those days are gone forever. This is not only true of Chicago, it is true of New York, Seattle, and every other city in the country. Not only are the eyes of the State's Attorneys of the different states on the actions and movements of Labor Unions, but there has also been turned upon them the never-resting, always watchful eyes of the Federal Government. The individual who believes he can defeat the machinery of the law by covering up, cheating or harboring wrongdoers, under any pretense whatsoever, whether through fear or because he feels he owes something to that certain party, such individuals are making a mistake and before it is too late should decide to change their ways and get back to clean acting and decent living and not wait until the hand of the government is on them because then it will be too late. Political power to help wrongdoers is not only waning, but is a thing of the past. Politicians holding offices in Washington, and in the several states who have in the past helped wrongdoers for money consideration, or other favors, are shaking in their shoes every day in the week fearing an exposure.

Believe me, brothers, when I say to you, this Government of ours has been powerful and courageous enough, in the interest of law and order, to bring J. P. Morgan with all of his political power and riches, to his knees, such a government is not stepping aside in the prosecuting of criminals within the Labor Movement. The Government knows full well through its secret agents that ninety-nine per cent of the Labor Movement is made up of honest and decent men and officers. They also know the other one per cent and its influence. The Government further understands that the rank and file of Labor Unions will be with the Government for their own protection and that the Government intends to take care of the masses within the Labor Movement. The smartest crooks, including bankers and all other kinds of swindlers, have been caught. The most dangerous racketeers have been put away. Those who have not been captured are on the run.

I make this last appeal to you, if there are any in your midst, if you have any suspicion of wrongdoing or that some one is not acting right, no matter what may be the cost, break off your associations with wrongdoers, begin to play the game fair and square—get off the crooked trail and walk in the straight and narrow path.



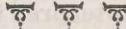
WHILE IN Washington the other day appearing before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, discussing, or demanding, action by the Executive Council on the Brewery Workers' case, where the Brewery Workers had refused to carry out the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, I was asked to sit in at a conference with Assistant Secretary of Labor, Edward McGrady. I met Mr. McGrady in the Washington Hotel and he told me he was advised by Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney

General, the man who is in charge of the prosecution of criminals for the Federal Government throughout the nation, that there were in our unions in Chicago, which had recently come into the International—part of the Chicago Teamsters Union—certain individuals, it was reported and no doubt known to the Government, who were undesirable. In other words, who had criminal records. Vice-President Leslie G. Goudie was present.

I told Mr. McGrady, as far as we knew, there were no such individuals connected with our organization; that in admitting to affiliation the unions formerly connected with the Chicago Teamsters organizations, we placed the responsibility on State's Attorney Courtney, and his assistants, to point out any criminals who might hold membership in those unions; that we had to depend upon the law officials of Chicago for this information because we did not know who the men were that were seeking membership. Mr. McGrady advised me that he would place our answer before Mr. Keenan and the Department of Justice.

This conference with Mr. McGrady took place on May 9th. Again, on May 13th, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor called me about three o'clock in the afternoon in my room at the Washington Hotel and advised me he had just returned from the Department of Justice where he had a conference on some other matters with Mr. Keenan, and others, and again Mr. Keenan called his attention to the fact that certain supposed undesirable characters had come into our organization, under cover, through the affiliation of these Chicago Teamsters unions. Mr. Green explained to him the honesty, decency and uprightness of the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and that he knew if it was humanly possible for us to keep such men out, that we would do so and that he was satisfied that the work of keeping such undesirables out would have to be taken care of in Chicago by the proper authorities. Mr. Green further stated to him that he knew of instances where we refused to charter unions in New York, and elsewhere, because of the undesirable characters seeking the charter.

I am bringing this situation to the attention of our people in Chicago, and elsewhere, to let them know that clearly and unmistakably the Federal Government is on the job watching closely so if you don't clean house—if it needs cleaning—the Federal Government will clean both you and the house before they get through—Enough said!

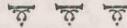


As GENERAL PRESIDENT of the International Union and editor of this official magazine I have for years endeavored to impress upon the minds of our local unions the mistake of expelling a member from the local union for offenses committed. Of course you are going to answer me and say, "What are we going to do with a fellow whom we know is a spy within our organization or who went out and acted as a strike breaker?" My answer is, even in those cases punishment can be meted out in the form of a fine that will bring about the desired result. A spy within the union when he is found out, of course will not continue his membership and after he is six months in arrears with his dues he is automatically expelled. Although that law should be changed at the next convention and a provision put in that when a man is six months in arrears he should be compelled to pay a new initiation fee and in addition the amount of dues he owes the local union. In other words, a man falling behind in his dues,

except through unemployment, sickness or distress, should be penalized more than a man who has never been a member of the union. The point I am trying to make is that expulsion should be prevented. Why? First, because when you expel a man from membership you have lost all jurisdiction over that individual. You have no more claim on him. If he can continue without belonging to the union, as a non-member, you have no right to further penalize him. Expulsion is the end of everything for the man who is expelled and remains working, directly or indirectly, at our craft. Or even if he enters into another craft when he is an expelled member of your union the courts hold that you have no claim over him. Suppose that the man was fined one thousand dollars, a sum which he could not or would not pay. You would still retain him and have discipline over him. You are going to answer, "Well, maybe he would pay the one thousand dollar fine." My answer is that any man that would pay a fine of that kind would deserve to be reinstated in membership, because in making such a sacrifice he would also be required to pledge himself never to repeat his crime. I have found that men who acted as strike breakers from necessity who were taken into the union after the strike was over and lost, have made pretty good union men. Starvation and poverty and persecution and false promises drove them to the act of strike breaking. When you expel a man in a union city you deprive that man of membership, and because he is not a member he can not find employment at his craft, and if action is not carried out in accordance with the letter of the law that man can make it pretty tough for the local union if he gets the right kind of lawyers. I repeat, there is no crime sufficiently enormous that I know of that can not be punished by other discipline than expulsion. It is hard to say we must retain in membership a man who has gone out and tried to form a dual organization and failed and then came back and tried to get into the union. But even in this instance the experience this fellow has had may have been a warning to him during the rest of his life, and I have found that ninety-nine times out of a hundred he makes a faithful member of the organization.

There is no sin so great that with repentance God has not promised forgiveness. "To err is human; to forgive, divine." Bear these words in mind when you are prompted by immediate bitterness to punish an individual who may have fallen away. At least for his first offense he should be given merciful consideration.

Don't misunderstand or misinterpret this article. Nothing contained therein compels you, under our present laws, to change your local by-laws pertaining to expulsion but you have the right to do so if you desire, and perhaps you may save yourself some trouble in the future by giving the subject-matter serious consideration.



EVERY ONCE in a while a strong editorial comes out in some of the newspapers which are supposed to be friendly to the trade union movement, denouncing Labor. Of course it is impossible to answer all of them and very often those newspapers won't publish the answer. The articles mentioned are directed at the trade union movement in general and not at our International Union.

There is a very prominent writer, or columnist, with the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, with headquarters in New York City, who

recently wrote an article in which was embodied statements and quotations insinuating that Labor Unions were filled and controlled by racketeers and that it was the duty of Labor to clean house.

This article was syndicated from coast to coast in this newspaper chain. Many of these attacks have appeared within the last two or three years in editorial form, and otherwise, in the newspapers of the nation. Many charges along this line are made directly at the American Federation of Labor. The following is a letter directed to the writer of one of these particular articles, and may we suggest here that unless the heads of the Labor Movement desire to plead guilty they should deny these charges and make explanation as to the work of their organizations, because silence is a mild form of an admission of guilt:

March 6, 1934.

Mr. Ralph Hendershot,
c/o *World Telegram*,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hendershot:

Recently there appeared in *The Indianapolis Times*, an article written by you dealing mainly with racketeers within unions. In fact, the article throws out the impression to any one who might not understand the situation, that all organizations of labor are controlled by racketeers.

I have some understanding as to the position of the average newspaper writer. Many times these men have to write articles which they do not believe themselves, other writers are prejudiced and again they are, sometimes, misinformed. I feel that the policy of the Scripps-Howard chain is that it wants to be fair.

May I state a few facts which may, or may not, interest you. I have been a salaried officer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs for thirty years. I lived and worked in Boston until I came to Indianapolis twenty-eight years ago. I was treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the Executive Council for eleven years, or, until I resigned in 1928. I have represented the American Labor Movement in Europe on three different occasions. First, as a delegate to the British Trades Union Congress in 1911, again at the International Federation of Labor Unions convention, with Mr. Gompers, in Amsterdam in 1920, and again during the general strike in England in 1926. I mention these facts so you may understand I feel I know something of the Labor Movement in America and in Europe.

Let me say, first, The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, which I have helped bring to its present standing, receives a very small tax on its individual members and we take care of the revenue as best we can and I am enclosing copy of a letter which I usually send out to our unions when necessity requires that I do so. I am also enclosing copy of our International Constitution and Laws, from which you will see that all of our local unions have their books audited regularly and that the International reserves the right to at any time send in its auditor to take charge of the books of the local union. Also the books of the International Union are audited regularly every three months by three men elected at each Convention, coming from different sections of the country. In addition, an expert registered public accountant, who is not a member of any union, makes a special audit once every three months of the books of our International Union. Its financial accounts are open

for the inspection of any government official at any time at International Headquarters. A copy of the financial report of receipts and expenditures is mailed out every three months to each local union of the International.

I very well know that in a very few instances racketeers have crept into labor organizations, due to conditions which have obtained within our country since the inception of Prohibition and especially has this condition obtained since Prohibition has been eliminated, and more especially, has this class of underlings crept into the so-called unskilled trades.

I was chairman of the Labor Division of the National Democratic Party during the last campaign. I gave my time and the work of some of our organizers in that campaign, the International Union paying my regular expenses and not one penny was accepted by me or any one connected with our organization who worked during that campaign from the National Democratic Campaign Committee. Something that happened for the first time. We were trying to help a cause "without pay."

Labormen have endeavored to keep the unions clean, and they are clean, as clean as any other institution in America having anything like the membership of the American Labor Movement. While it is true that once in a while an individual has gone wrong, the great bulk of the membership is on the level and scrupulously honest. Is it not true that men in political life sometimes go wrong, and even within the church do we not find a fallen brother, one who vowed, and pledged and obligated himself to carry on the work of God?

Of course you know these things and I am perhaps wasting time endeavoring to explain, but there are some things which perhaps you do not know. Out of the small revenue received from our membership, one cent a day per member, we not only pay strike benefits but also help in many other ways. Might I add, not one penny of the money of our International was lost or jeopardized during this terrible panic we are passing through. We did not have any bonds which depreciated. We did not have any money deposited in banks which could not liquidate one hundred per cent even on the day they were ordered closed by the President of the United States. As treasurer of the American Federation of Labor I handled millions of dollars during my eleven years in that office and not one penny of it was ever lost through the closing of a bank or through any investment. Might also add, for your information, our local unions in many different cities throughout the country, are paying out each month thousands of dollars endeavoring to keep out gunmen and racketeers. Why didn't you tell in your story that men have been shot down like dogs, while trying to protect their unions? I dislike using the pronoun I, still I could say to you that my life has been endangered because I have tried to keep out wrongdoers.

I also want you to understand that 99 per cent of national and international unions are doing as well as we are, under very trying circumstances. Of course you know the American Federation of Labor stands out unalterably against force and wrongdoing. You should also know that the American Federation does not have the power to regulate international unions. It is true it has the power to revoke the charter of an international union by a two-thirds vote of the Convention but it is very hard to get that two-thirds vote, and it is very difficult to prove that the officers of an International Union, which has autonomous rights, are guilty of wrongdoing. The same is true in any other line of business or any institution, there may be men who are morally violating the law but who, because

of some technical condition within the law are not prosecuted or penalized. A judge sitting on the bench may believe that the defendant is guilty of the crime with which he is charged but unless the jury finds the individual guilty the judge is powerless.

Might I add, during these awful times of unrest and during the eighteen months in which we were engaged in the war, less than five per cent of all organized workers were on strike at any time. Might I say also, with one hundred thousand members, representing every branch of the teaming and trucking business, we have today about three hundred men on strike, and they are newly organized men. You might also like to know that on more than one occasion in recent months I have revoked charters of local unions where they have violated their agreements by going on strike without the sanction of the International organization. During the recent taxicab strike in Philadelphia I stopped a general strike by ordering all unions having an agreement to observe said agreements under penalty of revocation of their charter. It might be well if you could get in touch with Mr. Harvey Kelly, chairman, American Newspaper Publishers Association, as to the stand this International Union has taken in dealing with newspaper publications in many places throughout the country where newspaper drivers and distributors threatened to strike because of existing grievances, or imaginary grievances.

We do business with many newspapers throughout the country. I refer you also to Mr. Charles Taylor of the *Boston Globe*, to Mr. Louis Wiley of the *New York Times*, and to publishers in Chicago, many of whom insist they have the highest respect for the honor and decency of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs because of the faithful observance of all contracts in that particular industry during the past thirty years.

Again I repeat, I am fully aware of the fact that black sheep creep into labor unions and no one suffers more mentally than the heads of unions, because these individuals are fighting, under cover, to gain control of the finances of labor unions. I repeat, this is due to conditions existing since the war. The war sent back many a tender hearted boy with blood in his eyes and made savages out of many of them.

We are living in a new civilization, with men who have been made brutes during the war and during the years of Prohibition, but nevertheless labor unions were gradually building up and doing what they could to better the conditions of the workers and did it with but very little help from the publishers of the nation and only slight help from local and state governments. If a number of men within a local union swear by their business agent, it is quite difficult for the officers of the International Union to remedy that situation. It is true we can revoke the charter and we do so, but that does not always clean up the situation. The International officers do not know personally ten per cent of the membership in a city and when the names of the officers come in guaranteed by the membership, there is little we can do except believe the membership is right until we learn differently.

Instead of hammering and knocking the unions, as some newspaper writers seem to like to do, why not say a good word for the great bulk of organized labor and its officers who have been somewhat successful in keeping the wheels of civilization running fairly smooth in a very much disturbed country such as ours has been since 1929.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL J. TOBIN.

(Continued from Page 3)

guarantee union men the right to strike on union jobs when non-union teamsters and chauffeurs deliver materials.

The plaintiff supply houses, claiming that strikes called for this reason by Mr. Peace's teamsters' and chauffeurs' union were illegal, sought and obtained a temporary injunction in 1925 from Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser, now retired. That injunction was made permanent March 22, 1926, by Supreme Court Justice Young.

Acting for the Westchester County Building Trades Council and the Teamsters' Union, Mr. Syme carried an appeal to the Appellate Court Dec. 23, 1926. The higher court returned the case to the Supreme Court for a retrial.

The second trial began June 8, 1927, and on Aug. 10, 1929, Supreme Court Justice George Taylor again found for the plaintiffs and said that such strikes were illegal.

Mr. Syme carried his appeal back to the Appellate Court in October, 1932, and last June that court unanimously reversed the Supreme Court and dismissed the complaint with costs.

A few months later the supply houses carried the case to the Court of Appeals, with Mr. Syme still leading the fight. This resulted in the decision handed down recently.—*Herald-Statesman*, Yonkers, N. Y.

Labor Board Decision in Pretzel Workers' Case

The National Labor Board announced today its action in the case submitted to it by the Quinlan Pretzel Company, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and the Pretzel Workers' Union.

The case was based on a provision in an agreement, embodying a decision of the Philadelphia Regional Labor Board signed April 11, 1934,

which read, "all of the original members of the Union who were on the payroll July 19, 1933, as well as employees hired since that date must pay up their dues in the next two weeks or be dismissed." The company asked that the question whether the company's obligation included "dues which may become delinquent in the future" should be referred to the National Labor Board.

The action of the Board announced today reads:

"The National Labor Board has decided that the provision in the contract entered into by you on April 1, 1934, is not a violation of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and that the Quinlan Pretzel Company obligating itself to dismiss employees for non-payment of Union dues which may become delinquent in the future is not a violation of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

Had a long conference with Senator Wagner in Washington the other day. Congratulated him on this decision. Personally I think it the first real clean-cut, most important decision yet rendered.—Editor.

Railroad Income Is Up 392 Per Cent

New York.—Reports to date indicate that the net income of Class I railroads for March of this year will be \$51,900,000, which is an increase of 392 per cent over the net of the same month in 1933, and of 59 per cent as compared to March, 1932.

Gross revenues of the same roads in March, 1934, were about \$292,400,000, a gain of 34 per cent from the previous year.

The gain in railroad prosperity seems to be moving faster each month than the last, and the climb during March was the highest thus far this year.

IT IS a crime and a shame that our Government employes in the consulate and diplomatic service in European countries are permitted to almost starve to death owing to the depreciation of the American dollar in all European countries. The smallest foreign government representative in Washington, even from some of the small Southern Republics supply their representatives with sufficient money on which to live decently. They are diplomats and they believe by entertaining and spending money wisely, even in a manner which might appear as lavish, that it will bring results. A number of Congressmen and some Senators entertained by the Ambassador representing the Soviet Republic or some small impoverished South American country, very often find those representatives to be somewhat inclined to be sympathetic when being entertained at a dinner, especially if champagne is served.

The reason we do not have real men, in many instances, representing our government in foreign countries is because of the fact that only a rich man can take the job. The dollar has depreciated so much in its purchasing power in all countries across the water that today it has less than one-half the purchasing power it had in 1929.

If we want men to go over to other countries and represent us honestly and fearlessly, we, at least ought to pay their bills and give them enough on which to live decently and something to set aside for the rainy day when they will be removed from the service through political maneuvering.



SOME MEMBER living in Buffalo, New York, has written in asking if a member who is three months in arrears for dues is allowed to vote in the election of officers. For the hundredth time, I answer, *No No No*. To vote in the election of local officers the members must be paid up to date. For instance, if the election is held in December, the individual must have paid his dues for November to be entitled to vote. Properly speaking, the right kind of a union man should have his dues paid for December, but he should be permitted to vote if he has them paid for the month of November. If he owes for October and November he should not be permitted to vote, and no local union should have any rules or by-laws permitting anything of the kind. If there is any local union having a law whereby a man may vote if he owes two or three months' dues, I am saying to that local now, that law is illegal and must be changed.



ANOTHER member asks if a local union must send out notices of the election. To this I also answer, *No*. If a local union desires to do so there is no objection on the part of the International. The International law requires that individual members attend their meetings and if they do so they will know when the nomination and election is to be held. It is not compulsory in accordance with the International law to send out notices asking the members to come to the meeting when an election is on.



LETTING the other fellow do it has wrecked many a trade union. You are part of the union and therefore should take an interest in your own business. It is good practice to attend meetings regularly.

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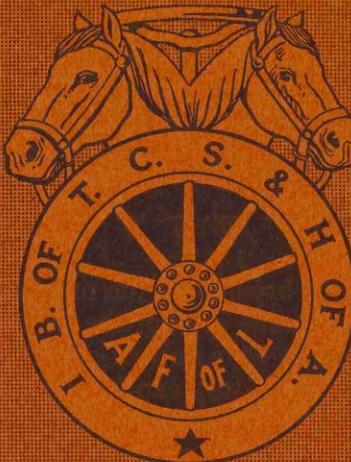
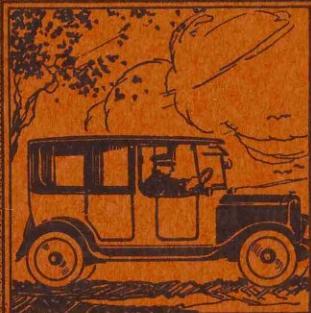
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JULY, 1934

Official Magazine
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THE LOCAL committee, when drawing up by-laws for the local, could save themselves a lot of time and trouble by reading over the Constitution and By-Laws of the International. It would also enable them to have them approved much quicker by the International Office. We would call your attention to that part of the Constitution dealing with Charges, Sections Nos. 89, 90, 91 and 93, as very often when by-laws are sent in here for approval we can see that the by-laws committee drew them up without referring to or reading over the International laws, and, of course, they have to be returned to the local for correction.



WE ALSO call to your attention the fact that when putting in the jurisdiction of your local that you should put in just what your charter calls for and nothing else, because it makes a lot of trouble for the other locals in the district. The men in office when the by-laws are drawn up, of course, understand just what is meant by the jurisdiction as contained in the by-laws, but officers who may be elected later on could not go by the by-laws as they read.



IT WILL again have to be brought to the minds of our local unions that telegrams and telephone calls are not the way in which to do business with the General Office, as we have no way of telling who is talking on the phone and only part of the real story can be given in a telegram. In many cases we have to write back for further information before we can make proper answer to the local. If you write and send your letter by air mail it will cost less. You can also tell your whole story in a letter and you will get much quicker service on your request, whatever it may be, and it will be much more satisfactory all around.

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Fake Compensation Insurance

The necessity for State owned and operated workmen's compensation insurance funds for the adequate protection of men and women killed and injured in industry by the neglect of employers is once again brought into the spotlight in connection with the case of a laborer to whom the New York Bureau of Workmen's Compensation had given an award of \$2,000 for injuries, in accordance with the workmen's compensation law. When he claimed the award from the insurance company he was informed that the contractor had paid no premium on the policy and that it had been canceled.

The investigation by District Attorney Geoghan of Brooklyn revealed the existence of an insurance ring which had issued fake insurance policies to small contractors and victimized numbers of injured workers. The scheme was worked by an architect in co-operation with contractors who desired to avoid the expense of carrying compulsory compensation insurance to indemnify employes for injuries on their construction projects. The plot uncovered by the District Attorney's office indicates the extent to which degenerate employers and their assistants in the professional classes will sink in the development and promotion of supposititious devices to defraud working men and women of their rights under the law.

The architect rented for a small amount a workmen's compensation insurance policy purporting to be

made out to a general contractor. Confronted with inspectors who asked for the policy required under the State law, the contractors exhibited the "policy" provided by the architect, explaining that they had sublet the construction job from the general contractor named in the policy. In reality the policy was worthless and the names of the contractors were fictitious.

So far six injured workers have been discovered who were victimized by the fake insurance ring, with additional victims piling up as the investigation proceeds. The architect who provided the fake policies pleaded guilty to petty larceny. The authorities say it will not be so easy to penalize the contractors who evidently co-operated with him in putting over the fraud.

In the meantime it appears that it will be very difficult for the injured workers to secure the compensation to which they are entitled under the State law. Of course the architect can be jailed for larceny and the contractors can be penalized if convicted. But the penalization of both groups will not pay the awards of which the employes have been defrauded.

The whole unsavory mess would have been avoided by giving the New York State Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund a monopoly of writing compensation insurance. This would bar activities of insurance rackets designed to defraud the workers of the modest sums which society declares they are entitled to receive for having their bodies mutilated because of the neglect and refusal of employers to install up-to-date protective devices and methods to safeguard their employes against fatal and non-fatal accidents.

Extending Workers' Education

The Division of Emergency Education Programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is ren-

dering valuable assistance to the practical education of working men and women not only in the problems which confront them in their efforts to earn a living, but also in the broader field of understanding the causes of the depression, to the end that our democratic institutions may be saved by the protection they give to the inherent rights of the masses to decent living standards, liberty in all of its aspects, and the happiness that naturally follows the acquisition of these essentials.

By means of labor institutes and workers schools, financially sponsored with Federal funds, solid and substantial information on economic problems, including occupational questions, is being supplied to thousands of toilers who would not otherwise have the advantages which this knowledge gives.

In outlining the underlying policy in making practical education available for those who do most of the useful work in our complex economic system, Dr. L. R. Alderman, Director of Emergency Education Programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, says the important thing is "to make the public schools fit the needs of all our people." Inasmuch as most of the people work for a living, special importance should be placed on making the schools fit the needs of working men and women. On this point Dr. Alderman says:

"I think that workers' education at this time has this two-fold mission, first to help prepare the public schools for groups of organized workers and then to extend to these organized workers the right kind of an invitation to attend."

He points out that our 256,104 school plants should be the means of bringing about a "new understanding of our problems among our whole people that would make democracy stronger."

To assist in this commendable plan the Division of Emergency Education Programs publishes a monthly bul-

letin, "Workers Education." It includes news regarding workers' classes in all parts of the country, articles on resident schools here and abroad and articles by persons actively engaged in workers' education. Every worker, and especially every trade unionist, should read this bulletin regularly. Requests for it should be sent to the Specialist in Workers' Education, 1734 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Labor Must Unionize, Johnson Tells C. of C.

Labor should be organized as strongly as capital, NRA Administrator Hugh S. Johnson declared recently at a U. S. Chamber of Commerce dinner in Washington. His statement was in reply to a diner's question as to whether all industry would become unionized as a result of the NRA.

Johnson said he could not answer that question—that it was up to the workers themselves. The law, he explained, charges him with promoting the organization of industries through code authorities and trade associations, but gave him no control over the extent or form of labor organizations.

He said the present set-up in the coal industry is "ideal"—with one union for the whole industry dealing directly with organized employers.—Labor.

Dr. Ryan Hits Low Wages, High Profits

New York.—A strong condemnation of the policy which sets up maximum returns for those who own and control industry and low living standards for those who do most of the useful work characterized the address by Dr. John R. Ryan, professor of moral theology and industrial ethics at the Catholic University of Wash-

ington, D. C., before 1,500 teachers here. Dr. Ryan said:

"We are witnessing the nemesis of the capitalist philosophy. Ever since the industrial revolution, business men believed that they could pay the lowest wages and make the highest profits without interfering with the welfare of business.

"They believed that the process would go on automatically, that they could produce indefinite amounts of goods and that these quantities of goods would automatically find markets. They did not believe that it was necessary to give the masses enough money to buy the goods."

Claiming that business men have flouted the right of labor to a living wage, Dr. Ryan said they would be better off today if they had applied that policy, adding:

"A few of them have, indeed, come to realize that good ethics is also good business.

"The most critical question confronting the capitalist system is whether the opinions of these few enlightened business men will prevail, or whether they will be ignored by the bourbons of industry.

"The new industrial system, the new economic society, will occupy a middle ground between Capitalism and Communism, between Individualism and Socialism."

\$2,471,913 Sick Benefits Paid by Letter Carriers

Washington.—Benefits paid since the establishment of the Letter Carriers' National Sick Benefit Association, an auxiliary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, now total \$2,471,913, according to the official report in the Postal Record.

The benefit association was organized twenty-seven years ago and insures any letter carrier in good health and under 46 years of age who is a member of any branch of the letter carriers' union. At a cost of 65 cents

a month the association pays an indemnity of \$10 a week for twenty-six weeks in any year for loss of time resulting from disability caused by accident or disease.

The balance in the association's disability fund is \$105,425, with \$5,684 in the general fund and liquid resources totaling \$11,110.

Employers' Policy of Blacklisting Older Workers Condemned

Washington.—The anti-social policy of many corporations and individual employers to refuse employment to older workers was emphatically condemned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the Federation's convention in session here.

"The policy of establishing an age limit for hiring workers is a grave menace to the older worker," the Council said. "Developments of the last few years have brought no relief. In fact, this policy is, if anything, becoming more widespread. It had at the start a definite connection with the spread of employee benefit plans financed by the employer, such as group insurance or old-age pensions; but age limits have now extended far beyond the field of such benefit plans.

"The practice is so general that workers over 45 in many localities find it practically impossible to get a job, and workers of 40 and even 35 are also finding age limits applied against them.

"The far-reaching effect of this injustice to the worker is not fully realized. Men who have spent their lives in honest, conscientious work for an employer, who have developed skill and experience with the years, may be laid off and literally thrown on the scrap heap at 40 or 45.

"By the time a man has reached this age, his children are at the age when education and preparation for the future will determine the course of their lives. If he loses his job and

income, the children are forced to leave school and go to work. Many a young man of ability has thus been forced to abandon the trade or career for which he was training and has never again been able to rise out of drudgery.

"The American Federation of Labor is opposed to discriminating against workers in industry on a basis of age as well as in other unfair discriminations. We also oppose the Government's setting any maximum age for applicants for employment. The employment or retention of workers should be based upon competence to perform work, and not on arbitrary age limit."

Record in Congress Warrants Support by Florida Labor

Washington.—The importance of working men and women in Florida rallying to the support of Senator Park Trammell in his campaign for renomination for the United States Senate was stressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter addressed to "All Labor Organizations" in that State.

"In order that there can be no doubt of the renomination and reelection of Senator Park Trammell of Florida I wish to urge all organized wage earners and their sympathetic friends to work as they never worked before for his success in the run-off primary to be held June 26," Mr. Green's letter said.

"Information has come to me that powerful interests have been spending great sums of money in the State in the hope of defeating the Senator.

"The non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor has for its purpose the election of friends of labor to Congress.

"We know Senator Trammell and we know that his record in the past assures that his election will continue

in the United States Senate a friend of labor and the people.

"Senator Trammell has made enemies because he has favored remedial legislation and was opposed to measures that were not in the interest of the people.

"Let me urge every member of a trade union to appoint himself a committee of one to work and vote in the coming primary for a true friend of labor. This declaration of the American Federation of Labor should govern your actions:

"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them; whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices; whether Executive, Legislative or Judicial."

"I am sure that by following this declaration the success of Senator Trammell will be assured."

Union Label Trades Department

To Organized Labor. Greeting:

All Trade Unionists and sympathizers with the Trade Union Movement, must be made to realize that there is no substitute for the Union Label on commodities which they buy nor for the display of a Union Shop Card or Working Button where they purchase service of any kind.

There is no doubt that some employers are taking advantage of present conditions to magnify the benefits of the NRA Blue Eagle and thus to minimize or discredit the value to the workers of the several Union Labels which have done so much good in raising and maintaining wages, in securing a shorter work week and in building up the Trade Union Organizations.

The Blue Eagle is only temporary in character. It was created to serve only during an emergency. It expires in June, 1935.

There are three outstanding reasons why Trade Unionists should give whole-hearted support to goods bearing the Union Label and business places which display a Union Shop Card or a Union Working Button.

1. The Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button guarantee the purchaser that the best possible wage, working and sanitary conditions are enjoyed by the workers and that a real collective bargaining agreement is in effect.

2. Practically all Codes under which the Blue Eagle is used, provide for lower minimum wages and maximum hours greater than the Union demands.

3. The vast number of Code violations indicate that the Blue Eagle does not guarantee compliance with even the vastly lower employment standards contained in so many Codes.

It should also be remembered that the Union Label attached to any article guarantees it was made in America. This is not true of thousands of commodities sold where the Blue Eagle is displayed.

Real Americans, as well as all Trade Unionists, should buy only American-made goods whenever possible to do so. **THE UNION LABEL SHOWS YOU HOW!**

Despite the fact that the NRA guarantees the right to organize and bargain collectively, many persons who use the Blue Eagle have influenced or coerced their employes to form Company Unions. The most effective way to combat this situation is to refuse to accept the Blue Eagle as a substitute for the Union Label, Shop Card or Working Button.

The best way to build up and strengthen our Labor Movement is by co-operation through our purchasing power. By purchasing only union-labeled goods and union service, we

are also creating more employment for fellow trade unionists.

Let your motto at all times be:
SPEND NO UNION-EARNED
MONEY EXCEPT FOR UNION-LA-
BELED GOODS AND UNION
SERVICE.

Fraternally yours,
MATTHEW WOLL,
President.
JOHN J. MANNING,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Substitute for Wagner Bill Flayed by Green

Washington.—The influence of organized labor was thrown firmly against the bill introduced in the Senate as a substitute or compromise for the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill in a statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The compromise measure authorized the President to establish boards throughout all industry for the mediation of labor disputes. The boards would be empowered to order and conduct elections among employees to determine representation under collective bargaining with the ruling power of the whole system vested in the President.

Mr. Green's statement follows:

"Labor throughout the Nation had been encouraged to believe that Congress would pass the Wagner Disputes Act before adjournment. Extensive hearings had been held upon this measure, its provisions had been studied carefully and were quite thoroughly understood.

"Labor firmly believed that the enactment of the Wagner Disputes Act was necessary if the working people of the Nation were to be accorded the enjoyment of the right to organize and bargain collectively as provided for in Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act.

"The submission of a compromise

Wagner Bill is a keen disappointment to Labor. It lacks the vital provisions of the Wagner Disputes Act and as submitted is susceptible of varied interpretations.

"Labor is unwilling to give endorsement to a measure which provides for the creation of a board or boards to investigate and deal with Labor's grievances, complaints and disputes, which does not clearly define and prescribe the powers and limitations of such board or boards.

"Labor asked for the enactment of the Wagner Disputes Act into law at this session of Congress. Congress can refuse the request of Labor and reject its petition, but in doing so, Labor will be tremendously disappointed. We can not give endorsement to a substitute bill vague in its provisions, indefinite in character and devoid of clarity in purpose, scope and meaning.

"For this reason, Labor can neither approve nor endorse the so-called compromise Wagner Bill."

Employment and Payrolls Slump In New York State

Albany, N. Y.—A decrease of 1.7 per cent in employment in New York State factories from the middle of April to the middle of May was noted in a report by Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner.

During the same period total factory payrolls showed a drop of 1.4 per cent. Both drops represent what Dr. E. B. Patton, director of the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Labor Department, described as "the usual seasonal changes," an expression used by statisticians to identify those months when employers find out they can operate their plants with a smaller number of workers, whom they unceremoniously throw on the streets to join the army of the unemployed, dependent on private and public char-

ity for a living for themselves and their dependents.

Dr. Patton said the clothing and textile factories showed the greatest decrease in the number of employes.

On the basis of the department's index of employment and wages based on the monthly average from 1925 to 1927, employment now stands at 71.2 and factory payrolls at 58.2.

Choosing Collective Bargaining Agencies

The persistent ballyhoo of anti-union employers that workers favor the notorious company union was given a clear knock-out in the election of a collective bargaining agency by the employes of the Tennessee Public Service Company of Knoxville, Tenn.

Two American Federation of Labor unions and two company unions were on the ballot. The A. F. of L. unions were the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The company unions were the Street Car and Bus Operators' Union of the Transportation Department of the Tennessee Public Service Company and the Distribution Department Employes' Protective Association of that company. Out of 277 effective ballots cast, 161 were for the A. F. of L. unions and 116 for the company unions, a clear majority of 45 for bona fide trade unionism.

The tabulation of the votes gave the following figures: Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, A. F. of L. union, 99 votes; Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L. union, 62 votes; Street Car and Bus Operators Union, company union, 75 votes; Distribution Department Employes' Protective Association, company union, 41 votes. Eight contested votes were not counted.

The election was held by secret bal-

lot under the supervision of Thos. M. Finn, of the U. S. Conciliation Service, who declared that the voting was conducted on a high plane and in strict accordance with Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The ballots distinctly stated that the two bona fide unions were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

It is this kind of an election, held under the supervision of a suitable representative of the Federal Government, which the bourbon anti-union employers throughout the United States are fighting tooth and nail.

U. S. Court Upholds Anti-Injunction Law

New York.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in a notable decision here, upheld the constitutionality of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act. The act forbids the granting of injunctions by the Federal courts in labor disputes except in cases where fraud and violence are proved to exist.

The court ruled that it could not interfere with any attempt by organized labor to bring about the closed shop, engaging in strikes or sympathetic strikes or in any other legitimate and peaceful efforts to bring pressure to bear upon employers to achieve the purposes of a union.

The decision, written by Judge Martin T. Manton and concurred in by Judge Augustus N. Hand and Judge Harris B. Chase, was upon the injunction application of a group of employers in the construction industry against officers of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

The injunction suit had been in the courts since 1924. It was decided originally in favor of the employers by the Federal courts, but was recently ordered retried by the United States Supreme Court on technical grounds.

Shorter Work Week and Higher Wages Are Demanded by Wagner

Washington. — Vigorous criticism of the manifest determination of employers operating under codes of fair competition established by authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act to refuse to increase mass buying power by raising wages coupled with their equally manifest determination to refuse to reduce the length of the work week to provide employment for our millions of idle, all in the face of mounting profits, was voiced by Senator Robert F. Wagner in a speech in the Senate in defense of the original principles underlying the Recovery Program.

"A balance between the return to industry and the return to labor is at the very core of economic stability, and it is here that the New Deal program seems in greatest need of immediate attention," he said.

"During the period between June and October, 1933, hours of work were reduced 16 per cent and employment increased 19 per cent, although production was declining by 17 per cent.

"Paradoxical as it may seem, subsequent improvements in the general condition of business have been matched by increasing unwillingness to reduce hours and to raise wages. Between October, 1933, and March, 1934, production increased over 11 per cent. During the first quarter of 1934, corporation earnings have been three times as great as during the same period last year. Out of 670 dividend changes reported by Standard Statistics, 515 were favorable, as compared with only 156 a year ago.

"But this latter period has witnessed a gain of only 1.5 per cent in employment, hours of labor have been actually lengthened by one-half hour per week, and the real earnings of the individual worker are not appreciably greater than they were in March, 1933.

"If the return of prosperity, as

measured by increased industrial output and higher profits, is going to be accompanied by a desire to return to the wage philosophy of the 1920's, additional and more serious depressions are only a matter of a few years.

"The wage problem is not merely a technical question of providing enough purchasing power to keep industry running at full speed. We can not justify ourselves of stopping short when that level is reached. We must go on to create a fairer system, in which the worker will share equitably in our great wealth and live in comfort and security. To deny this right to men who are intelligent is to invite unrest and violence.

"The same principles apply to hours of labor. Most of the maximum hour scales are far too high even by the narrow test of re-employment measures. They are indefensibly high when contrasted with the number of hours that people shall be required to work in a highly industrialized civilization."

Protect the Children

The Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Department of Agriculture deserves credit for its work in ferreting out the degenerate business men who for months have been surreptitiously selling bootleg intoxicants to children in the form of cheap liquor candy.

In December the authorities received complaints from cities as far west as Chicago and as far south as Baltimore that the candy was being sold in large quantities in the form of penny bonbons. Teachers reported that children who had eaten the stuff during school recesses returned to their classes in a semi-stupor. Most of the dope was sold by push cart vendors in crowded sections of the larger cities.

Chemical examination revealed that in each bonbon there was about a teaspoonful of liquid which contained

more than 20 per cent of bootleg alcohol diluted with various kinds of flavoring. Federal Drug Administration authorities decided the dope was distributed from a common source located in Greater New York. Intensive sleuthing revealed that the peddlers received their supplies in alleys after ordering them by telephone. Raids were made and thousands of pounds of bonbons were seized by Federal and local authorities. Over one hundred store keepers and peddlers were arrested in New York City alone for selling the stuff. Finally the trail led to the headquarters of the liquor candy ring in Brooklyn and the case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury.

These business miscreants, who undertake, to dope children in the schools with intoxicating liquor, should receive the limit of the law for such nefarious practice.

In this connection it will not be amiss to point out that if there is one bureau in the Federal Government which should not be limited by so-called economy appropriations it is the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture, whose main work is protecting all our people against the subversive activities of certain types of business men whose greed for profit impels them to organize into groups for the sole purpose of unloading impure, poisonous and adulterated food and drugs on a helpless public.

International Labor Body Wins U. S. Senate Approval

Washington.—The Senate unanimously approved a joint resolution empowering the President to accept membership for the United States in the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations. The resolution had previously received the endorsement of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Under its terms the President is

"authorized to accept membership for the Government of the United States of America in the International Labor Organization, which, through its general conference of representatives of its members and through its international labor office, collects information concerning labor throughout the world and prepares international conventions for the consideration of member governments with a view to improving conditions of labor."

A second section provides that in accepting such membership the President shall assume for the United States "no obligation under the Covenant of the League of Nations."

Unemployment Insurance, Pensions for Aged and Home Modernization Urged for Consideration of Next Congress

Washington.—A broad plan to promote the security of the masses of America in their homes, their jobs and during old age was submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt in a message setting forth proposals for social legislation for the consideration of the next Congress, which, convenes the first week in January, 1935.

Home life, the President said, must be enhanced by modernizing existing homes and building new ones, coupled with better use of the nation's land and water resources with special attention given to some of the millions of jobless workers as well as to farmers now trying to eke out a living on submarginal or unproductive lands.

On the questions of unemployment insurance and pensions for destitute aged the President said:

"Fear and worry based on unknown danger contribute to social unrest and economic demoralization. If, as our Constitution tells us, our Federal Government was established among other things 'to promote the general wel-

(Continued on Page 16)



EDITORIAL



(By J. M. GILLESPIE)

ONE of the great blessings of the year is the new law protecting the money of depositors in banks up to the amount of \$2,500, and which will after July 1st further protect deposits up to \$5,000.00. That of course is more money than most workers will be able to lay aside, but anyway it is a relief when one goes to bed at night to know that whatever amount he has on deposit in the bank—large or small—is safe; that no high paid receiver will be able to spend it almost as he pleases or that he will be in a position to give you back, perhaps, five or twenty per cent, or none at all, as that is a thing of the past. For this we can all be thankful and the men who made such laws certainly deserve the thanks of the people of the nation. Just picture for a moment, if you will, a couple along in years who tried each week to lay aside a little out of their meager earnings so when the day arrived that they could no longer work or get work, waking up some morning to learn that the bank which held all they had in the world had failed and its door would be closed until they were ready, if there were any funds left, to liquidate. Right at that moment there were probably two or three years taken off their lives because looking into the future, although through no fault of their own, they could see only the poor house and suffering for the rest of their days. There has no doubt been hundreds of such cases that no one has ever heard of. There may be some bankers who did not want this law, some who do not believe in it, and many who were against it, but we have never heard of any part of the people who use banks who are not glad that there is such a law. It can now safely be said that you can place any of your left-over money in the bank up to the amount stated and it is safe. No more need for burying it or hiding it in the house, because a thief or a fire may cause you to lose it and that is no longer necessary since the United States government has at last made our savings safe.



IT WOULD be well for the officers of our local union to get acquainted with all the local boards of the National Recovery Administration in the different cities so when any dispute comes up they will know just where to go and who to see and in this way much time may be saved and plenty of trouble headed off in getting the complaint filed and their case heard. There is a labor man on each board and in some places more than one. When the codes are all signed there may be some misunderstandings on both sides but we feel sure that the major portion of the complaints can be taken care of by the local board. Any case coming up will have to be given a hearing by the local board before it can be appealed to the national board. In some places we may find the names of men on the local board who we think are not favorable to Labor. We need have no fear about that because they must base their decisions on facts as presented in all complaints but if they do not we can of course appeal to the higher board at Washington.

In the case of new local unions or local unions that have just organized a new firm in their district and said firm begins discharging the men who have joined the union, they should immediately take the matter up with the

board. The employers on the local compliance board know the law and can tell the employer who is doing the discharging that he is wrong and the chances are the case can be settled right then and there and without losing time writing the General Office, because while the case is pending your men are out of work. These boards are just as much our property as they are the employers. They are there to be used by either party having a complaint, so don't be backward about going to the board if you need its assistance. Of course, if you can settle your case with your employers, do so and don't take up the time of the board. Do not take a case before the board unless it has some merit as you may perhaps hurt a deserving case later on. For the information of local unions that do not have a business representative to find out for them who are on the compliance board and where it is located, I suggest that you make inquiry of the Secretary of your Central Labor Union. He will know and will gladly give you the information.

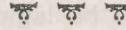


THE PRICE of being tough, or at least pretending that one is tough, acting that way and lying about it, is certainly a very foolish notion on the part of the person thus acting and pretending as he almost gets himself to believing that he really is tough.

We read accounts in the newspapers almost every day of how these tough boys act when brought to bay. Nine times out of ten they show yellow. Of course, the yellow always was there, but with the odds on their side it did not come out, but out it will when the bluff is called by any one in authority or when some individual has backbone enough to call them or check them up. The price they pay is almost too much. It is so much better to have people think well of you and regard you as an outstanding citizen no matter at what line of work you are engaged. Whether you are a leader or a follower makes no difference, you can always be a man and a worthwhile one if you just try to be.

It is well for us to watch carefully over those who are in our charge, especially if we have children who are growing up and stop them just the minute they begin to show signs of trying to make one believe they are "hard guys" because if it is allowed to grow it may become serious and you may spend many unhappy days and nights later on in life simply because you were careless in your discipline.

As every one knows the boy or girl, man or woman, who day in and day out tell lies in bragging about themselves just prove to those around them that they do not amount to much and regular people do not want their friendship. The same goes also for the foul-mouthed person who thinks being that way helps him get by. So, after all, being tough when it is not necessary is just too bad for those who think it is smart to be tough.



THREE ARE still some trucking firms in the different sections of the country who believe the only way to get work for their firms is to go out and cut the price of their fellow truckman, with the hope that in time they may be able to get the price back to where it rightfully belongs. A firm of this kind usually also trims the men in their employ by cheating them out of their overtime and cutting the wages of the weak employees. Sometimes the business agent of the local learns what is going on and calls a halt. Then

of course the firm, or firms, use the old excuse that the business agent is trying to help some other truckman and has always, for this or that reason, been against their firm. Of course there is not any truth in their statement. The firm that in the first place cuts the price is the one to blame and the men who take from the employer less than the scale is even worse than the employer because he places all the rest of the members in a bad position for the reason other employers may want to do the same thing insofar as wages are concerned. There is no scale in operation today which warrants a cut, with the price of everything one eats, wears and rents going up, and the government putting forth every effort to get all men back to work. Therefore, if the government does not stop these wildcat concerns in their unreasonable cutting of prices, unions will be forced to take action through strikes and stop them if possible. We do not want a strike at this time, or any other time, but we cannot sit idly by and see the conditions which our members have enjoyed being taken away from them because some firm will not act justly with their competitor and will not listen to reason when the business agent or committee waits on them.

Firms of this kind, in the end, put themselves out of business and cause a lot of grief for many others in their line of business.



THE OTHER DAY a big, strong, able and bright young man came into the office and wanted to find out just how he could get back into his local union again. He told the truth about what happened, stating that he had been out of work for nine months, got a job and a few days afterwards a strike took place. He said the firm made him all kinds of promises so he stayed with them and continued to work on his truck because they assured him of a steady job and good pay. However, when a settlement took place, he was informed by his employers that he would have to join the union and could not continue in their employment unless he did.

You can imagine what a sorrowful man he was when he realized that in order to hold his job he would have to go to the local union in which he formerly held membership and whose action in the case of the strike he refused to carry out as did the other members. To face these men whom he had wronged was the hardest thing he could possibly do. He did not stop to think of the future at all and only listened to the soft and supposedly kind words of the employer who was unwilling to be square with the men in his employ. He said he has had a lesson which will remain with him as long as he lives. It is always best to stop and think before doing something which may injure your fellowmen and your union and by doing so may save yourself many bitter moments of sorrow and regret.



THE TAXICAB BUSINESS seems to be lagging behind insofar as getting a code of any kind. It seems to be the way that business in general is run, with more time spent in trying to carry all the people in the United States for five and ten cents rather than putting in the time trying to make it a paying business as well as a very serviceable one to the public. Most of the trouble in this industry comes from the different companies spending their time and money—where they have any—fighting the drivers in order to make them work for starvation wages, with long hours, paying for their uniforms and everything else they can think of. If there ever was a busi-

ness that needed a code and needs it badly, and that has needed it for the past fifteen years, it is the taxicab business. I believe more persons have been in and out of the taxicab business than in any other line of business in this country during the past fifteen years or more and it looks as though it will continue that way as no action of any account has been taken up to this writing and there does not seem to be any code in sight. No business can prosper when it is practically working for nothing nor can it pay regular men to do the work. Working on the theory that they will get more business at low rates does not seem to have helped the taxicab business very much and we doubt if it will, considering the number who have tried it and have gone out of business broke. We believe if they will agree to a code of fair prices for their service and a decent wage with reasonable hours of work day and night for their employes, such a code would prove a blessing both to the owners and the employes. Let us hope so anyway.



WELL, WE ARE hearing from the Communists and Radicals who are bobbing up, here and there, in our newly organized local unions. We see from the newspapers that the infamous Dunn Brothers, recently driven out of Montana, and at one time run out of a convention of the American Federation of Labor, were very prominent in the strike of Local No. 574 of Minneapolis. We hear of one or two of them bobbing up in Great Falls, Montana. We have heard of one or two of them trying to stick their noses into the affairs of the Longshoremen's strike in Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. They manage to get in before the strikers and as they have a flagrant gift of gab the first thing they do is to denounce all policies of the American Federation of Labor and the actions and affairs of the local officers and international officers.

Language describing, or capable of describing this class of serpent, in the shape of a working man, could not be put in print. All we can say to our people is to be beware of these wolves in sheep clothing. The low class, riff raff Communists in this country, are even more detrimental to the cause of the workers than are the European Communists or the Russian Communists. In Russia there was some excuse for Communism because for generations the people there had suffered, had starved and were persecuted in every way possible. In this country men are free, are not allowed to go hungry even when unemployed, there is not any class distinction, and a man is a man whether he works with his hands or sits in a bank as chairman of the board of directors. Never was there freedom in any country for the workers equal to that enjoyed by the workers of this country. That freedom is liable to be endangered by those semi-monsters who are creeping into our midst and getting into some of our newly organized local unions, creating distrust, discontent, bloodshed and rebellion.

The officers of local unions who do not guard themselves and their unions against a human monster of this kind are making a mistake. If you love the union which you have worked to build up, get busy and stifle such radicals, because they do not belong in the union. Yes, sometimes they do manage to get employment at our craft, through some pretext or other, and immediately become agitators, although presumably, they are the champions of the downcast and suffering membership. Furthermore, they swear

up and down that they do not belong to the Communist Party. They are permitted to do this in accordance with the rules of that party.

I would need to be in a meeting and listen to their lingo and their pratings against the government of our nation, the government of our international unions, and against the tried and true leadership of our union, just about fifteen minutes, and I would know their affiliations, their purpose and their intent. They are not at all easy to discourage. You can spit in their faces and they will come back for more. They are worse than mad dogs turned loose in front of a school house when children are leaving school.

This International Union cannot watch them, but you men, who are closely in touch with your membership, should be on the watch for them and, believe me, when we find out that you are after one of the mob of hounds described above, the International Union will help you in every way it can, not because we are afraid of our jobs—as the Communists insinuate—but because we love our people and we love the organization to which many of us have given the best years of life and are willing to give the rest of that life, if necessary, to protect our people from these serpents in human form.

—D. J. T.



NO MATTER how much a few radicals in our union may rave about the laws of the International, let it be distinctly understood now, until our laws are changed, this International Union will not sanction a sympathetic strike, nor will it in any way, shape or manner, approve the violation of a signed contract. As I have repeatedly stated in the columns of this Journal for the past twenty-five years, we are in somewhat of a different position than any other labor union in our country. That is, we come in contact with every branch of industry and unless we keep our contracts and protect ourselves, we would be continuously in trouble on account of the inside workers, or others, going out on strike.

There are perhaps working on the inside of a newspaper office members of nearly twenty different organizations and any one of those trades are liable to have trouble at any time. Suppose we were to agree to make their troubles ours. If we did, we certainly would not have any right to expect to get a written agreement with our employers, because if we did they would be in hot water every day in the week.

When we sign an agreement establishing working conditions with our employers, we guarantee to live up to that agreement until its expiration, and that means, so long as the employer who has signed the agreement, carries out the contract we are morally and legally bound to also carry it out to the end.

The reason we have raised our union from an organization which was the lowest rung in the ladder of trade unions, is because we have kept our word and our bond with our employers, with our membership, and with the public. Certainly, we will fight for our rights when necessary. No one can question or doubt our militancy or our ability to fight in defense of our organization, but we are not going to become tangled up in every one else's mess. Why? For the reasons or statements made above and next because, and most important of all, is the fact that many unions today, unfortunately, have men running their unions who do not always handle their affairs as

we handle ours, nor do they have representatives who can deal with employers and give consideration to both sides of the question as do the representatives of our organization. For instance, the tailor and the candlestick maker, may go in and ask for \$10.00 a week increase in wages without consulting us; they may refuse later to arbitrate or conciliate; they allow the mob at their meeting to vote to strike and then they come to the drivers who are hauling in the raw materials and hauling out the finished products and ask them to go on strike with them. Were we to weaken or become foolish sentimentalists or follow the course of least resistance, this Union would have been wrecked years ago. Consequently we say to you, our laws were made by our Convention and were given to us to carry out, and if you, and you, and you, do not like the laws which you have sworn to carry out and observe, you are welcome to pack up your playthings and get out of this organization, which stands for honesty, decency and sound business practices in behalf of the membership.—D. J. T.



A CONGRESSMAN in Minneapolis by the name of F. H. Shoemaker, thinks he is increasing his popularity by leading a body of strikers against all law and order. His strong role is denouncing International Officers.

Now that the recent strike of Local No. 574 is over, we will say, it was a strike in violation of all of our laws, because the local did not receive any endorsement or any consideration from the International, nor was any request for consideration or official endorsement made to the International by the local union. This congressman, catering to the prejudices of the mob and pleading to the instincts of the masses of workers injected himself, uninvited, into the strike. The benefits resulting from the strike are yet undetermined.

The only thing that Congressman Shoemaker has done in Washington, as far as we know, is to beat up a taxicab driver, who was a good union man, and then skip his bail, so we are informed by our office in Washington. It is a pity the workers cannot see through the thin veneer of such individuals. Rowdyism, bulldozing and strong-arm tactics by a representative of the people in Congress, is not going to bring much benefit to the good citizens or toilers in the Minneapolis district. After all, the good citizens in the legislative branches of our government are too intelligent not to be disgusted with such actions. The office of a congressman commands some dignity and the friends of Labor in Congress and others looking out for the best interest of our country, will not be influenced by the actions of Congressman Shoemaker.

In the closing hours of Congress, if Shoemaker was sincere, he would be sitting in Congress, and like the real friends of Labor, Congressman Connery of Boston and Bob Wagner of the Senate, who, with their coats off, are fighting for legislation for the workers which would compel unfair employers, such as Local No. 574 was dealing with, to settle decently with the strikers granting them a union-shop agreement, instead of being out leading a mob during the strike. The place of every congressman is in Washington while Congress is in session, watching the interests of the masses of the people. That is what they are elected for. That is where the real congressmen, the friends of the people are during these critical times.

—D. J. T.

(Continued from Page 9)

fare,' it is our plain duty to provide for that security upon which welfare depends.

"Next winter we may well undertake the great task of furthering the security of the citizen and his family through social insurance.

"This is not an untried experiment. Lessons of experience are available from States, from industries and from many nations of the civilized world. The various types of social insurance are interrelated; and I think it is difficult to attempt to solve them piecemeal. Hence, I am looking for a sound means which I can recommend to provide at once security against several of the great disturbing factors in life—especially those which relate to unemployment and old age.

"I believe there should be a maximum of co-operation between States and the Federal Government. I believe that the funds necessary to provide this insurance should be raised by contribution rather than by an increase in general taxation.

"Above all, I am convinced that social insurance should be national in scope, although the several States should meet at least a large portion of the cost of management, leaving to the Federal Government the responsibility of investing, maintaining and safeguarding the funds constituting the necessary insurance reserves.

"I have commenced to make, with the greatest care, the necessary actuarial and other studies for the formulation of plans for the consideration of the Seventy-fourth Congress."

In concluding his message, the President declared:

"We must dedicate ourselves anew to a recovery of the old and sacred possessive rights for which mankind has constantly struggled—homes, livelihood and individual security. The road to these values is the way of progress. Neither you nor I will rest content until we have done our utmost to move further on that road."

Bricklayers, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Join A. F. of L. Building Trades Dept.

Washington.—The International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America have enrolled in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, it was announced at the A. F. of L. headquarters here. All of the eligible national and international unions are now members of the Department, officials stated.

Waterfront Employers Refuse Union Shop Pact

San Francisco, Calif.—Waterfront employers here rejected a proposal by the International Longshoremen's Association to end the long strike of Pacific Coast longshoremen and other maritime workers. The rejection, Mayor Angelo Rossi was told by Thomas G. Plant, representing the employers, was based on their refusal to accept the "closed shop."

Hayes Says the Legion Wants Profits Taken Out of War

Savannah, Ga.—Edward A. Hayes, national commander of the American Legion, in an address here before the Georgia department of that organization emphasized the Legion's plan for universal service as a policy to advance the cause of peace, adding:

"Its main purpose would be to prevent any profit in war. Its enactment would cost nothing and it would never be used unless war is forced upon us."

Under the plan every resource of capital, labor and man-power would be required to give equal service with profit to none, he said.

WE STILL have a few local unions, here and there, that think they can take the laws of our organization and do as they please with them; that they can walk out on strike without the sanction of the International and without even taking it up with headquarters. These are the same locals when they do not win their strike right away, write or wire the International Union for financial assistance and expect to get it, feeling that the men who are elected to office and are sworn and obligated to carry out the laws as made by the Convention can, or will, break those laws the same as they did. Now, most of the cases of this kind are among new local unions. The older unions know the law very well and do live up to it. But we say it again, and it has often been published in our Journal, no matter what local it is that takes it upon itself to enter into trouble without carrying out the laws, will not receive any strike benefits from the International and said locals should not be put out about it when they receive word to that effect.



IT MIGHT be well for our delegates to Central Labor Unions and State Branches in states where they have not yet adopted the Child Labor amendment, to get action started to have their states take up this matter as quickly as possible and stop forevermore concerns which would profit from the labor of children. The NRA codes are doing fine work in reference to the age at which children may be employed, but if this amendment is enacted into a law and adopted in every state, there will then not be any danger of it ever being set aside, no matter who may be elected as head of our Federal Government in the future. So buckle up your belt and go to it wherever you can. If your children are grown up it will help your grandchildren and their children.



BUSINESS seems to be on the pickup and it will be only a short time until all will be talking about the past, the depression and the terrible hardships endured by many of our people, the people as a whole, and what they had to go through. It will no doubt prove a lesson to all and many may profit from their experience. There will, however, always be a class that will just live from day to day with no care as to what may happen to them in the future, feeling there will not be another depression for many years. We all hope there will not be and that the New Deal, with all the favorable laws enacted, together with the NRA, will so help this country of ours that never again will it suffer from conditions such as have prevailed during the past three and a half years.

Official Magazine of the
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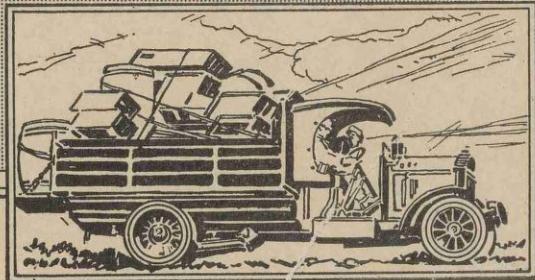
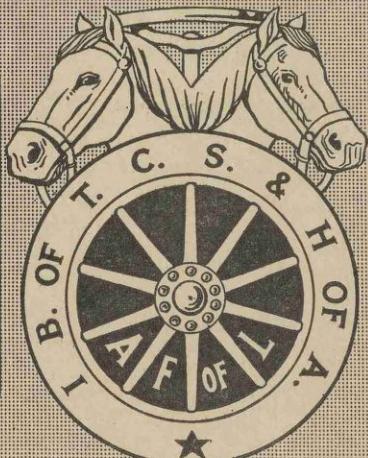
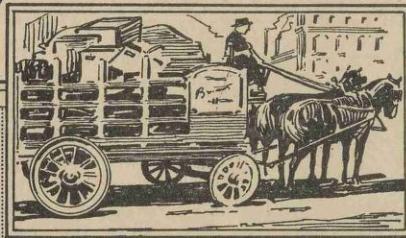
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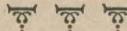
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AUGUST, 1934

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



NEXT MONTH, September, always brings us Labor Day on the first Monday and many unions throughout the country will be able this year to celebrate it very much better than for the past three years because many workers have returned to their jobs and we hope many more are on their way back to gainful employment. We have reason to rejoice on this Labor Day, and may we rejoice for many more years to come, that we have a real Labor Movement in our country and in Canada, for the American Federation of Labor, with all its ups and downs, is still a great institution, growing bigger, better and busier year in and year out.



FOR a few days during the months of May and June bank robbers and gangsters were off the front page of the newspapers of our country and those who are willing to work for an honest living were given the space because they had the courage to go on strike and fight for an honest chance to work at a decent wage in order that their families and themselves might live as American citizens should. In some cities state troops were called out and in other cities they threatened to do so, all because some employers want all today on the way out of the depression the same as they did in the days when the country was prosperous and there was not any depression. It is not any wonder that men who for years had been denied the right to organize should rise up and show their temper as they did in some localities. There is always a turn in the road for wrongdoers who fight their fellowmen.



AT LAST Congress has adjourned and the members have returned home to start campaigning for re-election. It was some session and one that will be remembered for many years to come, as plenty of good new laws were placed on the statute books, although some very good ones were left over until the next session. President Roosevelt had control all the way through except on the Soldiers' Relief Bill, which was carried over his veto. Remember when you go to the polls on election day in November to vote against those who voted against the Labor bills—and you will find some in all states. Just remember your friends and pass up the others, because they really are our enemies.



THREE are still a few International Unions in the American Federation of Labor that feel they cannot live except they take teamsters and chauffeurs into membership in their locals. Time will catch up with them some day and they will have neither inside or outside workers in their unions. It seems the organizer who gets a commission on each new member he brings in will take in any man, no matter whether or not he rightfully belongs in that organization, so that he may get his commission. Our International accepts as members only such workers as come under our jurisdiction. Any others who may slip in will be given withdrawal cards just as soon as word reaches our office.

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President's Four-Point Plan

Washington.—President Roosevelt
is expected to place before the next
session of Congress a four-point social
welfare program likely to have far-
reaching effect on the people of the
America of the future, according to
Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Ad-
ministrator.

Decentralization of industry, with a
general spread of manufacturing to
all communities, appears to be the
basis of the plan, in which officials of
the Administration are reported to be
in accord.

According to Mr. Hopkins, the
four points might be enumerated as
follows:

1. Enactment of unemployment
insurance legislation.
2. Payment of benefits and pen-
sions to the aged and those physically
unable to work.

3. Continuation and a readjust-
ment of public works construction to
meet the needs of the people.

4. Decentralization of industry.

The fourth point in the program—
redistribution of industry—is believed
by Mr. Hopkins to be an economic
consequence as revealed by the gen-
eral trend of business, but could be
speeded up to some extent by a “little
encouragement” by the Federal Gov-
ernment.

The legislaion to carry out the pro-
gram is expected to be offered at the
outset of the next session of Congress,
the first step being that of establish-
ing a system of unemployment insur-
ance to be contributed to by industry

and labor. Continuance of public works construction on a permanent basis, but made flexible enough to meet changing conditions, would then follow.

He said that public works constructions programs "will be here for a long time" and must be continued whether financed by the Federal or State governments.

"But," he added, "public works must be integrated with the needs of the people. I can see a plan that will meet the requirements of a million people at one time and two million at another time."

Mr. Hopkins said that a plan of unemployment insurance would have to be enacted to carry out the program and added that the chances are 20 to 1 that it would be put into legislation. Under the insurance plan, he said, outright pensions will have to be paid to those who are physically unable to work.

Unemployment insurance legislation has been under consideration in Congress for the past several years and although the Lewis bill of the last session which would permit employers to deduct from their taxes amounts contributed pursuant to unemployment insurance laws had the support of President Roosevelt, the measure was lost in the legislative jam at the close of the session.—News Letter.

Prison-Made Goods Reported Sold

New York.—Extensive sale of prison-made goods, in violation of the law, it is claimed here, is keeping many free people out of jobs.

According to the information placed in the hands of the Attorney-General and the Merchants' Association, large quantities of cotton cloth manufactured in a Southern state prison are sent to factories in other states and there manufactured into work shirts which the member declares are, in

turn, shipped to wholesalers and retailers in the State of New York for distribution.

The sale of prison-made goods in New York State is in direct contravention of Section 69 of the general business law. This law, which prior to last May had merely forbidden the sale of goods manufactured "wholly or in part by convicts or prisoners," was amended by the last session of the Legislature, making violation of its provisions a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The sale of products made in the state prisons has been the subject of controversy in several states. The law against such sale became fully effective last January with the adoption of the Hawes-Cooper Act by Congress, which permitted a state to determine definitely the manner in which prison-made products may be marketed or not be marketed within its own borders.

10,267,000 Idle in May

Washington.—Although 10,267,000 were in the unemployed army during May, with 3,850,000 families on relief rolls, the business men of America continue their foolish practice of locking their plants and thus reducing to zero the purchasing ability of the jobless workers, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his current statement on unemployment.

For the nation as a whole the Federation's estimate shows that nearly 300,000 returned to work in May, with trade union reports indicating gains in employment during May and the first part of June.

Mr. Green stressed the fact business men generally persist in their backward policy of locking the millions of jobless out of opportunities for employment, thus throwing on the Government all the work of relief.

"Men and women are still going back to work, although gains are not

so rapid now as they were in the early spring," Mr. Green said. "Our unemployment figures for the country as a whole show that nearly 300,000 went back to work in May, and trade union reports for the first part of June show employment still gaining. Trade union weighted figures show 20.7 per cent of the membership unemployed in April, 20 per cent in May (revised) and 19.7 per cent in the first part of June (preliminary).

"Gradually workers are regaining the winter employment losses. Unemployment in industry is not yet back to the September, 1933, level, for 10,267,000 were out of work in May, compared to 10,108,000 last September.

"Employment in building is beginning to increase, although gains are small; nearly 150,000 went back to work in April and May, but more than 1,400,000 are still without work. Small gains in May were quite general throughout industry: In factories, nearly 10,000 went back to work; farms, 42,000; mines, nearly 40,000; wholesale and retail trade, 28,000; roads, nearly 30,000; railroads, 45,000.

"For the 10,267,000 still without work in industry, the Government is increasing its emergency work program. More than 115,000 were added to PWA pay rolls in May, and the number on the work program of the relief administration has risen from 550,000 at the beginning of April to more than 900,000 at the end of May and 976,000 in mid-June; conservation camps have enrolled 16,000 more. In these three services more than 1,660,000 were employed in May, reducing those entirely without work to 8,600,000. The Government emergency pay roll in these services is over \$80,000,000 a month.

"Need is greater among the millions unemployed than it was at this time last year. In April, 1933, 4,475,000 families were on relief rolls; in April this year the figure was ap-

proximately 3,850,000, with about 750,000 on the ERA work program, or a total of 4,000,000.

"Federal payments for relief were \$73,000,000 last April, compared to \$150,000,000 for relief and ERA work program this year. The increased cost is due to greater need and to the improvement in relief payments.

"The fact that more than 10,000,000 are still without work in industry is a basic reason for our tardy business recovery. This problem deserves first attention from industrialists; it is not receiving the attention needed. Business men in general are taking no responsibility for these millions, making no general effort to get them back to work. The Government alone is caring for them through emergency relief—this provides only a meager living for one-sixth of them."

Tables accompanying Mr. Green's statement showed the tremendous increase in the jobless army from January, 1930, to May, 1934.

The tables revealed that from 3,216,000 unemployed in January, 1930, the number has risen to 10,267,000 in May, 1934.

In June, 1930, the figure was 3,250,000; 6,841,000 in June, 1931; 11,853,000 in June, 1932; 12,204,000 in June, 1933, and 10,769,000 in December, 1933.

The figures for 1934 follow:

January	11,755,000
February	11,443,000
March	10,849,000
April	10,551,000
May	10,267,000
June (preliminary)	10,267,000

Wisdom

Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched.—Fuller.

An Unwarranted Attack

The determination of certain big business ballyhooers opposed to President Roosevelt's Recovery Program to falsify the facts regarding the enforcement of the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act is well illustrated in an editorial by B. C. Forbes in *Forbes's Magazine*, of which he is the publisher, attacking the National Labor Board for its recent decision ordering the Fifth Avenue Coach Company of New York City to obey the Act and cease intimidating their employees with the object of preventing them from exercising their rights under it.

As the basis for his attack Mr. Forbes alleges that the coach company recently discharged certain employees on the ground that "their work was unsatisfactory," and "that they were inefficient." He adds that "outside labor agitators" claimed these "inefficient" men had been dropped because of their desire to bring an "outside union" into the company's affairs and implies that the Labor Board used the weight of its authority to put the alleged "inefficient" men back on the job.

Mr. Forbes displays a profound ignorance of the facts of this case which even a casual examination of the record reveals.

In its decision the National Labor Board declared:

"The facts presented at the hearings show that in August the company began an active campaign to prevent union organization by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Railway Workers and Motor Coach Employees, Local 994, the complainant union in this case.

"Between August 11 and the beginning of November nineteen active union members, including all the officers of the union, were discharged.

"The Regional Labor Board's finding that these nineteen employees were discharged because of their union ac-

tivity is amply supported by the evidence."

Later, in their determination to prevent organization of their employes in a bona fide union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, officials of the company were placed at the door of the hall where union meetings were held and union men were shadowed by company detectives.

In March when the New York Regional Labor Board held an election for collective bargaining representatives, a foreman warned employes that they "had better keep away" from the polling places and on the day of the election, according to the board, "higher company officials stationed themselves in parked cars near such polling places in such a manner that employes coming to vote would see them on watch."

Of course this terrorism resulted in the election being a farce, only twelve employes out of one thousand eligible to vote actually casting ballots. Acting upon this evidence covering facts extending over a number of months, the National Labor Board said:

"The company by its conduct has restrained the employes from exercising their rights to organize and choose representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining. It has by its actions nullified the right granted to its employes by the National Industrial Recovery Act."

The Board, therefore, issued a ruling that the company reinstate the employes which the evidence showed had been discharged for their union activity and cease "annoying, watching, and intimidating" them with the object of hindering the exercise of their rights under the Recovery Act, ordered an election of collective bargaining representatives held under the supervision of the New York Regional Labor Board, and declared that the company should bargain collectively with the representatives so chosen.

In condemning this essentially just and equitable ruling of the National Labor Board to compel the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to recognize the workers' rights under the labor section of the National Recovery Act, Mr. Forbes waves both of his editorial hands high over his head and shouts:

"Is America threatened with the spawning of a colossal political bureaucracy bent upon destroying the methods, the system, the practices which have enabled American industry and business to reach world leadership? * * * Do the majority of American citizens favor surrendering their inherited and heretofore cherished rights, freedom, liberty, to dictatorial bureaucrats?"

All of which vociferous exhibition of mental ineptitude is caused by the determination of the National Labor Board that the officials of a coach company in the city of New York shall observe the statute law which prescribes that employes shall have the right, without interference, coercion, or intimidation by employers, to organize in bona fide labor unions and freely choose their representatives for collective bargaining!

As an opponent of the labor section of the National Recovery Act Mr. Forbes is, of course, free to attack the National Labor Board, which enforces it by authority of the President of the United States. But it is axiomatic that he should base his attacks on the easily ascertained facts, which he evidently did not do in his screed against the board for its decision in the coach company case.—News Letter.

The Receivership Racket

The American people—one hopes—are learning that the receivership racket is one of the most dangerous and expensive things in the United States; and that the only way to end it is to impeach and drive from office the Federal judges who permit and take part in it.

An investigating committee of the House, headed by Congressman Tom McKeown of Oklahoma, recently brought back a sickening report on receivership cases in the Federal courts of Chicago. A committee of the Senate, with Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona for chairman, found conditions just as bad in Los Angeles. But last week the same Senate committee, sitting in New York, uncovered a receivership scandal perhaps a little more brazen than those which have gone before.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, better known as the I. R. T., is the key company of the \$500,000,000 subway and elevated system of New York. It was thrown into bankruptcy two years ago on a debt of \$27,000; although at that very time it had \$6,000,000 in cash on hand. The deal was arranged by insiders of the I. R. T., and they have so testified before the Senate committee. It was brought before a Federal judge, Martin L. Manton, who has been condemned by the U. S. Supreme Court.

One comparatively small circumstance marks this receivership as a fraud more clearly than many larger things.

The \$27,000 bill which threw the I. R. T. into receivership was owed to the American Brake Shoe Company of Delaware. The lawyers who took the case have charged the Brake Shoe concern \$50,000 for their services, and actually have received \$25,000 of that sum—though they have not collected a nickel of the original debt!

That item puts the fakery of this receivership beyond any doubt or question. Senator Ashurst sprang up and shouted "What!" in amazement, as if he could not believe his ears. Small wonder. Men who seriously set out to collect a debt of \$27,000 do not engage to pay lawyers \$50,000 for the job, nor do they pay half that sum before a penny has been collected.

Incidentally, lawyers' fees paid in this receivership already run above

\$300,000, and "till there's more to follow."

The I. R. T. receivership clearly belongs in the class with the St. Paul, and with the other deviltries uncovered in Chicago and California.

The next Congress will not do its full duty unless it takes the official heads of Federal judges who work the receivership racket and among the first to be decapitated should be Judge James H. Wilkerson of Chicago.—Labor.

Labor and the Law

The inexcusable delays in securing the rights of labor by the medium of statute law—which in the last analysis means the medium of courts and judges—is once more emphasized in the refusal of Federal Judge John P. Nields of the United States District Court in Wilmington, Delaware, to issue the injunction petitioned for by the Government to restrain the Weirton Steel Company from violating the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act regarding the election of collective bargaining representatives by the employes of the company.

The Weirton case is a simple one. The Recovery Act prescribes that every code of fair competition established under it shall contain the guarantee that employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and "shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives." This guarantee is included in the code for the iron and steel industry, to which the Weirton Steel Company is a party.

Officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers charged that company officials were interfering with the election of representatives. The National Labor Board sustained the charge and ordered an

election held under the auspices of the Board. Company officials interfered with this proposed election to such an extent that it was not held. The board thereupon turned the matter over to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

After a long delay the Justice Department petitioned Judge Nields to issue a temporary injunction restraining the company from interfering with the election of collective bargaining representatives guaranteed by the Recovery Act. Counsel for the Government and the company argued the case for a week before Judge Nields in March. Now comes Judge Nield's decision denying the injunction. He declares that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law prohibits a Federal judge from issuing an injunction in a labor dispute without a hearing of witnesses in open court, that the Weirton case is a labor dispute, and that he is therefore prohibited by the anti-injunction law from issuing the injunction. This means that there will have to be a new hearing or trial before Judge Nields, with witnesses for the Government and the steel company present to give their testimony in person and submit to cross-examination.

Inasmuch as the District Court's docket is crowded and the vacation season for judges will soon be at hand, it will probably be September or October before the case is retried. The side which suffers an adverse decision will appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which normally means additional months of delay. Competent lawyers familiar with similar cases predict that it will be a year and a half from the time the Weirton Steel Company committed the alleged violation before the Supreme Court decides the controversy. In the meantime, subversive employers throughout the United States are using this contested case as justification for wholesale flouting of Section 7-A,

which friends of labor believed would be a charter of liberty for working men and women.

There is just one adequate answer to inexcusable delays of this sort in determining labor's rights by statute laws and court decisions. That answer is, the development of effective trade unions in every industry thoroughly equipped with a knowledge of the economic rights of working men and women and strong enough to enforce those rights by the mobilization of labor's economic power without waiting for legislative enactments or court decrees.

Burns's Sophistry

A fair sample of the deceptive statements resorted to by public utility officials in the attempt to justify policies which are unquestionably against the general welfare is the one made by Robert Burns, counsel of Cities Service Company, in reply to the testimony by A. E. Lundvall, investigator for the Federal Trade Commission, that through the purchase in 1929 of one million shares of Cities Service stock at one dollar per share Henry L. Doherty, president of the company, increased his voting strength from 3 per cent to 29.6 per cent, which enabled him to control the company owing to the widespread distribution of the rest of the capital stock. The sale of the big block of stock was authorized by the board of directors, of which Mr. Doherty was a member.

In his reply to Mr. Lundvall's revelation Mr. Burns stated that at the annual meeting of the stockholders, held shortly after the directors sanctioned the sale, "the vote was 1,713,189.6 to 715.2" in favor of the deal. This statement was intended to show that an overwhelming majority of the stockholders approved the transaction.

The fact is, the stockholders never voted on the sale of the stock. Indeed, the officers of the company did not

give them an opportunity to vote, but simply accorded them the general and valueless right to confer on the officers the blanket authority to vote the stock in favor of any policy, good, bad, or indifferent, which pleased the officers.

Here is the way the scheme was worked. In sending out notices of the annual meeting the officers, including Mr. Doherty, followed the usual practice of requesting stockholders to sign proxies authorizing a proxy committee, selected by the officers, to vote each stockholder's stock. When the annual meeting convened, besides the directors and officers of the company, there were few stockholders present. So that—and this is the usual practice at so-called "annual meetings of stockholders"—the directors and officers, including Mr. Doherty, their pockets filled with proxies of absent stockholders, voted overwhelming approval of all of their own official acts, including the sale of one million shares of stock to Mr. Doherty, the vote being, as Mr. Burns stated, 1,713,189.6 shares in favor of the deal to 715.2 shares against it.

This action by Mr. Doherty and his official associates—this scheme of securing blanket proxies from thousands of stockholders to vote their stock at the annual meeting and then using that authority to approve the officials' own proposal to sell the stock to Mr. Doherty—is blazoned to the world by Mr. Burns as indorsement by the stockholders of the questionable transaction.

It would be decidedly interesting if Mr. Burns would consult the minutes of the annual meeting and inform the public just how many stockholders in addition to the officers and directors were present, how many were absent, how many shares the officers and directors who were present owned and voted, and how many shares the officers and directors voted by proxy.

It is time to call a halt on this palpably sophistical practice of corpora-

tion officials loading themselves with hundreds of thousands of proxies to vote the stock of absent stockholders and then heralding their action in voting the proxies to approve their own anti-social stunts as the approval of their acts by the stockholders who do not even know the specious purposes for which the proxies are secured.

Strike Right Affirmed

The undercover propaganda seeking to curb by statute law the right of working men and women to refuse to sell the use of their labor power to profit-grabbing employers whenever the workers regard such action as necessary to promote their general economic welfare received two setbacks in labor laws enacted at the close of the 1934 session of the Seventy-third Congress.

Limiting this inherent right is frequently sought by employers who petition judges to issue injunctions restraining workers from striking and vigorously conducting strikes.

The first blow at the anti-strike scheme is found in the Crosser Amendment to the Railway Labor Law. After setting up machinery to guarantee the right of railroad employees to organize in bona fide unions without interference from employers and outlining the enforcement procedure, the amendment says:

"Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this Act be construed to make the quitting of his labor by an individual employee an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any process to compel the performance by an individual employee of such labor or service without his consent."

By this amendment, and without mincing words, the Congress of the United States plainly and positively informs judges of high and low degree that they are debarred by Federal law

from issuing injunctions or other court orders which either directly or indirectly limit the right of railroad employes to strike.

The second curb on those employer dictators, who would like to see American workers chained by law to their tasks without the right to withhold their labor power whenever they see fit to do so, is contained in the La Follette Amendment to the new Labor Disputes Act, which reads:

"Nothing in this resolution shall prevent or impede or diminish in any way the right of employes to strike or engage in other concerted activities."

The right to strike is the right of working men and women to refuse to sell the use of their labor power—their power to create wealth and perform service—to those who own and control industry, who buy it for the sole purpose of employing it to produce profits for the exclusive benefit of coupon clippers, dividend receivers and rent grabbers. To limit this right in any way is to deprive the workers of their major final weapon of defense and offense in preserving their economic liberties.

Congress did well in reaffirming the right of labor to refuse to work, to strike, whenever in labor's belief the exercise of that right is absolutely necessary to protect and enlarge the workers' economic liberties.

Deaths in Industry Fall Off Slightly

Albany, N. Y.—"Industrial" deaths in New York State in May are reported as 63 below the average for this month during the past five years, and 21 less than April. The reported deaths in industry for May totaled an even 100.

Deaths by industries in May were: Manufacturing, 28; construction, 9; transportation, 10; service industries, 11; trade, 21; public utilities, 3; public employment, 10; mining, 5; agriculture, 1. In two cases the industry was not reported.

Twenty-four deaths were caused by falls, 18 by automobile accidents and 5 by railway accidents. Deaths from strains in handling objects were about half the monthly average from this cause.

There were four elevator accidents. Two men fell down shafts, one was caught in a door and another was struck by the car.

Only one death was caused by machinery and one by a falling object.

Churches Favor Collective Bargaining

A strong argument in favor of collective bargaining and condemning shortsighted employers for opposing such a constructive method of adjusting labor disputes, is contained in the statement on "The Present State of Industrial Relations" issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"The increasing tension between labor and management in some of the great industries of the nation creates a serious menace to civic order and social progress," the statement said.

"We have previously expressed our hearty endorsement of the policy of the federal government, embodied in the National Industrial Recovery Act, affirming the right of employees, as well as employers, to bargain collectively through persons freely chosen by themselves to represent their interests.

"This principle has long been advocated by leading church and civic bodies and has been amply demonstrated in major industries as practicable and desirable.

"This is not class legislation, but a guarantee of rights without which labor cannot hope to maintain its standards against strongly organized aggregations of capital when there is conflict of interests.

"Industry is in a much healthier state when workers and employers are

alike organized with prescribed rights and accepted responsibilities. Among the responsibilities thus incurred by labor is the free admission to its membership of competent workers without distinctions of nationality or race.

"Serious conflict has arisen over the refusal of strong employing groups to recognize trade unions and their determination to limit negotiations with labor to dealings with their own employes.

"The reasons for labor's insistence upon a broad basis of organization and upon representation of the workers by persons chosen and paid by themselves are too plain for argument.

"They are precisely the same reasons that impel employers to organize and to secure the ablest representatives of their own interests, chosen and paid by themselves.

"We appeal for fair play in accord with the plain intent of an act of Congress and with a principle for which the churches have long contended.

"When labor is denied the right of free choice of representatives and when employers refuse to deal with representatives so chosen, the spirit and purpose of justice and democracy are thwarted.

"We make this appeal, however, not merely in the interest of what is known as collective bargaining but in the interest of democratic social progress, which requires that the many functional groups of various types in modern society shall have scope for the development of standards and methods of action for which they may be properly held responsible.

"That abuses of power have occurred on the part of labor as on the part of other groups may be freely admitted, but these can not be pleaded as excusing a denial of justice.

"We are convinced that full recognition of social rights is the best assurance of responsible and wholesome social action. It is for such recognition that we urgently appeal."

The Strangest of Animals

Man is a weird creature. He can weigh the stars, measure the climate of the planets, hold a stop-watch on the speed of light and compute the dimensions of the universes—for we have several universes now, not just one. But he doesn't know what to do with a few extra bushels of wheat when his neighbors are hungry.

Some astronomers the other day announced that at last they had been able to analyze the atmosphere of the outer planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. There was no oxygen in it. Oxygen forms nearly 20 per cent of the atmosphere of the earth, and all life processes as we know them depend on this element. These great outer planets, therefore, must be destitute of anything that we would recognize as life.

Man has learned these things, in spite of difficulties that at first sight seem utterly insurmountable. But he hasn't learned, so far, to make a decent distribution of surplus food; and in our country alone, he keeps 10,000,000 people idle and hungry in the midst of the most generous resources. What a fantastic, unaccountable animal he is, to be sure!

Railway Pension \$90,000,000 Fund

Cleveland, Ohio.—The last step in perfecting a nation-wide pension system for millions of railway employees was taken on June 30, when President Roosevelt at Washington signed the legislation on this subject enacted by the recent session of Congress.

In commenting on the law, Alexander F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who retired as chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, said:

"The pension act is the finest piece of railroad legislation since the eight-hour day was achieved in 1916.

"Railroad men feel that they have obtained two very wonderful concessions in the wage restoration and the pension legislation. The first increases our purchasing power by \$4,000,000 a month, and on the basis of May pay rolls, will mean an increase of \$16,000,000 monthly by next April.

"The pension law, which becomes effective in 90 days, will permit the retirement of 100,000 men this year alone. Not only will this take care of the men who have broken down in railroad service, but it will help the unemployment problem by elevating the young man who is looking for the opportunity to work."

The pensions legislation provides for deduction of 2 per cent from workers' salaries and 4 per cent from carriers' pay rolls to set up a fund which is expected to consist of at least \$90,000,000 a year.

This fund will be administered by a three-man commission to be appointed by the President. One commissioner will be selected from railroad labor, one from management and the third will represent the public.

Men will be eligible for retirement upon reaching the age of 65, completion of 30 years' service with a carrier, or for disability. The amount of their pension will depend upon their previous earnings, but is not to exceed \$120 a month or more than two-thirds of their average salary.

Mr. Whitney explained that many of the carriers have had retirement pension systems of their own, but the new legislation creates a universal method taking in all carriers.

What Next?

Petroleum carbon is just coming into use as another rival of coal. It is a petroleum by-product, the residue left in stills after completion of the refining process. Crushed into pea to egg sizes, it is used for domestic heating purposes.

Unemployment Undermines Health

The Milbank Memorial Foundation has published a study of the effects of depression on health. A survey of 3,000 workingmen's families in Cleveland, Syracuse and Baltimore shows that in 1929 the average annual income of this group was \$1,700; by 1932 this had shrunk to an average of \$900. In 1929 only one-third of these families had less than \$1,200; in 1932 three-fourths of them had less, and one-fifth were on relief. As income largely controls the material side of life, the consequences of this huge decline is a problem with which we shall have to deal in the coming years. And yet we have only clues to the effects of insufficient foods, inadequate clothing and housing, the worry and struggles due to unemployment.

Many who have been watching the death rate as an index to this problem have been baffled by the fact that it has actually been declined. This has led some to say that depression improves public health. At least it shows that depression has not so far killed very many of our population, concluded Dr. Edgar Sydenstricker, who directed the survey. However, he warns health experts no longer depend upon death rates alone as an index to health—extent of ill health and resistance to disease are at least of equal significance. To throw light on this aspect, the study was made. The survey included: a record of economic history and mortality covering 1928-32 and the occurrence of illness during a three-month period in 1933; examination of school children in two cities to determine the relation between their nutritional status and fluctuations in family income; a study of diets of 1,200 families in ten cities.

Dr. Sydenstricker reports these highly significant facts paralleling

depression consequences: the sickness rates were more than 50 per cent higher in families whose incomes had dropped sharply in the depression. Illness rate varied with the degree of unemployment for family members — highest where members were totally unemployed, dropping where members were employed part-time, and falling to the lowest rate where workers are employed full time. That the highest rate of sickness occurred in families whose incomes were most seriously curtailed and where unemployment continued for the longest period, may be accepted as an index to the effect of unemployment on health. Where the family income had been cut sharply, the survey showed definitely a food supply under the minimum for adequate physical maintenance. Families on relief who received food orders maintained better dietary standards. This is due perhaps to the desire of a family to maintain their outward standards which contribute to self-respect even at the detriment of the more private essentials of health. Here we have an alternative that is not simple—selection between those things which maintain spirit and personality and those things which maintain body and health. It is a choice which has potential consequences to the individuals concerned and to society.

We have but few indexes to show us the social consequences of our economic and political forces, which make it extremely difficult to give consideration to such factors in our policy making. There are always ready excuses to disregard unrecorded or intangible forces. The Milbank study is especially welcome as a contribution to this field.—Federationist.

The gods we worship write their names on our faces.



EDITORIAL

(By J. M. GILLESPIE)

A BILL to regulate the transportation of passengers and property in interstate and foreign commerce, and other purposes, by motor carriers on public highways was again introduced at this session of Congress. This is nothing new to our membership, for during the past nine years or longer, bills have been presented trying to regulate this form of transportation. The railroads were the chief sponsors of the bill, in the first place, and most likely are again. Then some of the large trucking companies thought it would be a good way to put some of the small truckmen out of their way because they were doing the work at such low rates that no one in the business could make any money. Now a bill of this kind, or along this line, will be passed by Congress some day—not just yet, perhaps—and there is not any doubt but what it will hurt many of our members as well as a large number of truckmen. There is also not any question in our minds but what the railroads will buy up as many of the large trucking concerns as they will need to protect the railroad business in the handling of freight, as well as passengers. If this happens you may then rest assured that a large part of the over-the-road freight hauling will go back to the rails except where it is just overnight hauls and that will go express, or faster, if possible. Under those conditions our men will not suffer so much as they will still have the hauling from freight houses, as they now have, and a whole lot more will go back to freight trains under a new system which without any doubt will follow the adoption of a law of this kind. Now when business becomes normal, or gets back to the old peak, our roads will be so crowded with trucks and trailers that it will make travel very slow and every state in the Union will have to put on a heavy road tax, both federal and state, for the upkeep of the roads, which would be burned up in a short while due to the fact there will be three or four times as much business done by trucks as there is today. Then national highways for trucks only would be in order and the construction of these highways would be almost as expensive as the construction of new railroad beds, with stone, sand, cement and steel taking the place of rails. This expense would be so great that the government could not allow it to go that far, but if the railroads own and operate their own trucks, they may place a cement bed alongside their rails for short hauls and thus keep off the regular highways. I think that most all of the highway trucking companies are today opposed to this bill and, of course, will be looking for our help in every way. We have always helped the business in every way we could so that it would also be a help to our membership. There are altogether too many trucking companies engaged in this work who want for themselves every cent that comes out of the business, paying just as little as they possibly can to the drivers and others working for them. Also until the blanket code was adopted they worked their men a ridiculous number of hours both day and night, and no doubt some are still doing it, as those employed by them will not tell for fear of losing their jobs, even though they are not very good or pay them very much. For that reason no one can help

them and they will not join the union in their district. Being afraid of losing their jobs for joining the union is not due to the depression, which we hope we are now coming out of, as this same fear existed in the minds of some men even during the late war when men could get jobs any time and almost at their own price. So to men of that kind a law like the NRA, which gives them the right to organize, does not make any difference, as they are selfish and will not take any kind of a chance towards helping themselves or those with whom they work. Truckmen of the kind mentioned above will hide behind those who are organized and pay fair wages, then expect to get all the help possible from us; always ready to take advantage of everything but never willing to pay. Our International Executive Board has not taken action on this bill as yet but you may rest assured we will be on the side we believe will be for the best interest of our membership and our International Union, no matter what the other side may think about it. Congress adjourned without taking action on this bill at this session but it will be taken up again in January, 1935.



BACK a few weeks ago the newspapers were carrying all kinds of headlines about this or that strike and there was always to be found the little knock against the union and the favorable word for the employers' side. Of course we know as well as does the editor who the advertisers are and we never expect anything else from the newspapers when a strike is on. However, union men and their friends can all read about who the strike is against because the name of the firm having the trouble is always out in front and that is where union men and women have a chance to play the game with any firm that will not be fair with its employes by not patronizing the firm or by refusing to purchase the products they have for sale during or even after the strike is over, for unless the strike is won one hundred per cent they will make every employe who went out on strike get down on his knees and will humiliate him in every possible way.

Therefore, whenever you or your wife run across any of their products on the counters of the different stores or when the peddler comes to your door with them, just pass them up and tell the clerks in the store and the peddler why you are doing it. In this way these firms will, in time, hear about it as well as feel the result through their pocketbooks and bank accounts and it may make them sit up and take notice. They will, at least, realize that the workers, and their friends, are becoming wiser as they grow older.

A much better and surer way to accomplish this end would be to demand the union label, because when you purchase an article bearing the union label, you will know that fair conditions prevailed where it was made. Try both these systems from now on and help the union.



THE Reforestation Work Bill passed by Congress on the recommendation of the President, which is intended to help give work to the unemployed, is a worthwhile measure and will do a lot of good for those who have been unable to find anything to do in their line of work or, in fact,

employment of any kind. As an emergency act we have no complaint to make against it and we are willing to help our government in every way that we possibly can to get out of this terrible depression. Nevertheless, we cannot help but think what it means for us in the future, for we can only judge the future from what has happened in the past.

In this work plenty of chauffeurs will be needed and of course men entering this work will be trained to be chauffeurs, as thousands of men were trained during the war, men who never before in their lives dreamed they would be chauffeurs and work at it for a living. However, many of those men, on returning from the war, continued in this work wherever they could get it because, in many instances, their old jobs were gone or the wages being paid were so low there was not any inducement for them to return to their old line of work and many of them wanted a change, anyway, and liked driving a car.

This new work for unemployed young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five will make many "Jacks of all trades and, perhaps, masters of none," and many employers will be looking to hire them at small wages. Also, when there happens to be any kind of a labor dispute or there is a strike on after these men return from the forests they will be offered the jobs of men on strike.

This, perhaps, may not be any fault of the Government, but with so many in this country as well as throughout the entire world idle for so long and not enough of work for all, the employers will take advantage of everything and anything so long as it enables them to carry out their point and at the same time make money for them.

Let us hope these men when they return from the reforestation camps and obtain employment that they will join the union which has jurisdiction over the class of work at which they become engaged, because everyone knows that the workers who belonged to unions were successful in holding their wages and working conditions much longer than did the unorganized workers and when they did have to accept a reduction in wages the cuts were not nearly so large as the ones which the unorganized workers were compelled to take. The codes may make a big difference and the employers who are always looking for the cheap man may find themselves out of luck, at least we hope so.

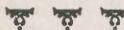


OUR NEW MEMBERS in some cities seem to believe that just as soon as they join a union they immediately become all-powerful and can do as they please no matter who it affects and that the agreement is only a scrap of paper.

Now when an agreement is signed for a stated length of time, all local unions affiliated with our International must carry out said agreement in every detail until its expiration. Local unions that will not live strictly to their contract and obey our laws cannot remain a part of our International Union. The same applies to members of our local unions who break the agreement by going out on strike. On the other hand, if the employer breaks the agreement the local votes to strike his place at once. So, you who have just joined our union, be fair and live to our laws

whether your local is in this country or in Canada, and don't destroy what it has taken others over thirty years to build up.

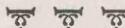
You do not have any right to tell the employer the number of men he shall hire or how many helpers he shall use. All that you have to do is to do an honest day's work and if the return is not enough for the employer he can give you more help if he wants to do so. If you are given more work than you can do during the regular working hours and you have to work overtime, you should receive pay for the overtime. At any rate, you can take your case before your local union or to your Business Agent, but do not break your agreement by going on strike.



THAT PART of Mr. Eastman's, Co-ordinator of Railroads, report about railroads being taken over and operated by the Government—not just now, of course—but his words to the effect that it will have to be done for the benefit of the government and the public, as well as the investors, surely makes good reading for the Railroad Brotherhoods, who have, in recent years, declared for government ownership.

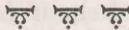
This attitude of the Brotherhoods is due, of course, to the fact that many of the railroad workers have been laid off during the depression. It may not, however, work out so good in so far as making more work for their members because he recommends that a board of five members be appointed to handle the affairs of railroads all over the country, this board to have full power to act, so the members may not be as well off as they are now when their wage scales and all other troubles they may have are handled by the Railroad Labor Board, and this will apply to the new Railroad Board just created by Congress. This can all be done by the board under new ownership, but under a board of the kind recommended by Mr. Eastman, which board would no doubt work hard to try to show profits, it might mean a good many jobs, high and low, being done away with and the public made to like the service whether good or bad.

Of course, our organization will be on the lookout for this bill, as the chances are it will also make a lot of difference to many of our members who do railroad work day in and day out. We feel if the Government takes over the railroads they will then be run on principles somewhat similar to those existing in the Post Office Department, since there will not be any competitors, and that might be bad for many of our over-the-road trucking companies. Anyway, time will tell and in this day anything is liable to happen.



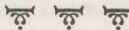
MISS FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary of Labor and a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet, while addressing the delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America last winter, paid a high tribute to the late John Mitchell, former president of that organization. She said he was her friend and had taught her many things concerning Labor and what it stands for; that he was an outstanding man in the Labor

Movement of his time. This she said was never doubted by anyone and he was loved by all who knew him. Many of the delegates to the convention had perhaps never met John Mitchell and did not know him, but his work in the field of Labor will live forever.

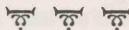


WHEN YOU FIND persons who are very much opposed to their employes joining a union, you will also find them presenting all kinds of arguments and reasons to justify the stand they are taking, but we all know the real side to their story. They are cheap to begin with and will be cheap to the end; never did pay a decent wage for work performed and never will until they are made to do so. The only way found so far to make them do it is to organize and stay organized, putting up a strong front and a good hard fight until your men get what rightfully belongs to them.

The larger the company the farther away from the workers is the man, or men, who give the orders to discharge the employes because they are union men and to break up the organization. In many instances today, orders of this kind come from interests in the financial district and what a howl was put up by those same people when a new law was presented to Congress for enactment, which law was intended to protect the people of this country who make investments. Telegrams, by the ton, almost, were sent to Senators and Congressmen. Yes, we feel sure we are right in our guess that President Roosevelt also received many. Those people were organized but they lost because the President stood out strong, fearless and courageous and could not be stopped from signing the bill. They were not fighting some half-starved working men, women and children who were trying to organize a union which would better their conditions now and for the future.



WHAT IS NEEDED most in every one of our local unions throughout the United States and Canada is loyalty and co-operation. It is needed more today than ever before because the eyes of the employers are on you and your unions more than ever before. This applies to the old unions as well as the new ones. Organization is in the air and has been for a year and how you act and how square and fair you are will be in your favor in the future. Men who would not heretofore meet with your committee or your business representative are now talking over agreements and are willing to go along with the times and in the best interest of the industry of which we are all a part. So, be sure and see after you make an agreement that it is carried out to the very last line and word. Your agreement is your word of honor and your bond and must be lived to strictly until its expiration. If you do not do so the public will be against you and the International cannot, and will not, grant you help in any form. We claim the employer has no right to break his agreement with us and the same rule applies to our unions.



WE ARE still hearing the cry of general strike throughout the country. In spite of the fact that all general strikes which have taken place within the past twenty, or more, years turned out—as the saying goes—to be flops, does not seem to make much difference to those advocating general strikes, although they cause only great suffering for all who engage in them. Our organization has never been in favor of the general strike and we have never, so far, asked any other organization to call out any of its members to aid us when we were in trouble. New unions sometimes think a general strike will put them over the hill but they are mistaken. It is true that sometimes when there is a strike of another craft on in certain districts it makes it unsafe for our membership who are endeavoring to carry on with their regular work. In such cases the employers usually realize the danger and seldom, if ever, request their employes to go where there is any chance of the driver getting hurt or the equipment being destroyed. Should our members stop work every time some other group of workers are on strike we would be out about all the time. An assessment paid by those working to help the men on strike will have more effect towards helping the workers and cause the employer who will not be fair to his employes ten times more worry than all the general strikes ever advertised.



WITHIN the last month or so we have received letters from men who were at one time members in good standing in local unions affiliated with our International Union and for a while during that time were what could be called good members, but a change came over them and they decided the local officers were wrong; that the laws of the International and the by-laws of the local were also out of step, at least, with their plans. As a result of their actions, in one case, the charter was revoked. In the other case, the union is still going along but it has had a hard fight on its hands for several years.

The men who were members of the local whose charter was revoked are now writing letters—almost wet with tears—to the General Executive Board, asking that they be forgiven; admit they were wrong and promise it will never occur again if they are only given another chance. Why? Because the men who followed them are now getting wise to the fact that all is not gold that glitters; that they were following men who made the fight because they wanted the business agent's job. They now want to come back into our organization, but what about the men who were right and stuck to the end, who lost their jobs and their cards when the charter was revoked? They are forgotten by these letter writers but they are not forgotten by the International Union and will not be if ever a settlement is made.

The International is not in a hurry to settle and never will settle unless one can be reached in the right way. It is true that as a rule the rank and file are O. K. and want to be right, but are a little timid and afraid of the loud-speaker. Yes, even the employer who went along with this group feeling, at first, that he had gained something, now that he has gotten the worst of it, seemingly, would like to let go. They will have to put it down as a poor guess on their part and charge it to loss and bitter experience. To make a long story short, the letters are on file in this office and will be answered whenever the General Executive Board orders the office to do so. Any man, or set of men, who help to break up their union are worse than any scabs that ever lived, especially when all they were looking for was a job for themselves. These men may be real sorry, but we doubt it.

Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America

Wear the Emblem of Our
Organization

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



The Above Cuts Represent the
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob
Sold by the General Office

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Buttons . . . \$.25 apiece
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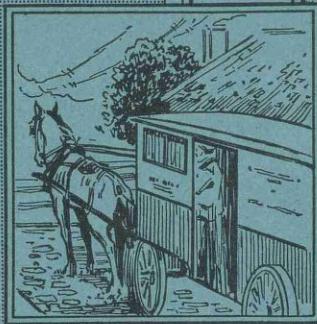
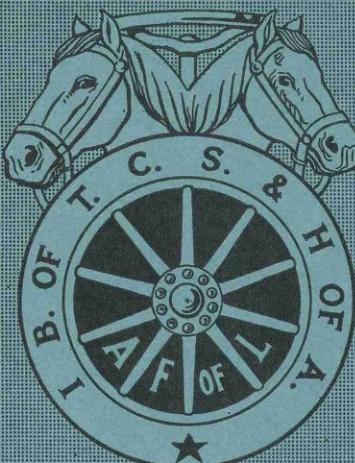
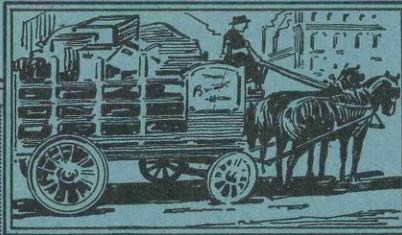
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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SEPTEMBER, 1934

Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



A GOOD NAME for a Company Union would be a Fakers' Union—a good place for suckers and nice, fat, juicy fish for the sharks to work on. Like all others, we can only judge by what has happened in these so-called Company Unions in the past, and feel sure that the same thing will happen in the future.



THE intense heat which we have all had to endure during the months of June, July and August of this year, was something terrible. Men employed on motor trucks and horse-drawn vehicles certainly earned their money during that time. Employed at hard work all day and unable, on account of the heat, to get any sleep at night, almost makes a man wonder if it is all worthwhile.

Many of those new in the trucking business, as well as those new in other branches of our craft, such as milk, bakery and laundry owners, who have never driven a truck, should try that work for a week in hot weather. It would be an experience new to them and one they could not get in any other way. It might also influence them not to be so hard boiled when the time comes for the union to present its wage scale asking them to loosen up a little in the way of more pay. It might also influence them to have a little more respect for the men who do this work day in and day out.



OUR local unions should not consider that it is right to take into membership any and all drivers no matter where they come from. We find that local unions who try this method of building up their locals have plenty of unorganized drivers right within their own jurisdiction and they should devote their time and efforts towards organizing those drivers first. They will also in the end avoid serious disputes with sister local unions, and this office, over transferring these drivers to the unions having jurisdiction over them. It looks as though these unions are willing to take in drivers who are easy to organize while they allow the hard boiled right in their own district who are perhaps enjoying the conditions made by the union to go by without contributing anything towards the support of the local.

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

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Idle Money and Men Must Get Work

It has been said that there is about 21 billion dollars in the savings banks of the country, including about eight billion dollars in the United States Postal Savings Division.

Suppose we insist on the banks showing that they "have the money." When we know perfectly well that is about three times as much money as there is in the country. Well, make them show what they have to show for the money, then.

There will be, of course, the book entries of the various amounts deposited in the banks, for which depositors hold some kind of receipts. And a small amount, relatively, of currency and some small change. Where is the rest of the money?

Then they will show you some Government bonds and municipal bonds. Some of the latter are not so good—cities are being helped by a special bankruptcy act for municipalities. Uncle Sam's promises to pay are good—so far.

Then they will show you some railway bonds—which have been subject to considerable suspicion, to say the least, of late.

After that there will be other bonds, industrial and other sorts.

There will be a lot of mortgages, on farms, and on homes.

You know what has been happening to mortgages, lately.

Now, just why were these bits of paper taken for what was supposed

to be cash? Can you turn them into cash again? Hardly—and almost never unless at a stiff discount.

Why were they taken at all? What good reason was there why bankers should take pieces of paper with written and printed words on them, in exchange for your money, deposited there for safe-keeping?

In each case, you will find that there was a promise and probability of an increase of the money, and its return with the increase (interest) at a given time. And somewhere, back of each such promise, there was the basic fact of earning power, which could take your money and make it earn more money.

But money never made money alone, you say.

Quite true, and there lies the crux of the whole question.

When most of this 21 billion dollars was put in the banks the country was prosperous, which means that labor was employed, for the greater part, and business was being done as usual. There was earning power, the producing power that inheres in human labor applied to the resources of nature, through human hands and tools and machines. So long as that was going on, there was something from which to draw the increase in your money. The investment of your money in the tools and machinery of production, in the houses on which workers would pay rent, the raw material from which to make food, clothes and the like—the investment was reasonable. It would come back.

And so the money was put into these various securities, mortgages, bonds and the like. It was spent in the building of the plants, to return in production; in the payment of Government expenses—to come back in taxes; in the building of houses, to be returned in rents.

Today you ask to be shown your money—or else what they have to show for it. They show you the same securities, the same bonds, mortgages,

and the rest. But back of these is a different picture now. And that picture has for its dominating background an army of idle workmen, of whom there are about 10 million.

Any securities, mortgages, bonds or stocks which depend for their earning power upon the activity of these men—now unemployed—are worth about as much as the paper on which they are written. Much of that paper is scrap, now. One club room in Chicago is papered with such scraps.

This is the idle army of the dollars—capital which is unemployed.

Just as idle labor depreciates, becomes unemployable, so idle dollars—idle credit—invested in the form of tools, machinery, buildings, railways, depreciates, and becomes junk.

“Durable goods!”

There are no really “durable” goods. Farms left to themselves grow up to weeds, or are washed away by running water—when they are not blown away by the winds. Houses and buildings deteriorate when unoccupied, faster than they do when in use. Tools and machinery rust and depreciate. Wealth, capital, credit, “dollars”—none of them can have or maintain any claim to value or security, unless they are vitalized in their values by the contact of human hands and the call of human needs, and the producing power of human labor.

And that is what is making our friends so nervous about the idleness of the army of the unemployed.

Idle men—in this days—means idle money.

Idle men—may turn criminal.

Idle money—surely goes to rot.—*Machinists' Monthly Journal*.

The world is always romantic if you have the three gifts to make it so—faith and the sense of beauty and the sense of humor.—Henry Harland.

Throttling Business Individualism

Many industrial oligarchs, bankers and railroad officials continue their silly ballyhoo that the only way to bring about prosperity is to restore the confidence of business leaders by repealing all laws which establish any form of social control over business affairs.

One of these reactionary types recently wrote President Roosevelt that to insure confidence the President should declare that 'all supervision by all forms of government, Federal and States, over all forms of human business activity should be forthwith abolished.'

In his Green Bay speech the President delivered a paralyzing blow to the subversive get-rich-quick gentry who hold such reactionary views. In criticizing the man who suggested this laissez faire scheme, the President said:

"In other words, he was frank enough to imply that he would repeal all laws, state or national, which regulate business—that a utility could henceforth charge any rate, reasonable or otherwise; that the railroads could go back to rebates and other secret agreements; that the processors of foodstuffs could disregard all rules of health and of good faith; that the unregulated wildcat bankers of a century ago could be restored; that fraudulent securities and watered stock could be palmed off on the public; that stock manipulation which caused panics and enriched insiders could go unchecked. In fact, if we were to listen to him, the old law of the tooth and the claw would reign once more."

Nor did the President hesitate to speak plainly on the question of what constitutes genuine confidence. He declared:

"My friends, the people of the United States will not restore that ancient order. There is no lack of con-

fidence on the part of business men, farmers and workers who clearly read the signs of the times. Sound economic improvements come from the improved conditions of the whole of the people and not a small fraction thereof.

"Those who would measure confidence in this country in the future must look first to the average citizen."

Labor Board Makes Good Start

The first decision of the new National Labor Relations Board was a good start in asserting one fundamental right of working men and women. It declared that under the National Industrial Recovery Act employers do not have the legal right to discriminate against trade union members because of their union activities.

The decision was made in the case of the Jersey City-Lyndhurst Bus Company, which was charged by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with dismissing two of the brotherhood's members because of their work in the field of labor organization. The Newark Regional Labor Board found the company guilty of the charge, and ordered the reinstatement of the men. The company bucked the order. The old National Labor Board sustained the ruling of the Regional Labor Board. The company bucked that order.

The first decision of the new board was to confirm the ruling of the old board. The decision declared that unless the order for the reinstatement of the men was promptly complied with the company would be cited to the National Recovery Administration for withdrawal of the Blue Eagle and to the Department of Justice for prosecution under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Organized Labor hopes and expects the board will continue to hew to the line in these cases involv-

ing the determination of subversive employers to deprive the workers of their clearly defined rights set forth in the Labor Section of the Recovery Act and the codes established by its authority.

It is also hoped that the Department of Justice will act promptly in prosecuting the cases cited to it by the board, and thus establish definitely that Section 7-A of the Recovery Act means what it says about the right of the workers to organize and carry on trade union work without interference from employers.

Satisfaction in Work

Labor is a blessing of outstanding significance and magnitude. Work has a pleasure value of much worth, as is illustrated by the fact that children like best the toys that call not for mere observation but for self-activity. Work, and work alone, can give continuing pleasure day after day. We soon grow weary of play, find the delights of the senses short-lived, and discover that vacationing brings contentment only for a while. Nothing but work provides lasting satisfaction.—Selected.

Here Is One Code that Raised Wages

The can manufacturers presented evidence that, at least in their industry, an NRA code has raised wages, increased employment, shortened hours and helped business recovery.

According to the report of the can manufacturers' code authority, this industry has given work to 8,536 more men and women in the past year, an increase of 30 per cent. Average pay per hour has gone up from 43 cents to 51.42 cents. And although average hours worked per week fell from 46 to 39, the average worker raised his weekly pay 1.4 per cent.

Each week the industry now puts nearly \$100,000 more in its workers' pay envelopes than it did a year ago.

"Jobless Want Nothing in World but Jobs"

George E. Allen, commissioner of the District of Columbia, came back to Washington last week from a personal exploring trip through the no-man's-land of unemployment, proclaiming two big facts:

1. "Ninety-eight per cent of the unemployed want nothing in the world but jobs."

2. "The snootiest people on God's green earth are running the Federal government unemployment agencies."

Mr. Allen is one of the three commissioners who govern the nation's capital. He is an experienced business man, having managed some of Washington's largest hotels. He, therefore, might be expected to take a conservative view of the employment problem.

It is part of Mr. Allen's task to handle unemployment relief in the capital, and he felt that he needed more first-hand information.

He put on work trousers and a 79-cent shirt, let his beard grow enough to look ragged and traveled through Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo as a man looking for work.

"I found that as to 98 per cent of the people you find around relief stations and unemployment agencies, all they want is a job," Mr. Allen declared on his return. "Furthermore, all of them hope they are goin to get a job; tomorrow, perhaps, or the next day. How long this hope will hold out, I don't know; but it's there now.

"I found that our employment system is wrong from beginning to end. Around the Federal agencies, run by the Federal government, you will find the snootiest people on God's

green earth. You ask them for a job, and they feel they are doing you a favor when they take your application.

"We've got to treat the unemployed with more respect. Our methods are not so hot.

"I have been a hotel executive most of my life," Allen continued. "I have been going around with the big shots, meetings well-dressed people, ordering bell-hops around and having a good time. A lot of my friends have been telling me that we are handling this relief business all wrong, and that handing out money only makes people into bums.

"Now I know they are wrong. Ninety-eight per cent of the jobless men I talked to want nothing on earth but jobs. I spent hours every day just talking to the unemployed."

Trying to get a job as bell-hop, Allen told the bell captain that he had worked at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago.

"Do you know 'Bill' Terry there?" asked the bell captain.

"Sure," said Allen. "I used to work the same watch with him."

"You're a damned liar," said the bell captain. "There isn't any such person workin there." That was one on the commissioner. He didn't get the job.

Mr. Allen finds it quite impossible to get nervous about the Communists.

"If the relief organizations function properly, we won't have to watch the Communists," he said. "Communists get a following because they are the only ones who will listen to a man's story and try to do something about it. They are sympathetic.

"That is exactly the attitude the relief people should take; but they won't even listen to you most of the time."

He added that while a Communist speaker can get listeners by talking about overthrowing the government, the least whisper that a job can be had down the street is enough to

make the audience break away and leave the orator talking to the wide open spaces.

The commissioner came back from his jaunt with some very definite ideas about unemployment relief.

"The needy fall into two groups," he said—"the employable, and the unemployable. Put the unemployable to one side, give them a dole, and forget about the cost of that relief.

"Then build fires under social workers to find jobs for those who can work. There is going to be a new kind of unemployment service here in Washington."

All the local relief agencies, including the proposed low-cost housing corporation, are to be pressed into service by Mr. Allen as job-hunting agencies. He will insist that social welfare workers must be of high grade intelligence and sympathy, who will work hard to get the unemployed a chance to work.

"One thing I found among the job hunters was the good effect of a cigarette on their morale," said Commissioner Allen. "The first request we shall make for funds for the Rehabilitation Corporation will be for a cigarette-making plant. A sewing room will come next.—Eliot Harris, in Labor.

Helpless Individualists

The old rugged Individualists are succeeded by salaried executives of corporations, by corporation directors and by Trade Associations, Institutes and the like. The lone wolves are few now. The wolves hunt in packs. They fight, it is true, among themselves. There are more big wolves. The bankers have more power than they used to. But the rugged Individualists fight an organized business war when once they were guerrillas.

Yet the country is still filled with Individualists. And as one searches

for a name for them, only Helpless Individualists seems to fit them. They are the farmers who will not join the co-operatives or, when they do, will not live up to co-operative obligations. They are the salaried and wage workers who will not join labor unions of their own that they control or, if they join, try to chisel on their obligations. Be it remembered also that there are multitudes of helpless individualists who are forbidden to join a union at the cost of their job or at the cost of promotion.

When people do not organize to take care of themselves, then, as Pius XI in his "Reconstructing the Social Order" points out, there are only individuals and the State, and the government is asked to take on more and more of the job of caring for everybody. The Helpless Individualist and the reformer who wants to avoid the question of helplessness think always of the government first. Government has a lot to do in economic life. But the bigger job is that of the people themselves, organized apart from government.

Moreover, much that government tries to do limps when the people are not organized. Much of the difficulty in administering the present farm program is that there are not enough good, strong farm co-operatives. Much of the NRA trouble is over a lack of organization among employees; a government has been facing organized employers and then, in industry after industry, disorganized employees. And now that employees are trying to organize in accord with their rights under law and their natural rights, the NRA is having more trouble.

But the greater point is whether human beings are to be helpless or not. If they are to be Helpless Individualists, then they will not get a decent living, they will not get wages and salaries and hours of work that will help to cure unemployment now and later help to ward it off again,

they will not see in their lives and the lives of their children the fitting physical, mental and spiritual life which our wealth permits, they will not rise out of the class of non-owners, they will slip back into a permanent class of second-grade inferiority.

They will not help to make our resources produce the goods the people need and distribute the goods so the people will get them. They will have given up the fight for social justice.—Rev. R. A. McGowan.

Wives of Unemployed in Berlin Strike Against Conscription of Husbands for Farm Work

Berlin, Germany.—The full fruits of Hitler's anti-labor regime under the guidance of his Fascist associates are revealed in the report of the Office for Labor Placement and Unemployment Insurance, which showed that 2,426,000 persons are listed on the unemployment registers. Of that number, 1,993,000 are men and 433,000 women.

The Nazi dictators boast of having reduced the number of unemployed 54,000 during the last month, but no mention is made of the notorious conscription policy of the jobless for farm work which is applied in all the larger cities of Germany. Of the 54,000 removed from the relief rolls, 30,000 were victimized in Berlin alone. Berlin is working under the "Goering Plan," which involves the more or less compulsory transfer of unemployed married men and even of employed young persons of both sexes to the country as "land helpers" at nominal pay. In some districts of Berlin wives of men sent to the country have gone on a "marriage strike." Hundreds of wives are filing suits for divorce on the ground that their family life has been broken up.

Wheat and Cotton at New High Levels

Wheat and cotton have climbed to new high levels of the year—largely because of the drought.

Cotton, which had been edging higher for days, jumped \$2.50 a bale in a few minutes when the government report showed that the coming crop will be about 9,195,000 bales, as compared to an average of more than 14,000,000 bales for five years.

Wheat, likewise, had been edging up, with some slip backs. Wheat to be delivered in December hit \$1.10 a bushel dropped back two cents, and on the receipt of the news that the government is taking over silver, jumped to \$1.12.

Will They Ever Learn?

We have all been going to school, to the big House down in Washington where the National Recovery Administration has been holding sessions. General Johnson has not exactly been our schoolmaster, though he talked like one quite often. He has been going to school, too. And he has been a pretty good boy, considering his raising.

It has been a sort of a seminar, where the teacher assigns subjects, and thinks he may learn something from what the scholars report. Meanwhile all members of the class have a chance to share in the joint researches.

Some of the big boys in the employers' end of the class have been taking a test recently, down at Hot Springs, Va. They may not have thought of it that way. Neither did a lot of them make very good grades. Their little recitations of their inner convictions would lead one to believe that they have been skipping classes, and have not heard a lot of the stuff presented in the sessions. They seem to want the NRA class to continue its work, but they want to take charge of the proceedings.

The real contributions which labor men have made to the sum total of economic and industrial knowledge has been very considerable, and in their experiments under the formula of Section 7A they have made some mighty convincing demonstrations of ideas formerly held rather theoretically. It would almost appear that President Roosevelt has missed some of the points in this part of the course, judging from his burst of enthusiasm over the alleged solution of the automobile disturbances. We have never shared his joy over that new philosophy of labor relations.

In the days when confusion menaced the nation the only American Labor Movement which was ready to assume responsibility, and ready to make sacrifices for the sake of preserving the orderly processes of the national life, was the American Federation of Labor, and its affiliated and related bodies of membership. Its responsible executives measured up well, alongside the executives of the employing class and the administrative officers. They were welcomed, and recognized to some extent. Their part in the formulation of the codes has been no small part. And in this work there have been thrust upon them new responsibilities of a character which they have hitherto avoided. They have had to consider, to some extent, the problems of management, and to throw what light they could upon these problems—when they were permitted to do so.

Now there begins to rise from the big chiefs of the employers' group an increasing protest against the introduction and the unfolding of the meaning of Section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. These men do not realize, even yet, the gain to the stability of American industry, and the gain in security of American institutions gained by this charter of the right to organize the workers of the land. Old habits of thought and action now come back upon them, and though

they are reaping the benefit of this new co-ordination of the capacities of labor, they are not willing to accept the method.

It may be too much to expect that these men will ever so far change their methods of thought that they can realize what has taken place, and what the outcome of this new development of the powers of the workers can be. It is an old saying, that the community always has to wait for some first-class funerals before it can go on. It has always been so. But, events are moving at a different tempo now, and we cannot guarantee the waiting period.
—*Machinists' Journal.*

Standing at the Judgment Seat

"American business and industry stand at the judgment seat."

These are the opening words of a "Labor Sunday Message," sent out by the Federal Council of Churches in Christ to be read in Protestant churches on the Sunday before Labor Day. It is one of the most inspiring documents which even this body of zealous workers for the common good ever has put forth.

"An administration pledged to the welfare of the forgotten man has announced its purpose to bring about such economic adjustments as will result in work and a living wage for all, under conditions in the establishment of which the worker has a voice, through representatives of his own choosing," says the message.

"The measures proposed are of human origin, and therefore fallible, but the purposes sought are divine in character, if, as we steadfastly believe, the heart of Jesus Christ is a revelation of the divine. He cared whether men were cold, or hungry, or sick. He felt the woes of those in bondage of any sort, and longed for their freedom."

The churchmen have a clear conception of what must be done to secure relief, for they say:

"The best way to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, give drink to thirsty bodies and souls, is to make it possible for them to provide for themselves."

In conclusion, they say: "As churches, we cannot give the final word upon economic schemes; but in the name of Christ, we must pass judgment on the results of social economy. And we must insist that economic experiment shall continue until it evolves a social order in which men and women everywhere shall have a real opportunity for the good life."

The "Labor Sunday Message" is worthy of the great denominations that sponsor it. It demonstrates that the demand for economic justice is not confined to the ranks of the workers.—*Labor.*

Fingerprinting of Labor Officials Is Knocked on Head by LaGuardia

New York—The New York City police department is not going to fingerprint union officials or require them to have credentials signed by Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia made that plain after a furore had been created by a police order asking union representatives to register at headquarters and receive "identification cards."

Organized labor officials protested against the alleged order as intimating union representatives are criminals. They declared it smacked of the system prevailing in some cities under which crooks are required, upon their arrival, to report to the police and are then given immunity from arrest so long as they do not "work" in that locality.

LaGuardia said that misapprehension regarding the order was all due to a misunderstanding and "much deliberate misrepresentation." He de-

clared that the only basis for the controversy was the fact that "one of the largest labor unions in this city" had requested police identification cards for its representatives in order to checkmate the activities of impostors.

Police officials, however, appeared to have decided to make the plan general. And LaGuardia immediately knocked the scheme in the head.

"Make it clear to your commands," he said in a letter to Commissioner O'Ryan, former World War army general, "that no order exists and that there is no desire on the part of the police department to obtain any identification of labor representatives.

"You will also make it clear that the laws of this state protect workers in their rights of peaceful and lawful picketing."

Bus Disasters Horrify Nation

The bus disaster near New York City recently reached a peak of horror seldom equalled. A bus, packed with human beings, driven by a man who did not know the road, plunged over an embankment, crashed to the railroad tracks below, and caught fire. Seventeen persons were killed, some of them burned to death—a child's hand was found in the ruins. Twenty-one more were injured, some of whom may die. The flames spread and destroyed a lumber yard.

Every safeguard which surrounds rail transportation—put there by the insistent efforts of the rail unions—was lacking in this bus trip. The driver was inexperienced—at least on the route; the previous driver refused to take out the bus on the ground that he had had trouble with it before. The brakes were defective; it is not even certain that there was a brake pedal. The machine was a rattletrap; and Mayor LaGuardia fears that the company that owns the bus is a dummy, from which no damages can be collected.

The horror shows the almost total lack of regulation and inspection which marks no small amount of bus traffic. A similar though less devastating wreck came to a bus in South Carolina.

Broadly speaking, the busses are running wild. All the evils of early day railroading—long hours, underpaid workers, lack of inspection and still more complete lack of regulation—mark bus traffic today; and 21 lives in two days paid a part of the price!

How long will America tolerate this sort of thing?—Labor.

Someone Else Should Do It

Getting worked up over injustice is not a difficult accomplishment. In fact, some people can become so wrought up over minor things that go wrong that they sometimes become a nuisance.

It is not an uncommon thing for those who take pride in their ability to become thoroughly aroused over injustices, to feel that they are entitled to some special merit for their feelings. Of course, the man who is not stirred when he encounters injustice, is either lacking in intelligence or the finer sentiments.

Unfortunately, there are a large number of those who seem to feel injustice keenly, who are always demanding, "Why don't someone do something about it," shifting the responsibility of what should be done upon someone else, instead of endeavoring to do something themselves. Frequently, it is the difference between the man who would stand on the shore and yell, "There's a man drowning," and the other type who, seeing the man in the water, instead of calling for help, strips off his coat and jumps in to save him.

These hot weather thoughts have probably germinated as a result of watching, or rather listening to, some prominent opponents of in-

(Continued on Page 15)

EDITORIAL

(By J. M. GILLESPIE)

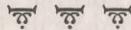
THREE is an element growing within the Labor Movement throughout the entire country since the National Recovery Act was passed that seems to believe the only thing to do is to make all the trouble possible, not listen to advice from anyone, and do as it pleases. This attitude, without a doubt, will put the workers back twenty years from the goal to which they have been looking forward and all that has been won will be lost if it is not checked and checked quickly.

Workers, who for years would not join a union because of their fear of losing their jobs, and who did not give any of their time or money towards building up the splendid conditions enjoyed by a great majority of the workers in many industries, all due to the hard work and sacrifice of the workers who belonged to the unions, will today stand up in a new or old union and tell them what it is all about; that the whole world is wrong and they are right.

There are altogether too many union members who know right from wrong; who know what the union means and what it has done for them, who just sit around during the meeting of the union and have very little, if anything, to say. Workers should be careful that they do not sit around too long and find their union and the good conditions they obtained through it gone, perhaps, for good, or, at least, during their lifetime. It is the duty of each member of the union to fight against a new, or even an old leader who will not listen to reason but who endeavors to rush the men off their feet and into a strike without first trying to reach a settlement. The old saying—any old fool can call a strike—still holds good, but the man who has the interest of the membership at heart and who is valuable to the union, is the man who can prevent a strike, or who can bring about a settlement after the men are out when nothing except go on strike could be done. We have in the past seen men who were big men on the night the strike was called, but after the third day of the strike, turn out to be the smallest men in the town, as they sold all they had in yelling strike and someone else had to do all the work or the strike, as well as the union, would have been lost.

This old depression will be over some day; hard times will leave through the back gate and then the other side—commonly called the employer—may take stock of just what did happen during this bad period, and then the union or the union man that did not stand up for a square deal will, no doubt, have to pay the fiddler and pay him well. Don't stand up in your union meeting and vote on some question just because you are told to do so by some loud-mouthed new or old member. Use your head, as it was given you to think with and not to be used merely as a hat rack. Have in your body and soul the courage of your convictions, the same as you have your union card in your pocket. Don't wait until it is too late and then be sorry, because the future welfare of you and yours depends as much on the result of that vote as does the welfare of old Mr. Loudmouth who may have nothing to lose except his job and a furnished room. You will have to fight the bad actor within your union just as hard as you do the bad actor outside of your union if you wish to have

the respect of the people you are working for, the public and, in fact, your own family. Do not pay any attention to the windjammer, just get up and use your own good, common sense, because in the end right will prevail no matter who tries to prevent it. The world was not made in a day, nor was any good labor union; and while the world will go on, many a union has been lost in a night and during the years that followed many a dollar would have gone into the pockets of the workers and they would have enjoyed favorable working conditions, making life in their old age worth living, had common sense prevailed in the union. So, I say, be careful.



WITH the month of September comes the opening of the schools and the return of the children to their books and studies, and while there are plenty who are anxious to get back into school there are others who would rather continue their play. The sad cases are where children wish to return to school but are unable to do so because their parents cannot afford or have not the means to send them to school, because the father is not working or where he does have a job his wages are so low they cannot send the children to school.

In some cities and towns the schools may not open at all because there are no funds with which to pay the teacher or for upkeep of the schools. A condition of this kind is certainly a disgrace to the city or town and quite often poor management on the part of those having charge of the affairs and funds of the city is responsible for it. Every person should be interested in seeing to it that nothing interferes with the education of the youth of the community—the men and women of tomorrow.

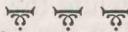
It might also be well for parents to carefully go over each report card and compare them with the reports for the previous months. If you will do this, your children will be more apt to work harder at their lessons than they would if they knew you would not pay any attention to their card.

Boys and girls with a good education are going to have a hard time during the next few years to get anything like what might seem to them to be a good position, but it is going to be doubly hard for those without education because they are going to have to take what is left.

Another serious situation which arises in every community with the opening of the schools, is the safety of the children. Regardless of the fact that teachers may preach every day to the children telling of the dangers confronting them on their way to and from school and also that the police officers do everything in their power to prevent accidents, still each year hundreds of children are killed or maimed for life, although ninety per cent of them could have been prevented had greater care been used by those driving motor cars.

Of course, children must be taught the danger of playing in the streets and cautioned to stop and look before crossing the street. They should cross only at the regular crossing, not try to take short cuts. They should not run out from behind a parked car, nor hang on the back of trucks. Drivers of trucks with their eyes riveted on the cars ahead of them coming and going may not know there is anyone hanging on behind, yet if there is an accident they are put to plenty of trouble and may lose a week or two weeks' work on account of it.

Let us hope this school year about to start will end with a clean slate against any deaths or accidents to school children from automobiles or horse-drawn vehicles. Read the signs on our streets and highways and obey them and it will prove a sure way for drivers to keep out of trouble.

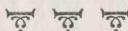


WHY HESITATE about going to arbitration when in a wage dispute with your employers? If what you are asking is within reason, and you have the facts in the case, you have nothing to fear from honest arbitration. There are some men within the ranks of Labor who have the idea that if they make their request for an increase in wages and a change in working conditions high enough, the Arbitration Board is bound to grant them at least one-half the original request, and when not granted that amount go so far as to say the decision is not fair. In such cases it is usually a fact that the local did not present facts and figures, whereas, the employers' committee was there with every fact and figure, making Labor's side of the case—as the saying goes—look sick.

The writer of this article has had plenty of experience in handling arbitration cases during the past twenty-seven years and has yet to find a case where a real bad or unfair decision was given. By that I mean in cases where I made the presentation or where I served on the committee.

It might be well to watch those in a local union who vote against arbitration and if a strike takes place see how they vote on the same issue after they have been out on strike for three or four weeks—there no doubt will be a complete turnaround.

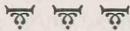
Up to date, no better idea to prevent a strike has been offered than that of conciliation or arbitration. If arbitration was accepted more often many of the strikes occurring nowadays could be avoided, thus saving the membership a great loss in wages and considerable money for both the city and the employers. While we do not favor compulsory arbitration, we believe, as a last resort, both sides should agree to it; the union in order to keep its members at work, the employers in order to save themselves a lot of trouble, because whether the strike is lost or won by the union, a feeling of bitterness continues to exist both on the part of the employers as well as the union, which does not prevail when a settlement is reached through arbitration, and where harmony exists between the employers and their employes you may rest assured that greater prosperity and contentment will redound to the entire community.



IN EVERY COMMUNITY where a Government job is in progress or about to be started, such as building new roads, and other work, immediately there is rushed into the office a request for a charter for that city or county and we are informed that the charter must be granted to these men, as they will not consider going into any nearby union. Our experience has been when a charter is issued on a request of this kind that they only organize the men working on the big job and the rest of the workers in the district can stay outside of the union, where they have always been.

The General Executive Board has taken action on cases of this kind and has given the General Officers in headquarters the right to reject appli-

cations such as mentioned above and to direct the local union nearest the job to organize the men and if they refuse to go into the local in the district to let them stay on the outside, where most of them are liable to be found anyway when the job is completed. We want as many members as we can possibly get, but not just overnight members or those we cannot help in some way. Sometimes Central Bodies write in recommending that we grant a charter to men who wish to rush into a union because they happen to be working on these government jobs or in other lines of work, and make the recommendation without investigating whether or not they come under our jurisdiction and just take the word of the persons who are trying to organize the job. We want only such men as properly come under our jurisdiction and to whom we can render service. Real men who have their own best interest at heart and are willing to help their fellowmen usually join the union without much persuasion.



WE ARE printing below a Resolution which should be read by all members of our organization as well as by all others who drive motor vehicles on our public streets and highways. Our International Union has been represented at all national conferences on Street and Highway Safety held so far by the Department of Commerce in Washington. While loss of life due to motor vehicle accidents still continues, there has been a great improvement and the public is using more care and more closely observing the law on our streets and highways. We can all do better and in the interest of safety for all improve our driving:

RESOLUTION

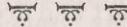
"Resolved, That we the members of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety hereby express our belief that it is possible for the American people to make use of our motor vehicles without the present indefensible toll of suffering and death from highway accidents. We believe that all communities and all groups can constantly and permanently reduce their accidents by the same methods which certain communities and groups have already found so effective. While there is no one panacea for traffic accidents, we recognize that a persistent and honest use of the combination of remedies recommended by this conference has never failed to bring results.

"We therefore pledge ourselves (1) to co-operate with and support the public authorities in their functions for the protection of life and limb on our streets and highways; and (2) to promote through our several organizations and in our states and communities the adoption of the Conference recommendations for greater safety through uniform legislation, through engineering study and improvement, through energetic, fair and efficient enforcement, and thorough education in safety for all users of the highways.

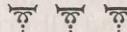
"And we further pledge ourselves as individuals to accept our personal responsibility to set an example for our families, our neighbors and all our associates, of law observance and personal carefulness and courtesy on the highway."



IN SOME states during the month of September primary elections are held for the selection of candidates to run for office in the November elections. Have your delegates to the Central Labor Union get you a list of the names of the men who voted against the Child Labor Amendment and the old-age Pension. See that these names are read off during your meeting and vote against these men at the primaries. If they are not defeated in the primary then vote against them at the November election. Don't let the political party to which they belong make any difference to you. Voting regular and straight is all right when the ticket is even and the candidates are on the square with Union Labor, otherwise, it would be better if you would stay at home and not vote at all.

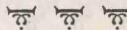


FROM now on when taking new members into your local union use extra good care that you know who these men are, who they are working for, where and what kind of work they performed before going to work at our craft. If they are new in your city endeavor to find out where they lived before coming to your town. There is a group of leeches who want work only long enough in a town to get a union card in order to cover up the line of work in which they were previously engaged and who belong to the class who are doing more to disrupt unions than is being done by any set of employers no matter how bitter they are against unions. The workers of the country are having a hard enough time trying to build up their unions so they may better their conditions and should not have to put up with men who express ill feelings against our country and our government. It should not make any difference where they come from or who they represent, men of this character should not be tolerated as there is no place for them in a decent union. Wherever they do happen to gain admission into the union the membership should see that they are put out of the local before they succeed in destroying it. Be on your guard against those who travel behind invisible whiskers.

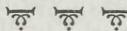


THE BREWERY WORKER, official publication of the Brewery Workers International Union, some weeks ago carried a story stating that all Teamster-controlled Trades and Labor Councils were violating every provision of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Let us pause and see how well the Brewery Workers, themselves, are living to those laws. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session, handed down the decision that all beer drivers and helpers employed by breweries come under the jurisdiction and properly belong to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, and the convention of the American Federation of Labor held in October, 1933, reaffirmed the action and decision of the Executive Council. The Brewery Workers, however, are not paying any attention to the action of the convention or its laws. We are wondering what laws they think they should respect, if not the laws made on the floor of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, of which they are a part. They should stop playing peanut politics and respect and live to the decisions and laws of the Federation, with which they are affiliated.



THE EXECUTIVE BOARD members of new local unions in some sections of the country seem to have the idea that they will get somewhere by having turmoil and trouble among themselves, filing charges, on very poor grounds, against one another and then appealing to the General Office. It would be far more profitable to them if they would spend the same amount of time and exert the same amount of energy in trying to accomplish some good for the membership of their locals, and the day will come when they will wish they had acted differently when there are others holding their places as officers of the locals. The General Executive Board will stand for just so much of actions of this kind when it will demand that a change be made in the executive board of the local or else the charter will be revoked. Men join unions to better their conditions and obtain higher wages and not to have to listen to the personal grievances of members and officers.



(Continued from Page 9)

justice who, in addition to crying out against what is wrong, also cry out against others because they are doing nothing. Men who attempt to hide their own failure to tackle the problem and endeavor to do something themselves by raising the cry that others should be doing something, accomplish very little practical good. Certainly the world needs men who think and feel, who attempt to study and understand the problems which affect us, but above everything else, we need men who are willing to do things, to attempt again and again, even when they meet with failure—to keep on attempting to overcome injustice, through their own personal energetic efforts.

A thousand experts shouting advice to the poor fellow in the water who cannot swim, are not of as much service as the longshoreman who dives in and keeps the victim's head about water.—Metal Trades Bulletin.

Statistics Which Startle

Ransom Sutton, a writer on scientific subjects, in an article on "Are We a Vanishing Race?" declares that "history proves that all great civilizations perished after reaching their peaks of culture and affluence," and enumerates the following facts

which will startle the complacent:

"Among the 125,000,000 Americans, about 775,000 are in hospitals, 350,000 in institutions for mental diseases, 70,000 in institutions for feeble-minded, 140,000 in state and federal prisons, 100,000 are narcotic drug addicts, 89,000 are in insane asylums, 10,000,000 are unemployed. Of the unemployed, President Roosevelt has said that some 5,000,000 'will never again be absorbed in our present industrial life.'"

A commentator adds that there were 3,230 murders and 20,880 suicides for 1932, and 265 kidnappings in the three years from January, 1929, to February, 1932.

The writer finds population trends particularly discouraging, stating that "700,000 fewer American babies were born last year than in 1921. Yet 62,329 more Americans died last year than in 1921."

Substitute for CWA Relief

Washington.—Aubrey Williams, Acting Relief Administrator, declared that while the Civil Works Administration which cared for 4,000,000 destitute last winter will not be reorganized under that name a similar project will probably be put into operation as need for relief during the fall and winter arises.

The High Cost of Stocks

The New York Times has printed a little table showing the prices of 50 standard stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the end of the first half of the year 1929, and their prices at the end of the first half of the present year.

American Telephone & Telegraph sold June 30, 1929, at \$246.75 a share—it went higher later. Five years afterwards, it sold at \$112 a share. Santa Fe stock sold at \$256.75 on the earlier date, and at \$58.75 on the latter. General Electric sold five years ago at \$351.37 a share. The stock was split $2\frac{1}{2}$ for 1; and at the end of last month it sold for \$19.50 a share.

It will be noted that these stocks—and, indeed, the whole 50 cited by the Times—are standard securities, not fly-by-night stuff. Yet they sold during the boom at prices that are simply fantastic.

The insane, criminal whipping up of the speculative mania in 1929 is not the sole or chief cause of the depression. But it is one which should not be forgotten.

Hitler's Terrorists Ban American Labor Magazine

Munich, Germany.—The Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, published in New York City, has been banned from circulation in Germany by order of the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

New York.—Officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, when interviewed here on the action of Hitler's Nazi Government in banning the official journal of the union from Germany said it was a surprise to them that the magazine had escaped prohibition in Germany so long.

They declared Advance was the expression of a labor union and of socialistic principles, and had co-

operated actively not only in the boycott of German goods, but in demonstrations in the United States against the Hitler government.

Business Men Look for an Early Pickup

New York—Nearly four out of five American business men believe business will get better before the end of this year, according to a survey recently made by the National Statistical Survey of Business Attitudes.

Of the 1,606 business men who replied to the questionnaire 77 per cent expressed this opinion, while only 6 per cent took the view that business will get worse.

200,000 Homeless in Transient Camps

Some 200,000 homeless Americans have been drawn from the highways, railroad yards and "jungles" into 200 transient camps and 365 city treatment centers throughout the country, the Federal Relief Administration announced. It added that registrations are increasing at the rate of 10,000 and 20,000 a month.

This part of the relief program has cost Uncle Sam \$20,470,000 since last September, officials stated, but they said it was one of the wisest and most helpful expenditures the government could make.

More Education Needed

Recent outbreaks of ignorant and savage mob passion emphasize anew the crying need for more education. Education does not eliminate the tiger in man but it helps him to keep it in leash. Lynch law is more prevalent in communities with poor school facilities than in more enlightened communities which maintain good school systems.

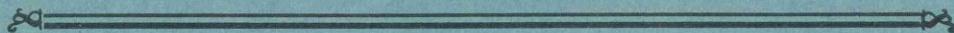
WE READ a lot in the newspapers today where different politicians in making speeches say that the National Recovery Act is not a success and is falling down everywhere. We fail to see, however, where any of them tell us what might have happened to the country without it or who offer any plan or suggestion which would help the country or do more than the NRA has done. It is the same old trick of the politicians trying to get the votes of the people who do not or will not think for themselves. There is, of course, room for improvement and that will come in time, but there are many families who have been able to eat, sleep and get some encouragement out of life because of it who for four years before the enactment into law of the National Recovery Act and the Public Works Act almost starved to death looking for work. The fact that these Acts helped to put some men back at work is a Godsend for which all of us may be thankful.



MANY of our local unions that hold meetings only once a month during the summer will be putting their regular meeting schedule into effect in October. It is not too early for members to make up their minds now that they will attend at least one meeting a month if they cannot be present at all meetings. Don't leave all the work to the officers. Help them by attending the meetings and learning something not only for the good of your own local union but for the good of the Labor Movement in general.



WHEN you start to buy your Fall and Winter clothing, hats, caps, shoes, collars, shirts, underwear and socks, be sure and ask for the Union Label and demand that the store, whether large or small, deliver the goods by a union man wearing our button. Members of organized labor should be consistent and demand goods bearing the union label. Merchants who do not have union labeled goods in stock will remember to have some in stock if there is a demand for them. If your wife or mother does the buying for your home tell them to ask for the union label.



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of America**

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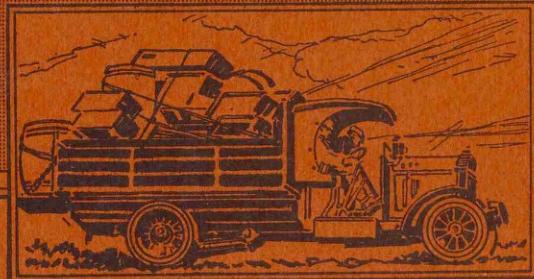
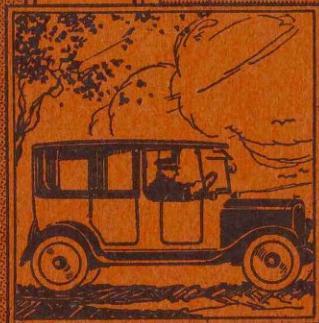
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OCTOBER, 1934

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**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



OCTOBER is the month in which the American Federation of Labor holds its annual convention. This year the Convention takes place in San Francisco, California, and more than likely will be one of the largest as well as one of the most important ever held in the history of the Federation. Many details of the National Recovery Act will be discussed and acted upon so that the Legislative Committee of the Federation in Washington will be ready when Congress opens in January, 1935. The General Officers will be away from Headquarters for about five weeks but business pertaining to the organization will be transacted in the General Office as usual and without any delay. Matters of extra importance will be forwarded to the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer.



WE ARE GLAD to note that the National Labor Relations Board in one of their recent meetings upheld a decision of the local Regional Board that men who had been discharged for joining the union should be reinstated in their jobs. These men who had been in this employment for over six years were let go on the trumped up charge of disloyalty—another way of getting around Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act. In this instance, at least, it did not work. The next Congress should amend the law placing a fine of \$5,000 against employers who resort to such tactics. If the law was so amended then the boys on the throne would be more careful, as a fine of that size might affect the dividends, which seems to be the only thing that counts with Big Business.



OUR Washington Office sure has been a busy place, taking care of code hearings and presenting all appeal cases before the old and new Labor Board. It has also been a great financial saving to many of our local unions throughout the country. In addition to this work, our locals in the vicinity adjoining Washington have been helped in many ways by our representatives, Brothers Tobin and O'Brien.



[OFFICIAL MAGAZINE]

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New York Labor Demands Insurance for Idle

Albany, N. Y.—A strong demand
for State legislation for unemploy-
ment insurance was laid before the
annual convention of the New York
State Federation of Labor here by a
special committee which had spent
considerable time in analyzing the
question from all points of view. The
resolution demanded a single State
pooled fund administered and dis-
bursed by the State to cover all work-
ers protected by the Workman's Com-
pensation Act, contributions by em-
ployers of not less than 3 per cent of
payrolls with no contributions from
workers and benefits rated from \$10
a week upward.

The duration of the unemployment
benefits would be not less than sixteen
weeks in any year, with an uncompensated
waiting period of not more than
five weeks. Protection of the
workers' right to stop work in a trade
dispute without sacrificing benefits is
provided.

Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial
Commissioner, stressed the impor-
tance of amending the Workmen's
Compensation Law to exclude private
insurance carriers from underwriting
that form of insurance. He said that
a law social and mandatory in prin-
ciple should not be an instrument
toward the promotion of excess profits
among insurance companies, and sug-
gested that the State Insurance Fund
be the sole unit for underwriting
workmen's compensation. Private
employers numbering about 450 who

have been acting as self-insurers would be exempt from this exclusion.

Commissioner Andrews' recommendation that private insurance companies be barred from writing compensation insurance is in line with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, which advocates exclusive State funds.

The cause of unemployment insurance for idleness forced on American workers by the reactionary business leaders who own and control our system of production and distribution received an added impetus by the continued support which Governor Lehman of New York gave the movement in his address before the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor at Buffalo.

Referring to his message to the special session of the State Legislature in 1933 recommending unemployment insurance "as a duty which industry must assume and the State must initiate," Governor Lehman said:

"It is a source of real regret to me, as I know it has been to all of you who are here today, that no legislation for the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance was enacted by the Legislature last year or this year. There can be no doubt however, that the day is not very distant when the passage of such legislation will come. With an ever growing realization on the part of the people that unemployment insurance serves a real purpose in the social and economic scheme, I am very confident that legislation will be enacted that will be of benefit to all, employer and worker alike.

"The rapidity with which the adoption of such legislation comes will, I believe, be largely dependent on the soundness of the measures offered. Between now and the end of the year the most careful and painstaking study and consideration should be given to the subject by all those interested in it, to the end that measures may be introduced that will, be-

cause of their very soundness and practicability, commend themselves to the great mass of the thinking people of this State. I believe that there is no legislative subject more important."

The unemployment insurance measure approved by the New York State Federation of Labor stipulates that employers shall be required to create the entire fund from which the benefits are paid. This is in line with the policy recommended by the American Federation of Labor.

Company Union By-Products

Since a statute law has been written upon the books of the United States guaranteeing the workers the unquestionable right of uniting with organizations of their own choosing, desperate efforts have been made by certain employers to divert their employees from bona fide labor organizations into socalled industrial unions, which are in reality the by-products of the company union.

Impractical theorists who have no practical knowledge of the American labor movement have been used for this purpose by those who fear and oppose the American Federation of Labor. The industrial or vertical union has been heralded as the successor to the American Federation of Labor which is founded upon the principles of trade unionism.

Proof that this foundation is sound has been demonstrated by the fact that for more than half a century, the structure of the American Federation of Labor has withstood all of the industrial storms that have sought to destroy it. The industrial union has been tried in the United States under numerous aliases, but in every instance it has collapsed as a result of its failure to give to workers proper representation and protection.

Some employers have stated that it was their desire to deal only with one committee representing all of the em-

ployees in their plant or industry, and therefore they object to the trade union movement. This statement is actuated either by insincerity, or as a result of abysmal ignorance of the American Labor Movement. Unity of action is desirable in handling labor problems and such unity is provided for and can be accomplished through the affiliation of the various craft unions with the Departments of the American Federation of Labor.

The veneer of words does not conceal the true identity of the advocated vertical or industrial union. Within the past decade, we have witnessed the rise and fall of the One Big Union, and in previous years, similar efforts have been made to defeat the purpose of the American Federation of Labor by the institution of company controlled unions, or so-called independent industrial unions, which have for their purpose, consolidation of all workers into a single organization regardless of craft or trade.

It is logical to assume that any organization attempting to intelligently handle the affairs of every craft employed within an industry is foredoomed to failure. Where trade unionism is effective with central committees or federations, the business of all crafts can be efficiently handled. No stronger proof is necessary than the success of the Railway Employees' Department, where the Federated Shop Crafts are represented by a committee of six who transact all business on an entire railroad system for the men whom they represent.

Membership in a vertical union is contingent upon employment in a certain shop, plant, or industry. This feature is identical with the company union, and loss of employment by any member of the vertical union results in immediate suspension of privileges the union is supposed to provide.

A member of a bona fide labor organization may travel throughout the

United States and Canada, carrying a card that is recognized everywhere, and such benefits as the bona fide labor organization provides for its membership are continuous at all times, regardless of the employment or unemployment of the member.

The efforts being made to disrupt the established labor institution in the United States is anti-social, and in direct conflict with the principle set forth in the Recovery Act.—Metal Trades Builder.

Hypocrisy and Delusion

There is something inherently heartless and cruel in the action of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in attempting to lull the country into a false understanding of its unemployment emergency. Of all organizations that should be interested in getting people back to work, and restoring the buying power of the country to its brimming level, the Chamber is one of the foremost. To depreciate the volume of unemployment, and to charge that it is grossly exaggerated, and thus reduce the momentum of the movement that is being carried on through NRA to "put people back to work," is not merely an intimation that industry in this country is not doing its full share—it is a selfish stab at the very heart of the recovery movement. It is an invitation to industry to cease to give aid to the march of recovery.

The Chamber's president, Henry I. Harriman, has been credited with the original "sale" of the idea of "industrial self-government" in lieu of the Sherman anti-trust act to this Administration. If industrial self-government has not been set up along lines of removing the Sherman act from the statute books, and turning industry loose to indulge in whatever monopolistic and consumer-exploiting practices it could devise, it is still no reason why the Chamber should turn in its tracks and undertake to scuttle the

recovery movement—built around the idea of industrial self-government.

Statistics of every other agency, whether government or private, indicate that the volume of actual unemployment is far greater than the estimate of 7,300,000 made by the Chamber. Some estimates, from just as reputable and responsible sources, are as high as 14,000,000. For the Chamber to set up a figure so small at the approach of what promises to be another serious winter, without furnishing concrete proof of its integrity, smacks of the rankest hypocrisy and a deliberate attempt to delude the people of the nation. The ostrich does not escape the storm by hiding its head in the sand.—Federation News.

Retailers Boost Food Prices

The absolute necessity for working men and women to be effectively organized in bona fide trade unions strong enough to enforce constantly increasing wage scales in order to cope with the activities of profiteers in the necessities of life is pointedly illustrated by the report of Commissioner Lubin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics that retail food merchants throughout the country have boosted the cost of food products to consumers more than four per cent since last April.

In the two weeks prior to his report Commissioner Lubin said the price boosters had put up food prices 1.2 per cent, which was the greatest rise they had forced in the cost of living during any two weeks' period since December 15, 1931. Commissioner Lubin also pointed out that the retail food merchants had forced up food prices 23½ per cent since April 15, 1933.

There are only two ways in which wage earners and small salary earners—the groups vitally affected by price boosting in the necessities of life—can meet the activities of the food profiteers. One way is for the work-

ers to buy less food for themselves and their dependents; this would result in malnutrition and an undermining of health conditions. The other way is for the workers to be so strongly organized in trade unions that they can compel employers to advance wages at least just as rapidly as the merchants boost prices, or, better still, to anticipate price boosting and persuade employers to put more money in pay envelopes before the cost of living is forced up.

"Depression Shock" as Bad as "Shell Shock"

The "shell shock" of war and "depression shock" of unemployment are the same psychological tragedy, according to Dr. Roscoe Hall, clinical director of St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, located in Washington, who analyzed these nervous diseases in a recent talk before the Institute of Mental Hygiene. Both have similar causes and the same symptoms, and both leave human wreckage for years to come.

"The unemployed man knows the futility of tramping the streets and accepting all sorts of crude rebuffs and insults in his hopeless search for work," said Dr. Hall. He is oppressed by "the most comprehensive of all fears, a distress probably equaled by no other form of human suffering."

"Horrible nightmares, fear of living and fear of dying, contemplation of a helpless, unwanted old age," are some of the terrors which fill the days and nights of the unemployed.

Just as the subconscious mind of the shell shock victim sought escape from the frightfulness of "No Man's Land," so the mind of the depression victim seeks escape from the horrors of unemployment and the disgrace of "charity." In both cases the sufferer is too proud to run away, according to Dr. Hall, so his subconscious mind produces some form of sickness which will remove him from the battle line

without so much damage to his self-respect.

Neither the shell shock nor the depression shock victim is faking, Dr. Hall pointed out. "Doctors cannot deny the actual condition of the sufferer," he said.

As in the case of war, the big cost of the depression will come afterward. Thousands of men and women whose pride and self-confidence have been destroyed will never be able to find or hold a job again, even in times of prosperity. Relief agencies and hospitals are still trying to rehabilitate the victims of the comparatively minor depression of 1921.

"Depression shock" cases are coming to the clinics in greater and greater numbers the longer the economic stress continues, Dr. Hall warned his hearers. "We cannot solve the problem by supplying food and clothing. Humiliation, bewilderment and fear are just as real as breakfast and an overcoat. The best remedy would be to get the sufferer a job—but that's just what can't be done."

—Labor.

Boys Without Homes Are Overrunning New York

New York.—There are twice as many homeless boys in New York City this year as there were last year, and their number is rapidly increasing, according to Stanley P. Davies, general director of the charities organization society.

Demands "Individual" Bargaining

The "Wall Street Journal" is dreadfully distressed because the National Labor Relations Board has ruled that when a majority of the employees in an industrial "unit" vote to authorize an individual or a union to represent them in negotiations with their employer, the agreement which results shall be binding on all the employees

in that particular unit. The "Journal" says:

"So far from settling anything, the board's ruling will aggravate an already troublesome labor situation, lead to litigation over the constitutionality of the board's powers and its attempted exercise of them, and add bitterness to the wrangle in Congress this winter over extension of the Recovery Act."

Why these dire predictions? The board's ruling does not propose any new or untried experiment. The railroads furnish an excellent example of how it works. Wherever it has been adopted in good faith by the employers industrial peace and good feeling have resulted.

But, says the "Journal," "the employer is denied the opportunity to negotiate a wage bargain with a minority of its men, or with any of them individually."

Ah, there's the rub! The object of the recovery law is to secure collective bargaining, and the "Journal" says the employers for whom it speaks are prepared to wreck the President's recovery plan unless they can have individual bargaining.

Of course, such a scheme would produce industrial chaos. Imagine a railroad negotiating with each of its employees to determine how much he should receive for his day's work! There might be as many wage schedules as there are employees.

Think of the unfairness of such a system. Under the NRA employers are encouraged—in fact, compelled—to organize to safeguard their interests. For years they clamored for that privilege but the anti-trust laws stood in the way. Now the anti-trust laws have been set aside so the bosses may form their own "unions." They are to have collective bargaining, and the boss who objects will be "put on the spot."

The "Journal" enters no objection to that. But it insists that when the worker seeks to fix his hours, wages

and working conditions he shall come alone, cap in hand, to do business with his organized boss.

The labor movement is content to go to the country on that issue. The American sense of fair play is not so atrophied that it will entertain such a manifestly unjust proposal.—Labor.

Costa Rican Banana Workers Win Strike

San Jose, Costa Rica.—The Minister of Government and Labor announced the settlement of the strike in the banana fields on the Atlantic Slope, which had paralyzed the banana industry for a number of weeks. The agreement calls for pay of about 15 cents an hour for ordinary labor and an eight-hour day. Higher rates are provided for special work.

The principal sufferers from the strike were the planters and the United Fruit Company. Thousands of stems of bananas rotted in the fields, causing heavy losses to the plantation owners. The United Fruit Company lost the transportation charges and other profits on cargoes that were not shipped.

Code Words

For a few decades we are guests on this ship of Earth afloat in the outer blue. Throughout the voyage code words drift down from humanity's antennae . . . the call words of civilization. Simple words, easy to hear, easy to understand; old words, bold words, warm as life and strong as death.

Centuries have rolled over them and still their ancient meaning survives. In every lea and inlet, in every open sea, men have been hearing the steady, reassuring beacon signal sent up two thousand years ago from a little province in Asia where the olive trees border the desert.

This ship of Earth has followed many and varied sounds in that long

flight of time without yet arriving. Whither the course today in the troubled waters? . . . Wise mariners who have traveled the farthest seas tell us that along the charted lane of but one direction-beacon are to be found the only harbors of human peace and progress. It is the signal lane called the Golden Rule, and the code words are steady above the din. . . . "Do unto others . . . do unto others . . ." The signal is still strong, still full and clear after two thousand years. . . .

High Profits and Low Wages

Interesting indeed are the figures on pay rolls, and on dividends and profits, of cotton textile mills which are being made public by the United Textile Workers of America from their strike headquarters in Washington. The pay roll of a mill in Durham, N. C., which is described as "high as compared with other cotton textile mills in the South," shows skilled workers receiving sums of \$5.40 minimum to a single instance of \$14.70 to a loom fixer who is head of a family of seven, for 30 hours of work. The majority of these workers were paid \$9 to \$10 for 30 hours of work, or at the rate of approximately \$18 for a week of 40 hours.

In comparison, Vice-President Gorman cites the growth and profits of just one mill which started operations 75 years ago with a capital of \$1,000,000. During 71 years of operation, it paid its stockholders an average dividend of 17 per cent. From 1900 to 1915 it paid over \$8,000,000 to its stockholders, and then declared a stock dividend of 200 per cent. Despite this inflation, from 1915 to 1926 this mill paid an annual dividend averaging 15 per cent or equal to 4 per cent on its original capital. In addition to this, the company until a few years ago had a reserve fund of \$20,000,000.

This is the old game of trying to draw more out of the spigot than goes in at the bunghole. Buying power and

consuming power is essentially measured in terms of wages and pay rolls, and the textile industry is probably the country's outstanding illustration of the unwillingness of an industry to hold up its end of the nation's mass buying power. Low wages have been chronic in textile mills throughout their history, and the United Textile Workers render a distinct public service now in revealing industry's high profits and low wages.

"What Would They Have Done?"

On the very day that Senator Johnson was delivering his magnificent address on the ills that have afflicted the nation and the heroic efforts made by the administration to overcome them, former President Hoover appeared in print to denounce the Recovery program and inferentially to advocate a return to the laissez-faire doctrines that were responsible for the industrial debacle—"the easy do-nothing plan," in the words of Senator Johnson.

On Saturday last John Francis Neylan, professed follower of Senator Johnson and right-hand man of William Randolph Hearst, delivered a radio address criticizing the Recovery program and designating its administrators as "hot dog boys," whatever that implies. He termed them "second-rate economists, limelight-seeking bureaucrats and hopelessly smug phrasemakers." He urged that the President "liquidate as rapidly as possible the myriad bureaus created for emergency purposes."

Can it be possible that these gentlemen were in the mind of California's distinguished senator when he said:

"It is not difficult to snarl at the method of disbursement and talk of the day of reckoning, but with vast throngs hungry without fault on their part, I ask the honest who are critical, What would they have done?"—Labor Clarion.

Vigorous War Urged on Parties Whose Weapons Are Torture, Murder and Exile

London, England.—The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress issued a manifesto which threw the entire strength of organized labor movement into the fight on fascism and communism.

"Born out of the post-war confusion and despair," the manifesto said, "the Fascist party in Italy and the Nazi party in Germany have used their powers to suppress by violence all other parties.

"Murder, torture and exile were their weapons. They have filled the world with the horror of their deeds. Concentrating the power of the State in the leader of the party, a servile obedience has been exacted from every citizen.

"Freedom of thought, of action, of the press, of association, have all been swept away. The spirit of war and the creed of blood have been glorified. Peace and all its agencies are treated with contempt.

"The middle class in Germany—professional men, clerical workers—all find their salaries reduced to starvation limits when they are fortunate enough to find work. Their standard of life is continually sinking.

"Fascism brings in its train nothing but oppression and suffering. The labor movement is determined that fascism shall be thoroughly exposed once and for all.

"Each affiliated organization, every lover of democracy and freedom, is called upon to make all possible efforts to achieve this object, and strengthen the hands of the labor movement in the campaign to insure the victory of democracy and socialism over the forces of dictatorship and reaction."—AFL.

Error is a hardy plant, it flourisheth in every soil.—Martin F. Tupper.

Why the "New Deal" Slows Up

Thirty-seven big industrial firms report profits for the first half of the present year averaging 77.7 per cent above those of the same period last year. Du Pont de Nemours, chief corporate organ of the family of munitions millionaires of Delaware, has cleared \$23,000,000 this year as compared to \$11,000,000 last. Bethlehem Steel, in three months, has taken in net profits of \$3,000,000, as compared to a net loss of about the same amount a year ago.

But no trade union has reported an increase of 77.7 per cent in the wages of its members.

On every side, one is told that the "New Deal is slowing up." Here is the explanation: Profits once more, as in the "happy days" of 1928 and 1929, are eating up buying power; are hogging the wealth which carries recovery forward only when it appears in the pay envelope. Unless this process can be stopped, the New Deal is in for serious trouble.—*Labor Clarion*.

Senate Committee Indicts Bankers

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee last week submitted the third section of its report on its investigation of the Stock Exchange and of the leading banks of this country. This is the picture the committee draws of the way our monarchs of finance did business prior to the bank holiday of March, 1933:

"The custodians of funds gambled and speculated for their own accounts in the stock of the banking institutions which they dominated:

"Participated in speculative transactions with the capital stock of their banking institutions that directly conflicted with the interests of the institutions which they were paid to serve;

"Participated in and were the beneficiaries of pool operations;

"Bestowed special favors upon officers of their banking institutions and investment affiliates to insure domination and control, for their own personal aggrandizement, of those officers and directors;

"Received the benefits of 'preferred lists' with resultant impairment of their usefulness and efficacy as executive officers;

"Bestowed the benefits of 'preferred lists' upon individuals who were in a position to aid and abet their personal plans;

"Devoted their time and effort for substantial consideration to extra-banking activities and positions, to the detriment of the institutions which these officers were paid to serve;

"Borrowed money from the banking institutions either without or with inadequate collateral;

"Caused to be paid by the banking institutions to themselves excessive compensation;

"And resorted to devious means to avoid the payment of their just government taxes."

In other words, to put it in plain English, they were a bunch of crooks, and the sad fact is that practically all the men who committed these crimes are still doing business "at the old stand."—*Labor*.

Human Values

Life is rich in its giving, at every turn it has abundant wealth awaiting, but the ability to receive goes hand in hand with the willingness to give. We should realize that the long, hard journey demanding denials of present comfort and expenditure of days of effort, from which results seem small, is ahead.

No one can be successful who does not cultivate a first-hand acquaintance with things and people; none knows his real strength till he has faced failure and tasted the bitterness of defeat. Each day makes countless

demands upon us all. Many rush through life, feverish and panting; and drop by the wayside, exhausted and defeated, because of failure to understand.

We all have good—some good—and it is too often our shame that we rest satisfied in the “some” which we have. We fairly trample over each other, in our selfish endeavor for fame, deriding and discrediting those who surpass, struggling and striving to keep ahead, envying—even hating—those who press us closely.

And so the fight for the useless, or for that which really counts, is really the fight which determines whether the life shall be one of confusion with strain of strife or of order and the comfort of satisfaction.

“In responding to the call of our wants we fight in the ranks with misery. In limiting our strife to our needs, we battle for happiness.”

“Thrust your finger,” says someone, “into a vessel of water and withdraw it and you shall see in the returning particles how large a place you fill, and of how much consequence you are in the world.”—Emlyn Jones, M. D.

30,000 Clerks Strike Closes Brazil Banks

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—Practically all banks here and in Santos Sao Paulo and Minos Geraes were closed, paralyzing business, as the result of the bank clerks' strike, affecting about 30,000 employees. The Rua Alfandega banking center was taken over by the military.

Although special police equipped with death-dealing weapons and tear gas bombs patrolled the banking centers looking for opportunities to maltreat strikers, they found nothing to do. The clerks simply walked out and went home.

The strike was declared as a measure to speed up labor legislation, blocked in the Parliament by the legislative representatives of the em-

ployers. The clerks asked one year of guaranteed employment, 3 per cent of the banks' gross earnings for employees' benefits, retirement at 50 years of age after 30 years' service, and the creation of a single pension system embracing all bank clerks throughout the Republic.

Arthur Brisbane says: “Nobody really knows whether it (N.R.A.) has helped or delayed prosperity's return or what would have happened without it.” This certainly is surprising in view of the fact that Hearst repeatedly has declared that prosperity has been delayed and hindered by the Recovery program of President Roosevelt, and that business was definitely on the upgrade until the Recovery act was put in force. Brisbane probably is unable to keep up with his erratic boss.—*Labor Clarion*.

A Box of Petunias

Magnificent scenes leave their indelible impression. Who forgets the mist and spume and the white plunge of Niagara? Or the hissing geysers at Yellowstone with their dancing spray, the giant redwoods of California, the glacier Jungfrau, its brow eternally bandaged in snow, the marble piety of the Taj Mahal temple in moonlight, Babylon's Hanging Gardens' grandeur past the description of words?

And shall you ever forget, as you drove one day past a dingy, tumble-down shanty beside the railroad track, the sudden brilliant whirl of beauty as your glance caught a window box bright with petunias; and a very dark mammy, holding a rickety tin sprinkler, bathing them with infinite care while her ivory teeth gleamed in a proud smile, amid this squalor and poverty? Here, too, was a scene for the archives, to bear witness to the unquenchable love of the beautiful in the humblest and sorriest dwelling places of mankind. . . .



EDITORIAL



(By J. M. GILLESPIE)

ON NOVEMBER 5, 1934, at midnight, the agreement made between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on November 2, 1933, will be in full force, as all agreements previously entered into by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with over-the-road trucking and transfer companies will have expired. We want to impress this upon the minds of our people so when organizing this class of drivers and chauffeurs in the future you will know the facts and these employers will no longer be able to hide behind that organization or use it as a buffer in order to keep their employes out of a local union regularly chartered under our Union and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Many of these men have already joined our local unions in their respective cities and we assure them every consideration and fair treatment as members of our International Union.

We also want to make it known to our members, as well as to the world in general, that the agreement entered into between the Trainmen and our organization has been lived to strictly and carried out to the letter as closely as any agreement we have ever made with anyone.

We want to congratulate President Whitney and his General Officers on their fairness in carrying out the agreement in every respect and for the honest stand taken by them in the few disagreement cases which took place in one or two cities. We wish their Grand Organization continued success and hope the day is not far away when they will be within the fold of the American Federation of Labor. We cannot see why they cannot reach agreements with other unions in the Federation so that they may become a part of the great Labor Movement of America.

The following is the agreement entered into between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and our organization, which appeared in the December, 1933, issue of our Journal, also copy of their letter of July 16, 1934, to their Lodge No. 1016, York, Pa., stating that the agreement will be in full force and effect midnight, November 5, 1934:

Agreement Made and Entered Into By and Between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

In order to bring about a better understanding between the above named organizations, each organization in turn agrees to observe and respect the jurisdictional rights of the other as pertaining to trucks, over-the-road trucking, and busses.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen hereby concedes to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers jurisdiction over truck drivers and helpers. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers hereby concedes to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen jurisdiction over all classes and persons engaged in the operation of busses, as designated in the jurisdiction agreement entered into between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and

Helpers and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America under date of October 13, 1925, which agreement reads as follows:

**Agreement Between the Amalgamated Association of Street and
Electric Railway Employees of America and the Inter-
national Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Stablemen and Helpers of America**

Atlantic City, N. J., October 13, 1925.

It is hereby agreed between the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America:

That where busses are operated by or in connection with any street railway the operation of such busses or service shall belong to the members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

All men employed on busses operated by independent owners or companies not connected with any street railway company shall be recognized as coming under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. Where a dispute arises as to whether a bus line, or busses, is independent or is operated in connection with a street railway company it shall be referred to the presidents of the two organizations for settlement.

W. D. MAHON,
WM. B. FITZGERALD,

Representatives of the Amalgamated Association of
Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

THOMAS L. HUGHES,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,

Representatives of the International Brotherhood of Team-
sters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Approved:

WILLIAM GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers will not in the future claim any jurisdiction as against the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over persons who may engage in the movement of freight handled on trucks or other equipment if and when such vehicles are moved on railroad rails, or from railroad rails onto the highways, or from the highways onto railroad rails, to and from terminals or freight houses distanced from such rails, for the purpose of loading or unloading. It is distinctly agreed, however, that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers has jurisdiction over the picking up and delivery of freight and merchandise from depots, stations and terminals located in cities and towns distanced from regular freight terminals. This means that the collection and distribution of freight and merchandise from central depots and merchandise sheds shall remain under the jurisdiction

of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers.

It is agreed that both organizations shall notify their respective lodges, local unions and officers to cease and refrain from organizing or admitting to membership in any of the already established local unions or lodges of either organization, any person coming within the jurisdiction of the respective organizations except in accordance with the jurisdiction as outlined and stated above.

It is further agreed and understood that the signatories to this agreement shall notify their respective constituents, including officers, local unions and lodges, by special letter and by publication in their official Journal of this understanding and agreement, and that as much publicity and information as possible on the agreement shall be transmitted as quickly as possible to the respective organizations.

It is further agreed that both organizations pledge themselves to help and assist each other towards a complete and full organization of the workers outlined in this agreement coming under their respective jurisdictions.

There is attached hereto a list of trucking companies with which the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has already entered into agreements regarding wages and working conditions for truck drivers and helpers, and it is agreed as to the persons employed as truck drivers and helpers by such companies that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen shall respect such agreements so long as they shall remain in force or until the members of the Brotherhood employed by any such companies shall have decreased in number to less than fifty per cent of the employees operating said trucks, at which time the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen agrees to surrender such agreements and will refrain from entering into further agreements with such trucking companies, even though it may represent more than fifty per cent of the truck drivers employed.

It is agreed that should a dispute arise between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen regarding the proper interpretation of this agreement, or any section thereof, that a conference will be held by and between the Presidents of these organizations, or their duly appointed representatives, for the purpose of reaching a proper understanding or interpretation of such dispute or disputes. In the event of their failure to reach an agreement on any dispute it shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration consisting of two members to be chosen by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and two members to be chosen by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who shall first endeavor to dispose of the dispute and in the event the Board thus constituted is unable to reach an agreement it shall select a referee, who shall act as chairman, hear all the evidence, and the finding of a majority of the Board thus constituted shall be final and binding on all parties concerned.

It is further agreed that because this matter has been called to the attention of the President of the United States and that in view of the fact that the Hon. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States, has had a conference with the Presidents of both organizations and has requested that every possible means within the power of both organizations be used to bring about a settlement of this unpleasant controversy, that a joint telegram be sent to the Attorney-General advising him of the completion of an agreement and a thorough understanding of this controversy.

This agreement shall be in full force and effect on and after the 6th day of November, 1933.

Representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers.

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President,
THOMAS L. HUGHES,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE.

Representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen:

A. F. WHITNEY,
President,

S. R. HARVEY,
P. C. BRADLEY,
C. W. JONES,
T. D. EILERS,
J. A. RAYNES,

Joint Relations Committee, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This sheet is Page 4 of an agreement entered into by and between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with reference to certain jurisdictional questions, November 2, 1933.

A. F. Whitney
President

J. A. Farquharson
Asst. President

G. W. Anderson
Gen'l Secy-Treas.

GRAND LODGE
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN
General Offices—Cleveland, Ohio

July 16, 1934.

Mr. R. A. Warner, Pres.,
256 S. Belvidere Street,
York, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Because of being absent from the office almost continuously during the past several weeks, I have not had an opportunity until today to investigate the situation as it exists between our Brotherhood and the Teamsters' Union in connection with continuing agreements governing wages and working conditions beyond midnight November 5, 1934, this matter being covered in the agreement held with the Teamsters' Union, which was effective November 6, 1933.

I find that under this agreement we cannot make new contracts, nor can we continue to support contracts now in existence after midnight, November 5, 1934. In other words, our agreement with the Teamsters obliges us to cease protecting truck drivers after that date.

As a result of the agreement referred to, virtually all of our truck driver members have now left the Brotherhood, and the lodges we established to take care of them have been closed. Our Lodge No. 1000 here in Cleveland has more than 300 members who are employed by the Motor Express Company and its subsidiaries. I am today advised that virtually all of these members are contemplating leaving the Brotherhood August 1st and joining the Teamsters' Union.

I regret very much that it is necessary for our Brotherhood to take this position, but inasmuch as our Joint Relations Committee made the agreement in good faith with the Teamsters' Union, we cannot do otherwise.

I am informed by the General Secretary and Treasurer that your lodge is endeavoring to take in new members by dating their applications for admission as of October 31, 1933, and other dates prior to November 6, 1933. Please understand that such applications will not be approved, and I am giving the General Secretary and Treasurer a copy of this letter in order that he may be instructed accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) A. F. WHITNEY,
President.

cc:

Mr. John M. Gillespie,
Acting President, Teamsters' Union.
Mr. G. W. Anderson,
G. S. & T.
Mr. T. D. Bilers, Promotion Dept.
Mr. C. E. Butcher, Sec., Lodge 1016.
Mr. P. Rohrbaugh, Treas., Lodge 1016.

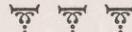
July 17, 1934.

Mr. A. F. Whitney, President,
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Copy of your letter of July 16 to R. A. Warner, 256 South Belvidere Street, York, Pa., was received at the office today and will be placed on file.
Thanking you for same, I remain

Fraternally yours,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,
Acting for Daniel J. Tobin, General President.



THE withdrawal card, or that section of our International Constitution, was adopted and made a law, for the purpose of helping any of our members who go to work at another craft or who are out of work and unable to pay their local dues. The withdrawal card places a member in a position where he can always help himself and make a living and if he again returns to work at our craft all he has to do is to deposit the card, with one month's dues, in his local union and it will be accepted by the local secretary-treasurer, that is, of course, if the card has been kept clean. By that we mean, the member has not done anything wrong or detrimental to Labor.

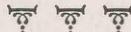
Now there are a lot of members who do not pay any attention to this law when they become engaged at some other line of work and fail to ask the business agent or secretary-treasurer for a withdrawal card; they remain away for a year, or longer, and when they again obtain work at our craft they owe dues during all that time. The local says these men must pay up their dues before they can again become members in good standing and, many times, this means they cannot secure a job without a paid-up card or due book. Then is when the trouble begins and appeals are made to this office, the man, in many instances, claiming he asked for a withdrawal card but did not get it. No one, except the man, himself, is to blame if he did not get the card, if his dues were paid up

because all he would have to do would be to attend the meeting of the local and ask for it and he would receive it free or perhaps it would cost him from five to twenty-five cents, depending upon the by-laws of the local as to the expense of issuing a withdrawal card. Protect yourselves. That is what the law was made for.

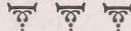


WITHIN the last year we have had dealings with a number of firms who never before did business for their employees with a union, as their employees never before belonged to a union, and it being new to them, instead of talking the agreement over with the committee from the local—where they could get someplace—they insisted on going to the Company's lawyer. Many of these lawyers never before had a Labor case come into their office and very often tangled up the entire situation through their threats of law suits, possible injunctions, and other court procedures—with which we will not trouble you—going even so far as to use the word "racket" instead of union, when referring to the business agent or the chairman of the committee who called on them.

The result was that in many instances these lawyers prevented a settlement which could have been reached the very first day, prolonging the settlement for weeks, with the usual loss in business to the firm and wages for the employees. We do not have anything against lawyers, as their services are needed by all of us at times. However, at the present time, with the Departments of Labor—State and National—the Regional Labor Boards, where the employers could go and meet persons who know what to do and how to advise them, they insist on going to a lawyer first. This goes to show they prefer to find a way whereby they can set back their employees, instead of being willing to make a decent and honest settlement with them. Today, there is a set-up to take care of pending wage agreements and strikes if both sides wish to be on the square.



MANY of our new local unions, and even some of our old ones, write into this office asking that they be allowed to use a permit system in their local to take care of the extra men who are hired during the rush season and only get work now and then in the dull seasons. The laws of our International Union do not allow the permit system to be used under any consideration. A man going to work at our craft must make application for membership in the local, the application must be voted on at the meeting and the man initiated into the local even though he may be on the extra list. When the rush season is over and he will not have work for several weeks, or months, he can take a withdrawal card from the local. When work again picks up he can return to the local on his withdrawal card and in the meantime has not been compelled to pay any dues to the local. This system can be carried out until these men on the extra list obtain steady employment at our craft. Under this law, no one has to pay for a permit or another initiation fee to join the union when work becomes plentiful.



The Unionist's Creed

I believe in the United States of America; though in dangerous shoals it will ride the storm.

I believe in democracy; with all its faults man has devised no better form of government.

I believe in our institutions; the sound will survive, the unsound will be swept away in the storm.

I believe that out of chaos will come order; the law of self-preservation will enforce it.

I believe in the resources of our country, physical, mental, and spiritual, and our ability to make them the foundations of social justice.

I believe in the intelligence of our people; that through co-operation and group power we will solve our problems.

I believe in the courage of our citizens, and in their ability to wisely choose political, social, economic and spiritual leaders.

I believe in the inherent strength of our country to meet its problems face to face, and solve them as need demands.

I believe in the common man; that in union there is strength, and that the will to live compels us to work together.

I believe that God still rules the Universe; He has not forsaken us; if we suffer it is because we have forsaken the ways of justice, peace and righteousness.

What Next?

The London Daily Herald reports that three nations are testing an invisible smoke "which can stall airplane engines and be hung in the sky as a barrage against invaders." The Herald says that during recent trials a whole squadron of aircraft was forced to land through engine failure. The invisible smoke is said to consist of solid particles which are drawn into the motor through the carburetor and upset its functioning.

Proper Diets Will End Crop Surpluses

New York.—America has a food surplus instead of a shortage because it is impossible for many of its citizens to maintain a "liberal" diet.

If everybody had enough to eat, it would be necessary for farmers to materially expand their operations, according to Gove Hambridge, dietary expert, in his latest book, "Your Meals and Your Money."

Were the nation on a diet which Hambridge considers adequate, it would consume the products of 335,000,000 acres, as against 294,000,000 acres under cultivation in 1933, he contends.

Cuban Postal Walkout Ends

Havana, Cuba.—The government of Cuba will hesitate hereafter when it refuses to give consideration to the legitimate labor improvement demands of its employees. This is clearly indicated by the end of the twenty days' strike of employees of the Communications Department, which paralyzed the mail and government telegraph service. Post offices remained closed to the public for two days after the end of the strike, as the clerks strove to distribute the huge quantity of accumulated mail. Telegraphic service was resumed the day after the walkout was ended.

Liberty has its roots in the hearts of the people, as the tree in the hearts of the earth; like the tree it raises and spreads its branches to heaven; like the tree it is ceaseless in its growth, and it covers generations with its shade.—Victor Hugo.

The constantly cheerful man who survives his blighted hopes and disappointments, and takes them just for what they are—lessons and perhaps blessings in disguise—is the true hero.

WE ARE again requesting the secretary-treasurer of each local union of our International to be sure to help us keep the mailing list covering his membership for the Official Magazine corrected up to date. There are plenty of members who are not receiving the Journal at all. Many others have moved, but a change in address has not been sent to this office which would enable us to make the correction on the mailing list. The General President publishes this request about three times a year, still a large number of notices are sent in here every month by the Post Office Department and the International Union has to pay for each of said notices, which in a month amounts to considerable, and in addition, many of the members are not receiving the magazine, to which they are entitled.

Again, many families do not receive any other Labor paper or magazine in their homes and as a consequence are missing an opportunity of learning a little, at least, as to what the union stands for and what it is doing. The secretary-treasurer of the local is not always to blame, as the members do not report to him when they change their address. So, we say to you, Mr. Member, when you read this notice, bear in mind it is your duty to notify your secretary when you change your address; hand it to him the same as you do to your mail man. If you will do this, you may rest assured you will receive your Journal on time each month.



IT WOULD BE time well spent for the trustees of our local unions to make sure that the secretary-treasurer of the local is properly bonded, or that the local renews his bond promptly each year, so in case of any wrongdoing the local will not lose anything. The office of trustee is of much importance to each local union as well as to the members of the local.

Official Magazine of the
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN and HELPERS
of America

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Organization

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THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

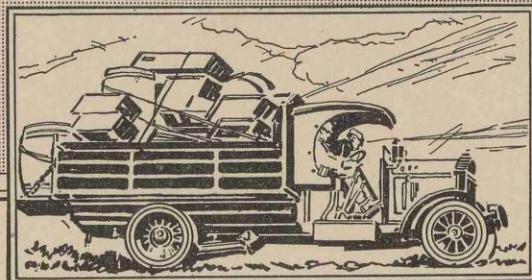
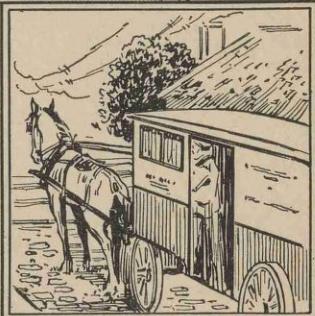
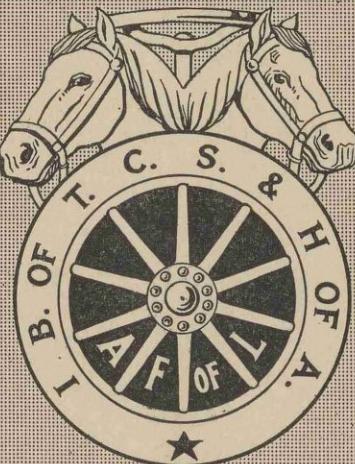
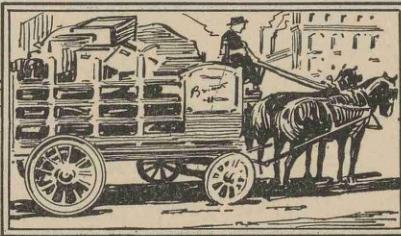
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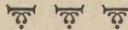
We Do Not Accept or Publish Advertisements of Any Description

NOVEMBER, 1934

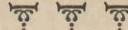
Official Magazine
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN & HELPERS
of AMERICA**



NOVEMBER 6th, this year, will be Election Day in many places and the Journal will be in the hands of the members before that date. Once again, we call your attention to the necessity of going to the polls and voting for the men and women who pledge themselves to vote for favorable legislation to the workers. Be sure to keep in mind those who have in the past only voted in favor of "big interests," forgetting the rank and file who elected them, and lend your vote to defeat them. This is the only way candidates will realize you mean business.

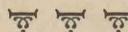


WITH winter coming on, your attention is once more called to ice and snow as a hazard in some sections of the country when driving. Protect yourself and the public in general by the careful handling of trucks or whatever vehicle may be in your charge. You owe it to your employers also to see that no unnecessary chances are taken when on the road.

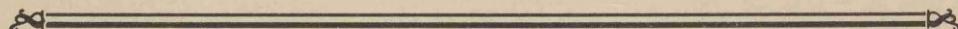


IN THE last primary election in Illinois, our Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 753, as well as the Joint Council of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, got busy and helped to put into private life some of the men holding public office. These individuals were out against the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union in their fight to maintain the fair working conditions established by that Local over a period of years.

One Alderman went so far as to have James Kennedy barred from the hearing room of the Board of Aldermen. He seized upon this method of attack as an opportunity to give himself a lot of publicity in making and taking a stand for cheap milk, which would have to go out under unsanitary conditions. Perhaps this defeat may serve as a lesson for others who only consider their personal interest in office.



THE WORLD has had enough of the curse of hatred and selfishness, of destruction and war. It has had enough of the wrongful use of material power. For the healing of the nations there must be good will and charity, confidence and peace. The time has come for a more practical use of moral power, and more reliance upon the principle that right makes its own might.—President Coolidge.



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Social Crime of Unemployment

The determination of the annual
convention of the American Federa-
tion of Labor to make a nation-wide
drive on both the economic and pol-
itical fronts for the inauguration of
the 30-hour week as a partial remedy
for unemployment should receive the
whole-hearted support of every pa-
triotic citizen.

The necessity for militant action
by organized labor to secure the
shorter work week is emphasized by
the terrible toll levied on the millions
of unemployed and their families in
other ways than the direct suffering
caused by hunger and lack of suffi-
cient clothing and shelter and the
failure of federal, state and local
authorities adequately to provide for
those who are jobless through no
fault of their own.

The extent of this untold suffering
is tersely and poignantly recited by
Newton D. Baker, chairman of the
National Citizens Committee of the
1934 Mobilization for Human Needs.
In discussing the effects of prolonged
unemployment on the health of the
unemployed and their families, Mr.
Baker says:

"Unemployment increases sickness.
A study made by the Milbank fund
in eight industrial cities reveals that
there is 48 per cent more illness in
families of the unemployed than in
families having full-time workers.
* * * One-half of all the care ad-
ministered in the voluntary hospitals
of today is given free—an increase
of 46 per cent over 1929. Hospital

facilities are overcrowded by the needy who come empty-handed and cannot pay. The wards overflow, and patients lie on cots in the corridors. At the same time the earnings of the hospitals from pay patients have fallen off, as have the contributions and the endowment incomes."

Turning to the millions of jobless who are not yet registered on relief rolls, but whose needs are desperate, Mr. Baker adds:

"The relief rolls include millions, but there are perhaps as many needy off the rolls as on, people near the end of their resources and still struggling unaided. They have no margin left for health protection when sickness comes. They are too poor and too distraught to give their children proper care, or to keep their own minds and spirits dauntless in their years of trial. * * * Normal childhood is peculiarly a prey to the ills of the depression. Today more children by 30 per cent are cared for outside their homes than five years ago, and the number who should be taken away from homes demoralized and brutalized by the unexampled poverty of the time is legion.

"In homes subsisting on public relief allowances are 7,000,000 boys and girls. * * * Surveys show that one-fifth of all pre-school children are undernourished; that one-third of all children are physically or mentally handicapped, and that only 20 per cent of handicapped children receive adequate care."

How are the various governments—federal, state and local—measuring up to these emergencies? According to Mr. Baker, "public relief of unemployment falls far short of meeting the need" created by the 48 per cent more illness in families of the jobless than in families where the workers have full-time jobs. "It cannot," he says, "pay for medical care" for these sick people.

With regard to hospitals whose "wards overflow" and whose "pa-

tients lie on cots in the corridors," he declares the "hospitals and nursing associations that are supported by taxes cannot meet the emergency" because public appropriations for their support have been cut down.

When it comes to the 7,000,000 children in homes depending on public allowances for their living, Mr. Baker states "they get little from relief expenditures but the barest means of keeping the spark of life in the body."

This is the picture of existing nation-wide distress imposed on millions of workers and their dependents by those who own and control industry. They stolidly refuse to reduce the length of the work week and open the doors of their factories to the jobless working men and women, unless they are assured the extortionate profits which they extracted from the workers under the Old Deal.

Still animated with the never-satisfied greed of Shylock, too many industrial leaders seek to apply now the same business policies which brought about the devastating depression and which have prevented recovery.

With hearts hardened to the suffering of the unemployed army so poignantly described by Mr. Baker, these industrial bourbons lock their mills, close the opportunities of employment, and brazenly say to the jobless army: We will not permit you to make the things you require for yourselves and your dependents unless we draw fat dividend checks from all the necessities of life you produce. We take this Shylock position despite the fact that every one of the factories which are now our private property was built from the surplus wealth which you workers, yourselves, produced in the years of prosperity, and which we, under an industrial system operated solely for maximum profits, supported by the letter of the law and the dictum of

the courts, appropriated to be used for your further exploitation.

It is time for America to end this anti-social policy of these blatant business reactionaries by making the 30-hour week, demanded by the American Federation of Labor, compulsory for all industries throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

When that is done, and hundreds of thousands of the jobless put to work at good wages, much of the suffering cited by Mr. Baker will automatically cease.

Until the 30-hour week is made compulsory the suffering will continue and will constitute an outstanding disgrace to our American civilization.—News Letter.

Labor Representation on Code Authorities

President Roosevelt's reported plan for industry to do its own policing under NRA codes and discipline its own chiselers emphasizes the paramount importance of having Labor representatives on all code authorities.

All NRA codes contain two major sections: One section sets forth the rights of the workers in their industrial relations with employers. The other section sets forth the rights and duties of employers in their relations with each other.

Code authorities, now made up chiefly of employers, may administer, with a fair degree of justice, the provisions governing the various fair and unfair practices in the manufacture and sale of commodities. But it is not reasonable to expect them to administer justly the labor provisions of the codes.

Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act, incorporated in every code, guarantees the workers the right to organize in bona fide trade unions and elect agencies for collective bargaining without inter-

ference by employers or their agents. To expect a code authority made up of anti-union employers to enforce this section is absurd.

Moreover, every code contains numerous provisions relative to maximum hours, minimum wages and various other work conditions, which most employers oppose. To expect a code authority made up exclusively of such employers to administer these provisions with justice to the workers is absurd.

The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor took a rational position on this question. Pointing out that in less than 25 out of more than 500 codes so far adopted has Labor achieved representation, and that in only five or six of these instances has there been direct union representation on the code authorities. The convention declared:

"Recommendations have again and again been made to the National Recovery Administration that labor representatives be placed on all Code Authorities. These labor representatives must be given on the Code Authorities equality in power and in privilege to all other members of the Code Authorities.

"This means that the labor representatives must have full access to all information of the Code Authority in connection with the administration of the code; they must have the power to attend all meetings of the Code Authority. In no other way can they have adequate information of the policies adopted by the Code Authority, and in no other way can they influence those policies.

"The attempt has been made to give the labor representatives on Code Authorities only advisory powers, and to make it impossible for them to attend meetings of the Code Authority except when they are specially invited to attend.

"This places them in a position where they can hope to accomplish little, and will entirely defeat the

purposes which Labor has in mind when it demands representation on the Code Authorities."

The convention added that months of experience stresses the fact that "strongly organized unions are the most effective agency available for the enforcement of the codes."

The whole scheme of industrial recovery will necessarily be worked out largely through the codes. Labor cannot secure the benefits from the National Recovery Act, which it of right expects, unless it is in a position to participate effectively in the administration of the codes.

To confer upon code authorities the power to police industry under the codes, without giving Labor adequate representation on the enforcement bodies, is an anomaly which should not be considered by responsible Government officials, supposed to serve all of the people.—News Letter.

Birds of a Feather

The United States Chamber of Commerce, in a statement issued from its Washington headquarters, declared that business places "high confidence" in S. Clay Williams, newly appointed chairman of the Administrative Division of the National Recovery Administration. Mr. Williams is chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, officiates as chairman of the code committee for the cigarette and smoking tobacco manufacturing industry, and has been an official of the National Recovery Administration for the past fifteen months.

In a resolution presented to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, declared that Mr. Williams, when finally forced to present a cigarette and smoking tobacco code, submitted one which would have permitted the payment of wages as low as 12 cents per

hour, and which deprived the President of the United States of the mandatory power contained in other codes to amend or modify them.

Mr. Ornburn also declared that "since August 21, 1934, when a public hearing was held on the code, Mr. Williams has refused to participate in any hearing or meeting with representatives of the workers of the cigarette and smoking tobacco industry and officials of the NRA, and has stated that "40 cents per hour is an excessive minimum wage to be made effective for skilled workers."

When these anti-labor and subversive actions of Mr. Williams were presented to the A. F. of L. convention, that body unanimously instructed the Executive Council of the Federation to call the attention of President Roosevelt to the biased and unfair attitude of Mr. Williams toward labor and to suggest an impartial investigation of his activities as an officer of the National Recovery Administration.

In justification of its action, the convention called attention to the "impropriety of appointing individuals to positions under the National Industrial Recovery Act whose public record has been one of opposition to trade unionism, collective bargaining, and the principles and definite provisions embodied in Section 7-A and 7-B of the National Industrial Recovery Act." The convention added:

"It is difficult, if not impossible, for trade unionists to co-operate satisfactorily with individuals whose public statements and personal policy have been at variance with the intent and the provisions of legislation which declares that the right of Labor to voluntarily organize is equal in every respect to that of all other groups of citizens."

Despite this unsavory record of Mr. Williams, the United States Chamber of Commerce, well known for its own hostility to the reasonable demands of organized labor and

higher living standards for the workers generally, declared that the Chamber, as representative of business, placed "high confidence" in the anti-union, low-wage chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in his capacity as chairman of the Administrative Division of the National Recovery Administration.

Verily, birds of a feather flock together!—News Letter.

*Long-Drawn-Out Court Battle
Shifts as Clever Defense
Attorneys Start Bitter
Rebuttal*

Wilmington, Del.—As the U. S. Government closed the presentation of prosecution's side of the case against the Weirton Steel Company, in Federal court here, close observers express the opinion that a very strong case has been presented. Thirty-seven witnesses testified for the Government.

Defense attorneys, admittedly clever and capable, are now having their inning and it is known they will use every possible legal means to try to prevent the issuance of an injunction which would prevent the steel firm from interfering with employees in the election of representatives for collective bargaining under Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

With the working assignments of employes in the cotton and silk industries "frozen" as of September 21, 1934, the President's orders make these provisions:

"During this period the number of looms, frames or other machines required to be tended by any class of employes shall not be increased where the character of the raw material, yarn, construction of cloth, preparatory processes, type of equipment used or character of finish or put-up, is not changed.

"Where such changes do occur, the number of machines tended by such employes may be increased or decreased in such manner as will not increase the amount of effort required by the order."

These two boards also are authorized to investigate complaints of changes in working conditions made since July 1, 1933.

All boards are directed specifically to study "the actual operation of the stretch-out (or specialization) system in a number of representative plants, and make recommendations direct to the President for "a permanent plan for regulation of work assignments in the respective industries."

*A. F. of L. Survey of Business
Says "We Need to Produce
More Wealth"*

Washington.—The Monthly Survey of Business, for October, issued by the American Federation of Labor, emphasizes the statement that "We need to produce more wealth" and points out clearly that the country "must lose no time in putting the unemployed back to work in industry."

The A. F. of L. staff of economists, making constant studies of the changing scene in business and industry, reveals many facts of vital concern to the welfare of the country and its people.

"Throughout the two summer months this year, July and August, American business has been declining," it states. "This decline carried business activity back to levels of November, 1933, and temporarily checked recovery, but has not destroyed the gains made since the low point of depression. In March, 1933, the depression bottom, business had fallen to a point estimated from 40 to 55 per cent below normal. By November, 1933, we had regained about

15 points of this decline, and in the spring of 1934 we added another 10 points to this gain, only to lose them again in the decline of July and August.

"The summer decline was checked early in September, and business has now turned moderately upward again. Business observers generally expect this gradual rise to continue for the rest of 1934, with a possibility of greater gains next spring. This means for wage earners that there may not be so many layoffs from industry this winter as feared but we hope for no important gains in employment before next spring."

"Acceptance of the principles on which the Recovery Act is predicated—industry organized in trade associations and employes organized in self-governed unions, under chairmanship of the Government—is the way to peace in industry, to co-operation for increased output of high quality and higher living standards for producers."

Shorter Week Profitable

It is a mistake to regard the shorter hour movement simply as a means of spreading work, or to criticize it as a lowering of productive efficiency which necessarily would tend to reduce all standards of living. Our technological skills have advanced so greatly during the present century, that we can produce more than ever before even while lightening the burden upon the back of labor.

During 1919-29 our manufacturing output rose 50 per cent, despite an actual decline in the number of workers engaged. During this so-called prosperity era we had over 3,000,000 unemployed, because we tried to appropriate too large a share of progress to a few in the form of profits, and not enough to the many in the form of shorter hours.

We apologetically referred to technological unemployment, when in

truth we were suffering from refusal to confer benefits of technology upon workers as well as owners.

The shorter week should become a permanent part of our prosperity program. If not, the dead weight of the unemployed will drag us continually into the mire.

This analysis indicates the need for a constant process of wise adjustments between industry and labor. We have reached the period where there must be a gradual transition from an emergency basis to a permanent basis. Permanent problems cannot be solved simply by reopening codes or by general exhortations, although both of these devices may be necessary at the present time. There must be, above all, co-operation between employers and employes, dealing with one another on an equal footing.—Senator Robert F. Wagner.

Borah and the Liberty League

"Borah indorses Liberty League." Many eastern papers have carried that headline. Cartoons have been based on the same idea. But Borah has not indorsed the Liberty League. Here's what the noted Idaho Progressive really said:

"I would suggest that the Liberty League broaden the scope of its crusade. Reading its platform I discover that something has been inadvertently omitted. I do not find there anything which would insure economic freedom." And then he adds:

"There is no liberty worthy of the name without economic freedom and social justice."

Of course, Borah was ironical when he said that economic freedom had been "inadvertently" omitted from the League's platform. He knows that no institution sponsored by the du Ponts and John W. Davis, Morgan's personal attorney, will ever lead a crusade for social justice.—Labor.

One Thing Roosevelt Overlooked

Among the fairer and more intelligent critics of the Roosevelt administration there is a general agreement that a serious, but not irreparable oversight was made at the beginning of the administration's banking holiday. That would have been a fine time to have made the banking system a corporate part of the federal government.

It is natural that it is the enemies of labor who are insisting that nationalized banking, if put in force, would prove revolutionary in the worst possible sense—would turn things chaotically upside down and imperil the very foundations of society.

In the past they have ever lied, in the same language almost, about other great reforms, and time gave them the lie.

Banking is no longer the sacred mystery it used to be.

The veil of secrecy has been stripped from it, and its plain, everyday, sordid character revealed to those who once regarded it with an almost religious awe.

Today it is widely realized that to nationalize the banks would be neither a social overturning nor an act of sacrilege, but a simple yet indispensable measure for the common good.

Bankers Made Billions But Investors Lost

The American government and the American people have had a lot of practice in holding the bag on both private and public foreign debts—but American "international bankers" are never caught in that uncomfortable position.

From 1896 to 1933 the bankers who sold foreign bonds in America pocketed \$2,000,000,000 in discounts and commissions. That money is still in

their pockets, though American bond buyers have little hope of getting back a big part of their billions.

Even the billions which J. P. Morgan & Co. and other bankers loaned to the Allies before America entered the war, are safely roosting in their safes, while the U. S. government waits hopelessly for England, France and the other countries to come across. Our first war-time "Liberty Bond" issues were used to pay off Morgan and his friends.

American taxpayers and investors "take chances"—but the international bankers—never.—Labor.

Labor's Remuneration

There is a tendency among certain writers on economics and industrial relations to assume that all the workers are entitled to is a "living wage."

This theory frequently expresses itself in the declaration that if those who own and control our industries cannot furnish work at wages large enough to provide the workers with the necessities of life, then there must be some form of unemployment insurance or, as a last resort, relief in the form of public or private charity with charity standards of living based on scientifically prepared budgets designed to keep the workers alive and but little more.

This reactionary idea should be scrapped. Labor does most of the productive work in all departments of our economic life. With modern machinery, the workers not only produce earnings large enough to provide a "living wage" for themselves and a fair return to the owners on their legitimate investment, but also produce surplus earnings running into billions of dollars.

The theory of the "living wage" people is that this immense surplus belongs of right to those who own and control industry.

Labor does not subscribe to this theory. Labor's policy declares that a

large and ever larger portion of this surplus shall go to the workers in wages, and that the amount shall not be determined in the least by what it costs the workers to live.

A living was what the slave owners gave their slave workers. Labor has passed beyond the slave status. Living-wage employers and economists seem still to be dominated by the slave conception. They should modernize their viewpoint.—From Painter and Decorator.

War and Its Profiteers

The war monger's game, in the light of Nye's Senatorial Committee investigation, is fast shedding its mysterious character and stands revealed as just another sordid angle of the fanatical defense by America's Dollar nobility for a perpetuation for the precedence of property rights to human rights in the holy name of profit.

All in all, the late World War was a pleasant episode for the officials of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. Before the war, they received bonuses of \$135,000 in 1913 and \$171,000 in 1914.

But in 1915, their bonuses jumped to \$3,375,000; in 1916, to \$6,514,000; and even after this country got into the war and tried to keep some rein on the munitions makers, du Pont bonuses were \$2,927,000 in 1917, \$3,170,000 in 1918, and even \$857,000 in 1919. The officials of that company must have been sorry to see the war end.

Milk Combine Is Not so "Cocky" Since FTC Starts Lifting the Lid

"It's getting easier every day to do business with the Milk Trust on marketing agreements," officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration declared this week. Big distributors, they said, are showing will-

ingness to accept conditions which they violently rejected a few months ago.

This change of heart is believed to be due to an investigation of distributing organizations now being made by the Federal Trade Commission.

A probe of New England distributors is said to have disclosed some startling facts. Investigators this week "applied the heat" to the interstate organization which controls the Philadelphia milkshed and is a subsidiary of the National Dairy Products Corporation.

FTC accountants are going into the questions of supply and demand, prices paid to producers and charged to consumers, costs of operation, profits and salaries of officials.

An investigation made last summer by a Senate committee disclosed that the Trust pays fabulous salaries to its officers. President Thomas H. McInnerney was shown to be getting more than the President of the United States. In 1932 he was down on the payrolls for \$180,000, but last year this was cut to \$108,000.

A score of other officials are paid from \$6,000 to \$45,000 a year, even after reductions.

Meanwhile, farmers complain that the price paid by the Trust does not cover the cost of producing milk.—Labor.

Money Necessary for Successful Union Action

There's an interesting development in the labor field today. Any one of a dozen unions know all about it.

Workers by the thousands upon thousands are eager to belong to unions, but they are not eager to pay dues.

Why is that?

Everyone can give his own answer. But here is one answer:

There is a mass resentment against the general raw deal of the last half

dozen years, and it is a resentment that knows it will get nowhere unless it gets there en masse.

The feeling that all must stick together is stronger than ever.

But too many men don't see any reason why they should pay dues. They are willing to fight, but they don't want to pay the cost of battle.

* * *

Of course, a good deal of this lack of willingness to pay dues is because the newly enrolled ones think the old officers go too slow. They don't realize yet that the old officers are seasoned campaigners, that they know something about discipline, and that they have an idea of what battle means and what you can expect through battle.

Impatience is a good thing in its way, but impatience without discipline has led more armies to suicide than ever went there any other way.

Let the recruits take a little counsel. There is not an officer of an international union that doesn't want all that can be got for labor, and there isn't one that won't go as far as his union will follow.—ILNS.

\$10,000,000 Insurance Swindle Brings Arrest

Los Angeles, Calif.—Following indictments by a secret Federal grand jury, on nine counts in a \$10,000,000 insurance swindle, United States marshals have arrested nine men, connected with the National Security Life Insurance Co., with home offices in Beverly Hills.

Those under arrest are: A. L. Rose, president; D. D. Rose, Sidney G. Rose; M. Rosenthal, vice-president; D. S. Kemp, secretary-manager; B. Abrams, secretary; B. Katz, cashier; A. D. Krieger, legal advisor, and Dr. George H. Lew, medical director, all officials of the National Security Life Association, with home offices in Beverly Hills.

According to post office inspectors, the accused came here from Chicago in 1931 and started business under various names, including United States Alliance Association, Sterling Associates, Sterling Underwriters, Inc., Sterling Penny-a-Day, Ltd., Sterling Policies, Sterling Security Alliance Association, Guaranty Union Life Insurance Co., American Agency and Pacific National Association. Literature of the association stated the company had \$45,000,000 insurance in force.

Government investigators alleged that at no time had the company or its subsidiaries more than \$10,000,000 insurance in force. Charges also were made that the company refused to pay claims of policyholders. Bond was set at \$10,000 for each defendant.

The Seven Mistakes

There are seven mistakes of life that many of us make, said a famous writer, and then he gave the following list:

The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others down.

The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.

Insisting that a thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it.

Refusing to set aside trivial preferences, in order that important things may be accomplished.

Neglecting development and refinement of the mind and not acquiring the habit of reading and study.

Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.

The failure to establish the habit of saving money.

When the scab comes down the street honest men turn their backs, the angels weep tears in heaven and the devil shuts the gates of hell to keep him out.—Jack London.

EDITORIAL

(By J. M. GILLESPIE)

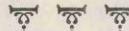
IN SPITE of all the criticism to the contrary, the New Deal has done much good to date for all classes of people; especially the great mass of those in need of immediate assistance because of unemployment and all the wretchedness brought about by the depression, which could hardly be laid at the door of this Administration.

The New Deal is not liked by some of our large industrialists; by the outstanding rich in many instances, because of taxation; and last, but not least, by those who have no use for Organized Labor. So far, however, it seems to be doing well with the voters in all parts of the country, as has been observed at the primary elections which have been held recently. One man running for Governor of his state, said that he was proud to be a "rubber stamp" for our great President; following this statement he was nominated by a tremendous majority. In several other states the old-time "machine" was cleaned up by a "New Dealer."

It is encouraging to find, after all, that the people know what they want, and that as a nation we are beginning to realize that those we elect represent our interests. The day is passing when only Party affiliation is all that will be required. What the people of our country need most is work, and the New Deal, which is as yet an infant, has at least made jobs where none existed before. True, it is not as efficient as it might be and can be, and there is much room for improvement, but that is true of any undertaking in an entirely new field, much less something so gigantic it takes in the whole of the United States as a working project.

From all sides, one hears comments that groups working here and there do not seem to be accomplishing much. These same people, if the same task were assigned to them, might not do it nearly so well. No thought seems to be given to the fact that any number of these workers on Government projects have been undernourished for a long time, some sick, too, and in spite of all the handicaps, on every side we see spots of beauty come forth from what was originally waste land; to say nothing of the prevention of floods through the building of levees and the like, as well as the saving of men's bodies and souls.

How many high-priced executives are willing to give their time and money to perfecting this great work of humanity, in order that it may be efficiently carried on to help our Government? Some man resting on a pick or shovel will be severely criticized, but not these gentlemen. As time goes on changes will be made for more efficient handling of all these construction projects, since experience is the best teacher; in the meantime, thousands will be kept from starving to death in the richest country in the world. Don't let us lose sight of the fact that we are all a part of that country, and try to be constructive in our criticism instead of destructive; give our assistance wherever possible to build up rather than tear down, what someone else has tried to accomplish with the material available.



THE RESIGNATION of General Hugh S. Johnson as Chairman of the National Recovery Administration was regretted but unavoidable for a number of reasons:

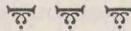
First, because of his attack on the Textile officials, and second, because of his attempted dictation as to how Labor should be organized on industrial lines. However, it took someone with courage to meet every obstacle thrown in his way in such a vigorous manner that he left no doubt in the minds of his associates and all those opposing him that he intended to carry out the policies laid down by the Government.

Furthermore, if we are fair, we must admit that he did give the workers a break. One could hardly blame him for some of the low wages written into some of the codes, because of the miserable conditions and wages prevailing in the South. General Johnson made it clear at all times that these were not to be used to reduce wages in other parts of the country, and that wages could be negotiated according to Organized Labor standards in other parts of the country. Our Labor organizations will have to keep up the fight to raise the wages established by the codes in both organized and unorganized industry, for, as we well know, unless someone goes in as the head of the NRA with the same "punch" as the General, every advantage will be taken of the worker.

If General Johnson was not working in the interest of the workers of the country, he never would have had the controversies on his hands that kept the newspapers of the nation busy quoting. He held a contract as binding, and anyone listening to him at a hearing would have to be dense not to realize that his fight was in the interest of establishing a fair, as well as a new deal for the fellow on the lowest rung of the ladder.

This man had the big job of bossing both the employer and the worker—telling both, which he did in no uncertain language, what their Government expected from them. Besides, he had all sorts of politicians with their varied interests to combat. He had the ability and the "grit" to put the tremendous task assigned to him over in a big way. With all this great responsibility, he did not forget how to smile or joke when the occasion required it, and that is a help when long faces are the mode of the day.

Like every other big leader, no doubt one has to either die or be out of office a long while to be appreciated. Time will tell in this instance. We shall have to wait to see what General Johnson's successor will do, as our President says the New Deal is here to stay. To the General, we say, you put up a good fight and we appreciate your effort and wish you every success in the future.

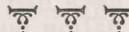


WITH the extra rush of new membership into many unions, old and new, the watchword for all those affiliated with our International Organization should be: obedience to the officers of your particular local, provided, of course, they are doing business under the laws of our constitution.

It must be apparent to any sensible person if you elect these men to lead and advise you on all matters pertaining to your work, they can only carry on with your co-operation. The duly elected officers should try to obtain all the information possible for your benefit from delegates to the various bodies governing the Labor Movement in your district; also what conditions obtain in the different companies employing our people, and any other available data pertaining to the craft over which we have jurisdiction.

If you do not lend your individual assistance to helping in this way, it often happens that men, especially new blood, while essentially honest, are apt to be led into trouble by disturbers. These in many instances, have been found to be so-called "reds" or Communists, whose stock in trade seems to be to find fault with everyone in authority—no matter where—and keep things in a state of turmoil all the time.

Agitators of this type do not hesitate to try to break down what it has taken the old members years to build up; they recommend in spell-binding speeches—at times—that contracts should be broken and strikes called on the slightest provocation. If the officers of the local union talk in opposition to what they propose, realizing the real motive back of their "wind-jamming" they then try to give the impression the officers are not "on the level," and all the sort of thing that breaks up a meeting and makes harmonious working towards the common good of everyone concerned an impossibility. The proper assistance given your officers will help avoid mistakes. Therefore, you must put forth every effort to vote down and talk down this type of member, if your organization is to be saved and made effective for your future protection.



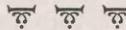
MANY UNIONS that have recently applied for a charter to our International Union seem to think that all that is necessary after they have secured one is to just wait and everything will roll right in to them. All the conditions we now enjoy have been obtained by years of faithful service through the efforts of old members who have given their time, money and energy to building up their locals throughout the country. That is true of every organization in the American Federation of Labor.

Some of these newly organized groups are of the opinion, it seems, judging from the requests sent in to headquarters, that all they have to do is to send a call in to the International office, or the American Federation of Labor, for assistance and the whole Labor Movement should be ready and willing to respond. Of course, within certain limits, help will be rendered. However, it must be understood that a new charter does not guarantee a personal representative on the spot.

What a new charter calls for is direct action on the part of those obtaining it to work earnestly and conscientiously to obtain and establish conditions for themselves in their particular locality. The International Union is not in a position to furnish business agents and organizers at a moment's notice. They are not always available. Organizers will render every assistance when it is possible, and they are not busy elsewhere. Business agents are elected by local unions to take care of their affairs, after they are in a financial position to pay salaried officers. While the organization is being built up, every member has to put his shoulder to the wheel to give it a turn in the direction of power.

The opportunity to better your working conditions is at your door, but it is the job of every individual member. You must be willing to serve on committees and help with organization wherever it is possible. Every other local union has been built up in just this way, and at much greater sacrifice than what the present day demands. The right of collective bargaining and organization has the sanction of our Government —BUT you must do the organizing and build up your union to do business in such a way that it will be intelligently carried on by your efforts.

Our International Union will be always glad to advise and lend whatever assistance is possible within the laws laid down by our convention for carrying on the business of our entire organization, but it cannot do your work. The road has been paved by the older organizations. *Go to it* for higher wages and a shorter workday, and a big membership of those in your craft so that you will have strength behind your demands and solidarity.



IN SOME CASES where local unions have been chartered by our International Union in the past year or two, a feeling of distrust appears among the officers of the Union.

Very often at the start of the new organization many men make application and pay their fee, and just as quickly as the fee has been paid, commence to ask or demand immediate action be taken by the union to increase their wages or better their conditions or procure for them a job, and of course this cannot be done.

A new union generally has to feel its way, making an attempt to interest a large percentage of the men coming under their jurisdiction in becoming a part of an organization that has been created for only one purpose—to obtain wages and working conditions suitable for the district.

Now then, as stated, at the very start of the union the men paid their initiation fee and the organization goes along for months, but, as experience has shown, a large percentage of those men who made application at the start, evidently because something has not been done for them at once, do not intend to, or conveniently forget, to pay their dues; consequently after a few months they become suspended.

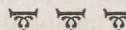
Now this is where the difference of opinion exists among the representatives of the union. The President or Business Agent, knowing the number of men who made application in the union, feel that this is the membership of the union, forgetting the fact that the men who are paying dues into the organization constitute the membership, and when talking it over with the Secretary, who informs him that the membership is about one-half of what he thinks it is, immediately gets the idea in his mind that there is something wrong.

I had an experience along these lines a short time ago, and after auditing the books of the union, found them O. K. in every respect, but still the Business Agent was not satisfied; so I suggested to him that the surest way to get an idea of the membership of the union was to call all the due books of the members in and check them with the ledger, thereby enabling him to obtain a correct standing of all members.

The calling in of all due books by a local union of an average size generally takes a week or ten days before they can be had, or members notified to bring them in.

The Auditor does not check the due books of a local union when examining the records. He merely audits the cash book, day book and ledgers, to ascertain the standing of the union with the International.

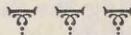
Whenever there is evidence of a shortage existing in the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and same cannot be straightened out without the due books, then they are called in for examination.—E. H. M.



LOCAL UNIONS, whether they have been chartered for a great many years or whether they received their charter recently, should make ample preparations to safeguard all the books and documents of their organization. Recently when visiting a city of fair size the following situation confronted me. A local union had made arrangements for a special audit by the Trustees and a committee appointed by the organization to audit the books of the Secretary-Treasurer. The due books were called in and arrangements made for the audit on a certain evening. Prior to that date the office of the local union was burglarized, the desk and a frail cabinet were opened up and practically destroyed because of the vicious desire of the parties entering the building to secure the records of the union. The result was that all the records of the organization, particularly its books, the cash book, the day book and the ledgers, were missing, and as these contained the records of payments of moneys received and disbursed, also the record of the standing of the individual members of the local union, it placed that local union in a condition whereby it could hardly ascertain whether or not this or that individual paid his dues up to date or how far back he was in arrears for dues. It is true they were able to recover a great many of the due books and this is about the only medium they will have in obtaining a check on the standing of the individual members.

Now my suggestion is that all local unions where there are stocks, bonds and cash on hand, and also signed agreements with employers, that they make arrangements whenever possible to obtain a safety deposit box in their bank and place these securities and these agreements therein, so at least the available resources of the local union will remain intact.

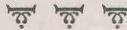
Then I would further suggest that the books of the local union which are used by the Secretary-Treasurer for the conducting of the business of his office, be placed in some strong box or safe which cannot be broken into by the ordinary methods used by persons desiring to destroy or steal records.—E. H. M.



ON THE REQUEST of a local union recently to assist them in consummating an agreement, if possible, with their employers, and also to audit the books of the local union, I found a condition existing there whereby a great many of the members who at the very beginning of this organization made application and paid a few months' dues, but on account of the lack of employment among many of these members, receiving only one or two days' work per week, they got the idea in their minds that it would be better for them to join other organizations in that city that were charging a lower rate of dues. And I found that these other organizations were taking these men into membership on the payment of one month's dues and not paying any attention to the jurisdictional rights of our organization. I also found that the officers of our local union made an earnest attempt to stop this but were unsuccessful. They also brought the matter to the attention of the Central Labor Union in their city, demanding that some action be taken whereby the jurisdictional rights of our organization not be infringed upon by other local unions who are members of the same Central Body. Evidently they could get no place with the matter. So there is only one thing left to do, and that is to take the matter up with the International Unions under whose member-

ship these other men come, and endeavor to have their International Union compel these local unions to return to membership the men that rightfully come under our jurisdiction. The difference in the rate of dues charged by our union and the other unions was so small that we cannot understand why members should commence to leave the organization that has the right to their membership and that can do more for them than the other unions into which they have been admitted.

I do not know what the result of this will be, but presume some satisfaction will be derived later on.—E. H. M.



Effects of Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment insurance does not make workers sit back and stop looking for work. This is the conclusion of a study of the effect of British unemployment insurance, which has been made by an American, Dr. E. Wight Bakke, and published in a book called "The Unemployed Man." Dr. Bakke lived among the working men of London and studied their experience and the workings of the employment offices and the insurance system. He found that eight out of ten of those who found jobs located them themselves without the help of employment offices. While the fact that they could draw insurance while unemployed did seem to encourage men to go on looking for regular work, instead of picking up odd jobs, such jobs were not scorned; the employment offices could always find men for all the odd jobs reported to them. He found that the only groups who ever looked on insurance as a tolerable source of support were the young people who had reached working age during the depression and never known the feel of a steady job and regular pay envelope of their own, and a few among the unskilled workers with a very small earning capacity. His conclusion is that unemployment insurance has not operated to demoralize people, but on the contrary has brought a sense of security into the lives of the workers that has been in every way beneficial,

and that it has kept the unemployed in normal health by enabling them to provide themselves with physical necessities but that it has not relieved them, and in the nature of things could not relieve them of the discouragement and anxiety inevitably endured by the person who is out of a job.

What Next?

Energy in ocean water is now being used to drive refrigerating machinery in a floating ice factory off the coast of Brazil. Warm surface water (about 75 degrees Fahrenheit) is pumped into a fireless "boiler." There a vacuum is maintained by water at about 60 degrees Fahrenheit, pumped from a depth of more than 3,000 feet. The surface water boils in consequence. The steam generated drives turbines which in turn cause refrigerating machinery to freeze ice at the rate of 1,000 tons daily.

No More Freight Trains on Illinois Highways

Danville, Ill. — Constitutionality of the recent law governing the length of trucks and trailers operating on Illinois highways was upheld in an opinion filed here recently by three federal judges.

The law provides that after January 1, 1933, no trucks more than forty feet in length may operate on Illinois highways. The maximum

legal length of trucks and trailers combined is to be forty feet. At present the legal length is sixty-five feet.

More than sixty cartage firms attacked the amendment to the motor vehicle law. Most of them are engaged in interstate transportation of freight.

The opinion was signed by Federal Judges Samuel Alschuler, Walter C. Lindley and Charles E. Woodward.

Unemployment Impairs Health of City Workers, Government Survey Reveals

Washington.—Surveys conducted by the United States Public Health Service in conjunction with the Milbank Memorial Fund show that families of the unemployed are in poorer health than families of the employed.

The disabling sickness rate was found to be nearly 50 per cent higher in families of the unemployed than families of those with jobs. It was also found that frequency of illness was in direct proportion to the inadequacy of the family income. The survey was made in a number of eastern cities.

"The highest illness rate," the Public Health Service said, "is reported by a group of families which was in reasonable circumstances in 1929, but which had dropped in comparative poverty by 1932; their illness rate is 55 per cent higher than that of their working neighbors who were equal in economic status in 1929, but who suffered no drop in income by 1932."

To obtain some of the blessings that flow from production by new and improved machinery, labor knows it must organize in unions and bargain collectively. With labor unorganized the fair-minded manufacturers who would be glad to share benefits with the workers are prevented from doing so by the cut-throat competition of those who are unfair.—G. W. Perkins.

Hopkins Again Riled by Slur on Jobless

To get the "goat" of Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, all that's needed is to suggest that many persons on relief are "slackers" and wouldn't take a job if offered.

A correspondent at his press conference this week riled Hopkins by asking if government assistance hadn't "softened" the workers and "reconciled them to a life of ease and the bread of charity."

"You're just 100 per cent wrong," Hopkins retorted. "We have plenty of evidence that people literally fight for jobs at wages no higher than they are getting as direct relief. They prefer to earn their bread. Make no mistake about that. It is outrageous to contend otherwise."—Exchange.

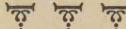
A farmer, whose farm is mortgaged to the hilt and who is compelled to sell his produce for less than it costs to produce it, is already a semi-serf, while a wage earner, who does not dare to call his soul his own and who is in the deplorable predicament of facing discharge, if he remains true to the interests of the working class, is likewise already a semi-slave.

"No workers ever of their own initiative have organized a company union—it is a boss-inspired union. The power that creates company unions can destroy them. Workers representatives not only must not antagonize the management—for that means discharge—but are ignorant of labor conditions in other plants and other sections even in the same industry, and moreover are untrained in the tactics of bargaining; thus the representatives are usually timid, ignorant and unskilled negotiators. No truly equalized collective bargaining is possible in company unions."—Christian Science Monitor.

DISTRICTS where three, four, five or more local unions are organized and in accordance with the Constitution of the International Union, desire the formation of a Joint Council and obtain a Council charter from the International, it seems that very often the great problem of jurisdiction creeps in.

The jurisdictional lines of each local union affiliated are defined clearly and satisfactorily by the International Union, and where the Joint Councils are aware of the jurisdictional rights of each local union affiliated with the Council, they should see to it that they are rigidly enforced and that there are no transgressions upon the rights of any local union. Joint Councils when confronted with a situation of this nature, where local unions pay no attention to jurisdiction, write in to the International Union asking what can be done. A Joint Council is the governing body in any locality where one exists and they have the right to discipline the local unions to this extent, that they must abide by the ruling of the Council on jurisdiction which has been defined by the International Union, or the matter be referred to the International Union for adjustment.

There isn't any reason for men to be quarreling among themselves over members. In any locality it is the earnest desire of our International Union that men become a part of it, so as to standardize the industry in that locality and strengthen it to such an extent that it can successfully present its demands to employers for consideration that they believe they are entitled to.—E. H. M.



HOW are you living your life—spending it or squandering it? Toiling, working, pursuing happiness, undergoing sorrow, trouble and worry. These, of course, are our natural heritage; we must take one with the other. All are inevitable and cannot be avoided.

But, *how* are you living your life? Do you meet each day's joys or sorrows as they befall you, enjoying to the full the happiness the day brings forth, and manfully fighting the sorrows that shadow your path? Or do you take the joys lightly as a matter of course, and fall despondent, helpless before the sorrows?

Are you getting all out of life that you should: treating your neighbor as yourself, sharing your joys and thereby multiplying them, and helping to lighten the burdens of others?

Time is fleeting and life far too short to spend even a small part of it in idleness, despondency and strife. Live your life; make it real, make it earnest. Let it matter not how long we live, but how well.—Exchange.

Official Magazine of the
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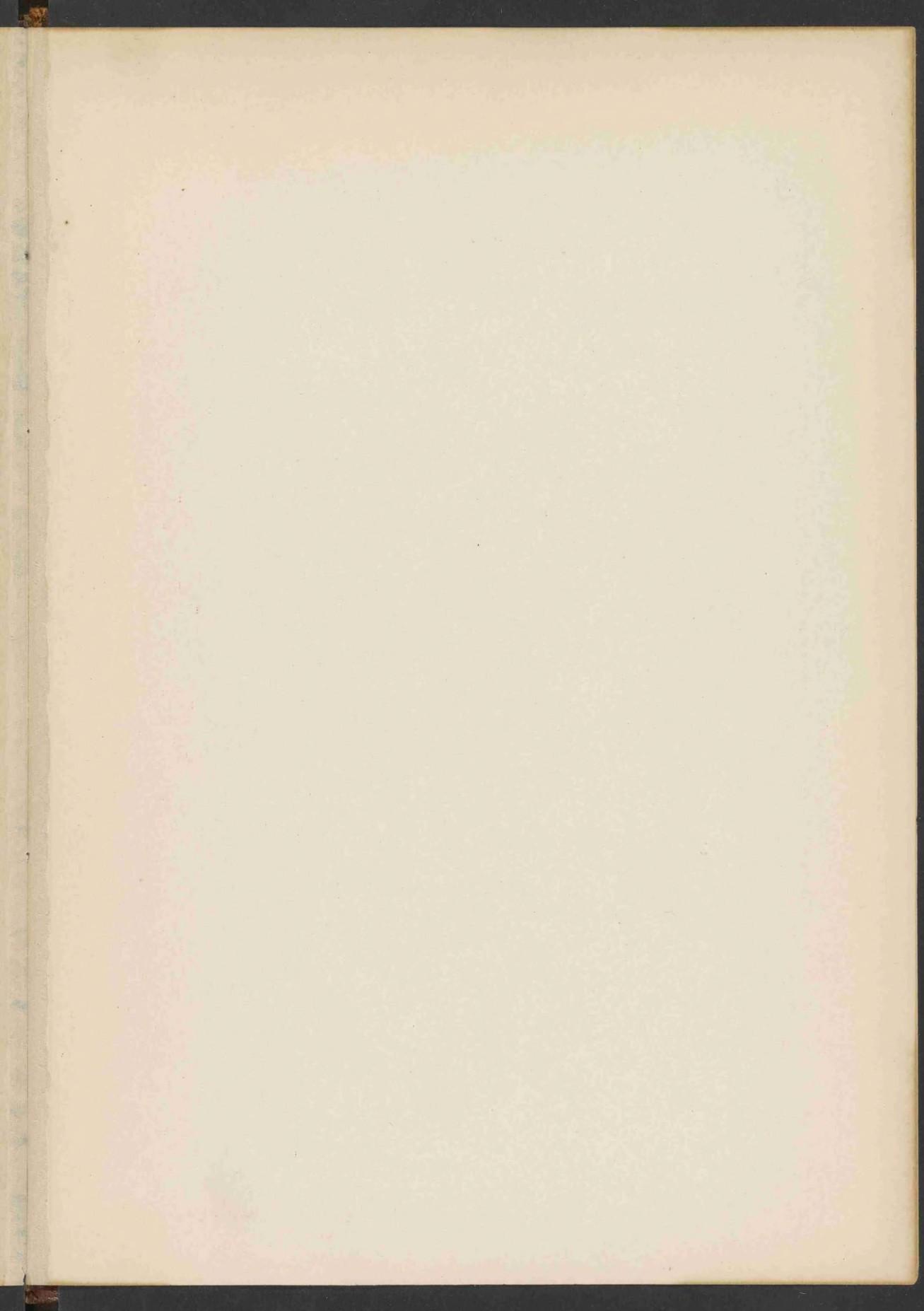


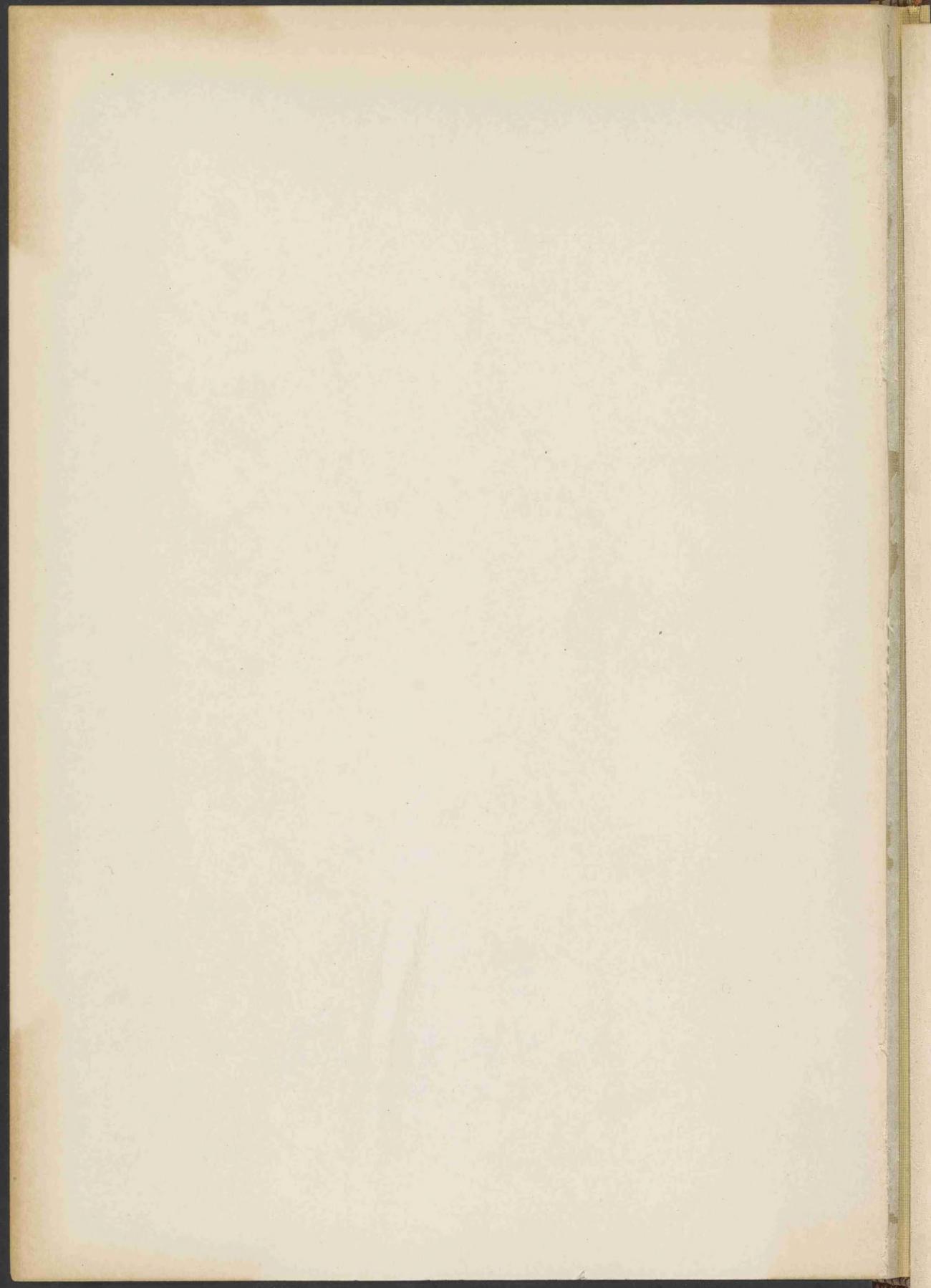
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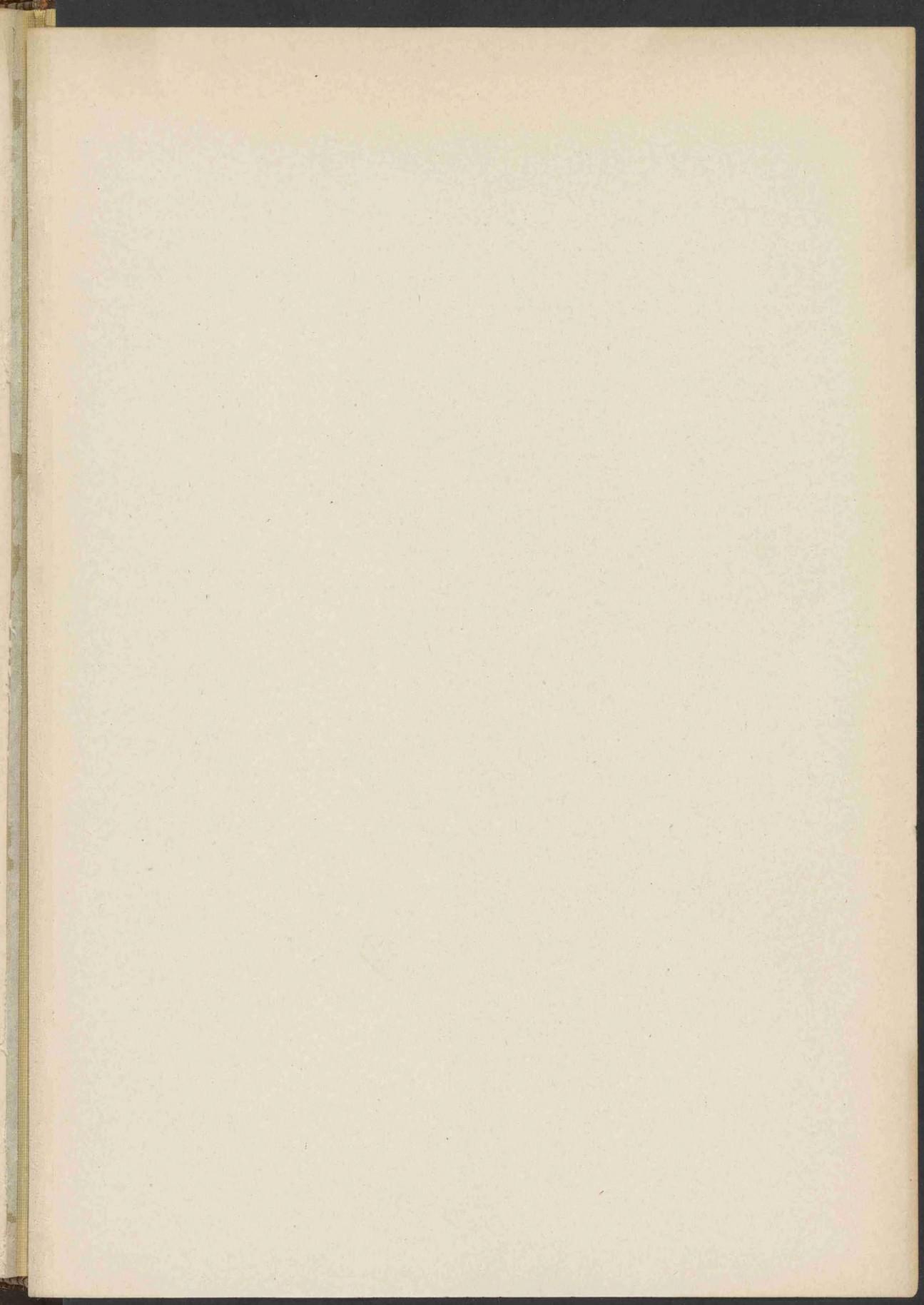
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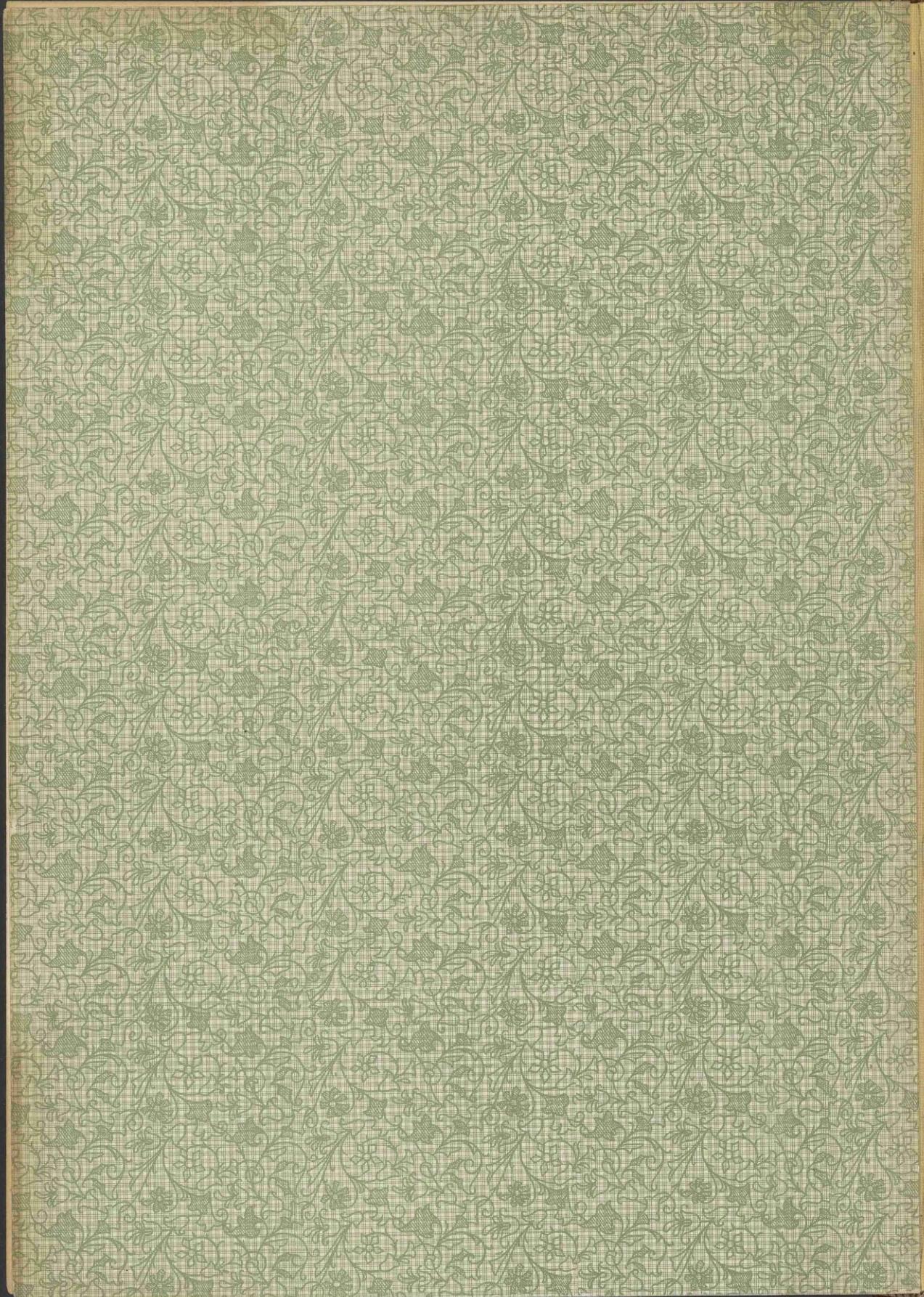
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